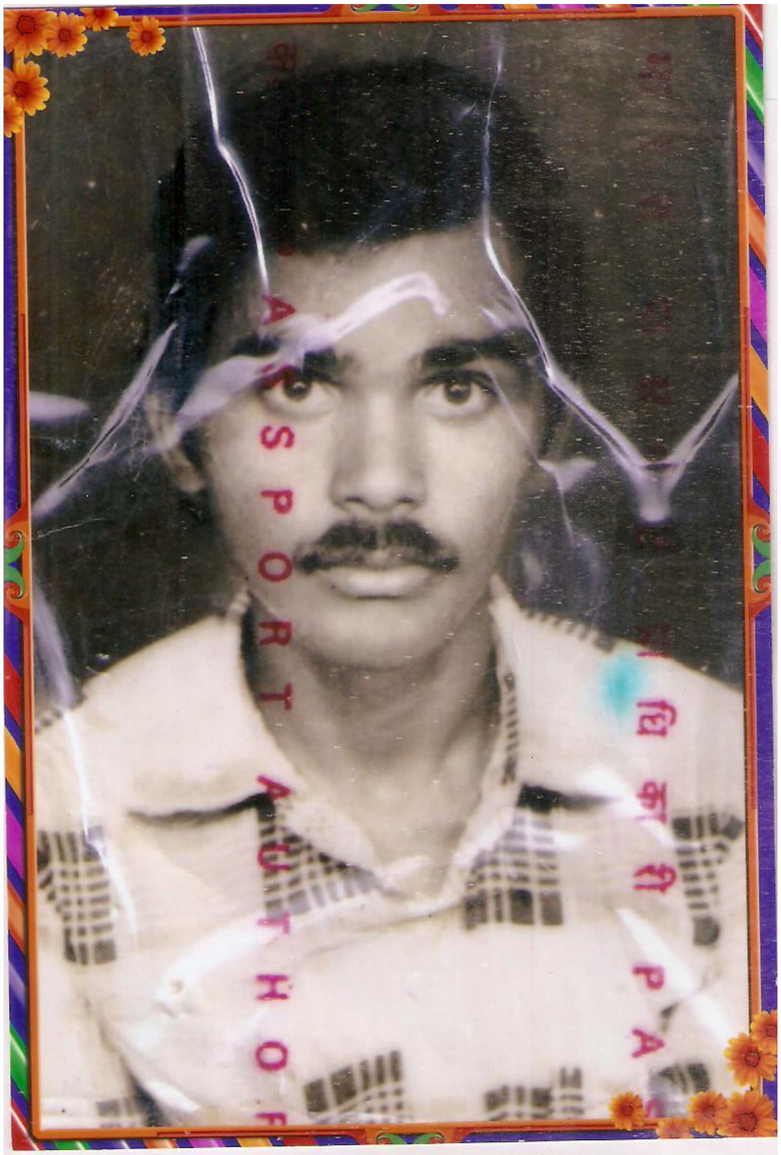
GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

An Unfortunate Indian Genius



Gangadhara Rao Irlapati @ 20+
An Indian Scientist
Who struggled for science

" I appeal the world scientists that if the world scientists acquire the technology of recreation of organism to recreate the pass away people in future, please remember and recreate me to complete my in completed goal&ideal". Gangadhara rao irlapati

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI born on 25,May,1958 at Merlpalem village in India to pullaiah irlapati and manikyam irlapati. He has acquired sciences inherently by birth. However, he completed his primary classes 1 to 5 in elementary school, Merlapalem from 1963-1968,upper primary classes 6 to 7 in upper primary school,ubalanka from 1969-1971,High school classes 8 to 10 in zilla parishad high school from 1971-1974,Ravulapalem and junior college education 11 to 12 in Mahatma junior college, Atryapuram from 1974-1976.He did his graduation degree B.A in economics etc in Andhra university from 1985 to 1989 and post graduation degree M.Sc in disaster mitigation sciences in Sikkim Manipal Acadamy Of Sciences, Gangtok from 2001-2003.The Indian universities did not recognize his researches but he was honored with M.Phill(2006) by P.D.M.F university for his researches on world weather and disaster sciences &its forecasting methods and mitigation measures, and also honored with Ph.D (2010) by P.D.M.F university for his researches on world weather changes and natural hazards & its forecasting methods & mitigation measures. And he was honored with D.Sc.(2015) by N.M. University for his researches on the global monsoons & its effects on weather changes and natural calamities.

He was submitted many representations to the government and research Organizations for providing research facilities but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him.He was envied by Research Institutes, scientists and was subjected to incessant verbal insults. He built a lab at his house with available apparatus and books and conducted thousands of researches on weather problems and natural calamities and made hundreds of discoveries and inventions. Invented the Lisposcope, Biolumicells and Bio-forecast In 1967. Proposed A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmolgy in 1977. Proposed the Geoscope in 1989. Invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. Mainly he did a lot of work into the design of the global monsoon time scales, geoscope projects for the various regions of the world.

Howmuch efforts did tho, he could not get recognition either by government or by society moreover ridiculed and subjected in many ways. Mainly the revolutionary concepts about the cosmology have been criticized and exposed to the anger of superstitious , got into a violent altercations which made him to go into imprisonment. Research organizations and Officials were humiliated him different ways. His efforts have been criticized. Political recommendations, officials support, publicity, region, religion, cash and community factors may influence in giving recognition, awards, rewards, honor and fame to dalit scientists in India. He is a victim of negligence. racism and discrimination. Now he is making his tragic life's last journey due to pains & poverty and disregard & despair.

RESEARCHES CARRIED-OUT

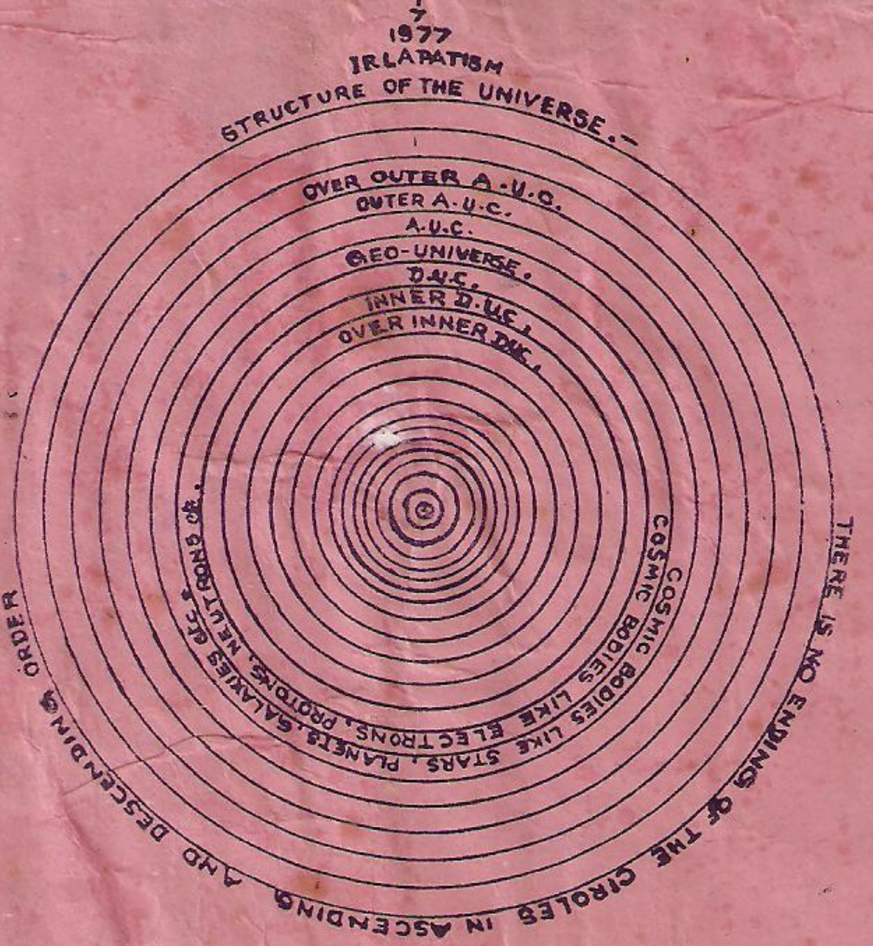
From 1965 to till now, he has made many studies in cosmology, meteorology and investigated many things like biolumicells, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Global Monsoon Time Scales, Geoscope and A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology etc as following.

LISPOSCOPE EXPERMENTS (1965-1969) From 1965 to 1969 years, he conducted many experiments and invented the LISPOSCOPE in 1965, BIOLUMICELLS (Bioluminescent micells) in 1966, a little "Bioforecasteffect" in 1969.

A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY (1970-1979) From 1970 to 1979 years, he was conducted many studies on the origin, nature, structure and evolution of the universe and proposed a New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology with hundreds of postulations. Based on the findings, a New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology was formulated in 1977.On the basis of the postulations of the Hypothesis, a book was published in the name of IRLAPATISM-IRLAPTATI THEORY OF UNIVERSE by the supporters. All matters pertaining to universe such as Origin, Structure, Nature and Evolution were widely discussed in the Hypothesis.

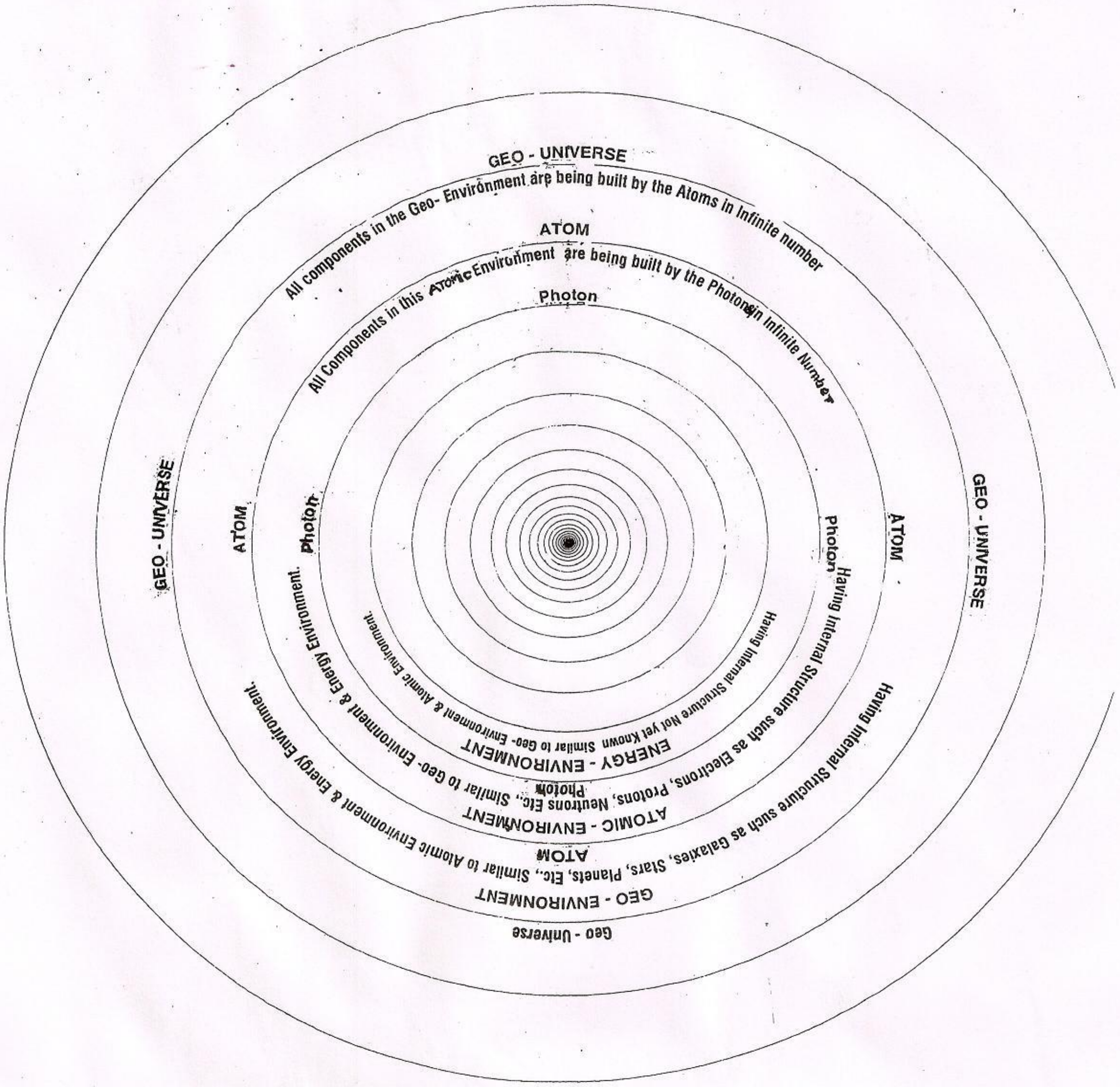
IRLAPATISM

Irlapati Theory of Universe


1/7
1977
IRLAPATISM
STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.-
OVER OUTER A.U.C.
OUTER A.U.C.
A.U.C.
GEO-UNIVERSE.
D.U.C.
INNER D.U.C.
OVER INNER D.U.C.
COSMIC BODIES LIKE STARS, PLANETS, GALAXIES etc. &
COSMIC BODIES LIKE ELECTRONS, PROTONS, NEUTRONS etc.
THERE IS NO ENDINGS OF THE CIRCLES IN ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDER

G. R. IRLAPATI.

The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Photon-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of external structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Photon-Universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.


GEO - UNIVERSE
All components in the Geo- Environment are being built by the Atoms in Infinite number
ATOM
All Components in this Atomic Environment are being built by the Photons in Infinite Number
Photon
GEO - UNIVERSE
ATOM
Photon
GEO - UNIVERSE
ATOM
Photon
Having Internal Structure Not yet Known Similar to Geo- Environment & Atomic Environment.
ENERGY - ENVIRONMENT
Photon
Having Internal Structure such as Electrons, Protons, Neutrons Etc., Similar to Geo- Environment & Energy Environment.
ATOMIC - ENVIRONMENT
ATOM
Having Internal Structure such as Galaxies, Stars, Planets, Etc., Similar to Atomic Environment & Energy Environment.
GEO - ENVIRONMENT
Geo - Universe

SIMILAR EXTERNAL STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon.For example:-

ATOMIC-UNIVERSE	**PHOTON-UNIVERSE**
1) The atom appearing in several forms such as Hydrogen to uranium etc., being due to the Internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers.	1) The particle "Photon" related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.
2)The atom exhibiting several physical and chemical Properties such as weight, colour, taste, hardness etc being due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.	2). The particle "photon" related to energy exhibiting properties such as wave length colour, temperature etc being may be Probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

SIMILAR INTERNAL STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. To explain and justify this, I have taken the many similarities between the atomic-universe and Geo-Universe.

ATOMIC-UNIVERSE	**GEO-UNIVERSE**
1)Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom.	1) Various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo- Universe
2) These atomic particles types of having three charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom.	2) These astronomical objects having three type of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-Universe
3) Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus.	3) Stars built by atoms having positive charged nucleus are present in centre of the Geo-Universe
4) Neutrons at neutral state are present in the Nucleus.	4) Planets at neutral state are present in Centre of the Geo-Universe.
5) Negatively charged electrons are present at large distance of the atomic nucleus in the atom	5) Here is a concept that anti-matter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distance of the Geo-Universe.
6) Additional neutrons called isotopes are present. around	6) Additional planets called satellites the planets are present.
7) Radiation emitting from the atom.	7) Cosmic rays emitting from the Geo-Universe.
8) There is a property of nuclear fission is in the atom. the	8) There is a property of super Nova is in Geo- Universe.

DESCENDING ORDER OF CREATION:

The Geo-Universe that means the Universe seen around our earth is a universe having magnificent structure and properties such as galaxies, stars and planets etc. Some planets such as earth having suitable conditions similar to the Earth having continents, countries, oceans, trees, animals. Cyclones, human beings etc. Such Geo-Universe being built by Universes of its descending order of creation that means photons, particles, atoms.

Atomic-Universe that means the atom present in several forms from hydrogen to uranium etc is another universe having magnificent structure and properties such as electrons, protons, neutrons, etc and continents, countries, oceans, cyclones, trees, animals, human beings may be present on some neutrons having suitable conditions exactly similar to the earth planet resembling to the Geo-Universe. Such Atomic-Universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation that means energy particle ‘photons”.

The Photon-Universe that means the particle “photon” related to energy present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation is also another universe having magnificent structure and properties similar galaxies, stars, planets, electrons, protons and neutrons etc. resembling to the Geo-Universe and Atom. Continents, countries, oceans, seas, cyclones, trees, animals etc on some particles having suitable conditions exactly similar to the Earth. Such Energy-Universe may also being built by Universes of its descending order of creation that is not yet known to us.

Thus the descending order of creation continuous infinitely.

ASCENDING ORDER OF CREATION:

The Photon-universe that means the particle related to energy “photon” having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means atom. All components in the atom such as electrons, protons and neutrons etc. are built by these “photons” in infinite number. Such each and every energy particle “photon” is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Atomic—Universe that means the “Atom” having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means in our Geo-Universe. All components in the Geo-Universe such as stars, stars and planets etc., are built by these atoms in infinite number. Such each and every atom is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Geo-Universe that means the “Universe” seen around our earth having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that is not yet known to us. All similar galaxies, stars, planets etc components in that Universe are built by these Geo-Universes in infinite number. Continents, countries, oceans, seas, cyclones, trees, animals etc on some components having suitable conditions exactly similar to the Earth.Such each and every Geo-Universe in that ascending creation is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

Thus the ascending order of creation continuous infinitely.

The postulations about the universe, existence of god, theory of evolution etc in the book were exposed to the anger of fanatic people and I got into a violent altercation about these revolutionary postulations of the hypothesis. As a result he was subjected to the anger, suppression and persecutions. His theory was instantly criticized by the superstitious people.His lab was destroyed and copies of the books were burned. His was forced by the fanatics to withdraw the thesis.

He reported these persecutions and torments to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram on 6-7-1977. The Revenue Divisional Officer was conducted an enquiry about this matter on forenoon, July 21st, 1977.

While returning from the enquiry, he was attacked by a mob and they had taken him forcely to the village chavadi, Ryali there superstitious people were met and where he was beat up. Followed by an altercation about the ideas of the hypothesis, they beaten and forced him to put sign on some prepared documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against him.

After intense tortures he was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, kothapeta and persuaded to renounce his views. The superstitious succeeded him in imprisioning. The Taluk Magistrate was declared him as a dangerous boy and up to anything and issued sentence to punish him and handed over to the police station, Ravulapalem.

He was arrested by the police on July 21, 1977. A case was registered and he was imprisoned. He was kept remand for some months in sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically by fanatics and officers.

The trials were done from April 2, 1979 to November 20,1979 After many trials and arguements, the Hon’ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found him not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979.

మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తపేట తాలూకా మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామకాపురస్థుడు ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను మిక్కిలి విదేయతో నమస్కరించి దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను. ఇవేకాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు, కరవుకాటకాలు, వరదలవంటి ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను కొన్ని స్కేలులను పద్ధతులను జియోస్కోపు వంటి పరికరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మాగ్రామ కరణంగారు, మునసబుగారు, ఆత్రేయపురం రెవిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తపేట తహసిల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు మూఢనమ్మకాలతో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ, వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు అడ్డంకులు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులధృవపత్రముపై సంతకము పెట్టకుండా బాధిస్తున్నారు. దయతో ఈ విషయమై విచారించి నాకు రక్షణ కల్పించమని న్యాయము చేయుమని వేడుకొనుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,
I. Gangadhara Rao
6-7-77
(ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు)

మెర్లపాలెం,
తేది 6-7-1977

Received a tipped report Taluk Magistrate Kotha Peta which runs as follows:-

Ref:- A-2-5873/77 dt 21-7-77 Taluk office Kotha Peta

From: Sri P. Subba Rao, B.Com.,
Taluk Magistrate.

To The Station House officer
Ravulapalem.

Sir,

Sub:- Signature - Forging Signature - Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V. Report of the Revenue Inspector. Atreyapuram.

Ref:- Report of the Sivka Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dt 21.7.77.

The Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram enquired and reported that Smt. Rilangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem Village applied for grant of a tree (Tarmind) situated on the north-west portion of her house for which house-site patta was granted.

On the above Petition the signatures of Village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram were forged.

The Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram further reported that Smt. Relangi Rattamma in her statement deposed that the second son of Sri Jrlapati Pullaiah forged the signatures. As such the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram has called for the individual and enquired in to the matter and reported that he failed Intermediate and left hand writer. He accepted that he forged signatures and the recommendations of the Village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram. He is a very dangerous boy and is upto any thing.

In the above circumstances Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem Village, the offender in the instant case may be dealt with according to law. Please intimate the action taken in the matter.

1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing the seal and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged Signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dated 21.7.77.
6. The offender is produced before you through the Rev-Inspector Atreyapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo:- As Stated above.
B.O.
(Sd, P. Ramasastry
Head clerk.

Yours faithfully,
Sd, P. Subba Rao
Taluk-Magistrate
Kothapeta.

Copy Submitted to the collector, Kakinada
Copy Submitted Superintendent of Police, Kakinada,
Copy To the Rev-Divl-officer- Amalapuram,
Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police- Amalapuram.

To The
Tahasildar.
Kothapeta

Sir

I registered the above as Cr No 53/77 U/S 420, 467, and 471 I.P.C and copies of F.I.R's Submitted to all concerned officers and original F.I.R were Sent to J.F.C Magistrate Kothepeta.

(Sd, K.N. Meerasaheb H.C. 1635
21. 7. 77
SHO
Ravulapalem.

"True copy"

H.C. 349
SHO Ravulapalem

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS KOTHAPETA.

PRESENT: SRI D. VENKATANARAYANA, B.Com., LL.B., Judicial Magistrate
of the I Class.

TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1979.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Between:

The State of Andhra Pradesh, through

The State Inspector of Police, Razole
Cr.No.53/79 of Ravupalame P.S. .. Complainant.

and

Irlapati Gangadhara Rao,
s/o Pullayya, Aged 19 yrs.
Merlapalem. .. Accused.

This case coming on 20.11.79 for hearing before me in the presence of the State-Complainant and the accused appearing in perso and having stood over for consideration till this day, the court delivered the following:-

JUDGMENT

The Inspector of Police, Razole has laid the charge sheet in Cr.No.53/79 of Ravulapalem Police Station Under Sections 420, and 471 IPC against the accused herein.

2. The case of the prosecution is that P.W.1 is resident of Merlapalem village and she is living in a house constructed in R.S.No.129 in Merlapalem village which was given to her by the Revenue Department. There is a tamarind tree in the said house site near her house. The branches of the said tree were over-hangi on her house endangering safety to her house. She was advised to apply for patta of the said tamarind tree. The accused who had com to know about it approached P.W.1 two weeks prior to 21.7.77 and offered his services to get the ~~xxx~~ tree of patta for her and he induced her to affix her thumb impression on the application written by him and wanted her to get the recommendations of the Village Munsif and Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram. When she expressed her inability to secure their signatures he resorted to forging of the signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Completing the application and the recommendatio and he presented the application in the Taluk office

endorsed for verification and enquiry on 21.7.77, contacted P.Ws. 1 to and also questioned the accused at the village chavidi of Ryali before whom the accused admitted the offence and P.W.4 recorded the statements of P.W.1 and the accused. The accused was produced before the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who forwarded the accused to the Police Station, Ravulapalem along with Exs.P1 to P4 The police, Ravulapalem registered Cr.No.53/77 U/s. 420,467 and 471 IPC. Therefore, the accused is liable for punishment under sec. 420,467 and 471 IPC.

3. The case was taken on file against the accused under sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC. When the accused appeared before this court, copies of documents contemplated under sec. 207 Cr.P.C. were furnished to him and he was examined on the contents of the documents. He denied the offence. On consideration of the documents, a charge under sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC were framed, read over, interpreted and explained to the accused in Telugu to which he pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

4. The prosecution, in support of its case, examined P.W.1, who wanted to apply patta of the tamarind tree, P.W.2 the Village Munsif, Ryali, P.W.3, Village Karnam of Ryali, P.W.4 the Revenue Inspector in whose presence the accused is alleged to have confessed the offence, P.W.5 the Head Constable who registered the crime. P.W.6 the Investigating Officer, P.W.7, the Tahsildar who forwarded the accused and report of P.W.4 to Ravulapalem P.S. and got marked Ex.P1 to P6. The accused did not adduce any oral or documentary evidence.

5. After closure of the prosecution evidence, the accused was examined U/s. 313 Cr.P.C. regarding the incriminating circumstances appearing in the evidence of the prosecution against the accused. The plea of the accused is total denial of the offence. He stated that P.W.4 is superstitious and fanatic and that when P.W.4 was telling about God once he told him that human being was born from monkey. Therefore, P.W.4 grew wild in that connection

and that subsequently when he approached P.W.4 to sign on the caste certificate, he demanded Rs. 10/- from him and that subsequently he reported the matter to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram bout the demanding of illegal gratification of P.W.4. The R.D.O. Amalpuram has promissed to enquire into the matter. Therefore, this case is falsely foisted against him. When he was coming from Ravulapalem the Village servant took him before P.W.4. Thereafter he was ~~kept~~ taken to village chavidi where P.Ws. 1 to 4 were present and they beat him and obtained his signature on Ex.P3 and subsequntly he was taken to the Tahsildar, Kothapeta from there he was sent to Police Station, Ravulapalem and that he is innocent and he did not commit any offence.

6. The point for consideration is whether the prosecution has been able to establish its case against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt?

7. The case of the prosecution is that the accused forged the signature of P.S.4 the Revenue Inspector and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more alive). Ex.P1 is the petition which contains the alleged forged signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Ex.P1 is in torn condition. The alleged signature of Village Munsif, Merlapalem is completely torn and the signatures of P.W.4 is also torn completely except some portion. It also contains the thumb impression alleged to have been affixed by P.W.1. The prosecution to establish that it is the accused who is responsible for the alleged forgery of signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem relied on Ex.P1 petition and Ex.P2 the slip which is also alleged to have been signed by the accused in the presence of P.Ws. 2 to 4. There is no direct evidence available, in this case, who witnessed the forging of the signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem. Even then alleged signatures are in torn condition. Regarding the statement of the accused recorded by P.W.4 in the presence

is that he was beaten by P.W.4 and others and he was forced to put his signature on Ex.P3 and also Ex.P2. Further, the plea of the accused is that there was altercation between him and P.W.4 with regard to the existence of God and also with regard to obtaining of signature of P.W.4 on the caste certificate. Except, the confession statement of the accused Ex.P3 before P.Ws. 2 to 4, there is no direct evidence to connect the accused with the offences charged against him. P.W.4 is an illeterate. She does notknow on which paper the accused obtained her thumb impression. Even for a moment sake, it is presumed that it is the accused who obtained the signature of P.W.1, on Ex.P1, Ex.P1 itself is completely in torn condution and the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who is competent authority to grant patta of the tamarind tree, would not have acted upon the petition Ex.P1. Moreover, the prsecution failed to explain the reason why the accused forged the signature of P.W.4 and the Village Munsif, Merlapalem on Ex.P1 and by forging the signature what is the wrongful gain the accused wanted to obtain. There is no evidence to show that it is the accused who filed Ex.P1 petition and other enclosures in the Tehsil Office, Kothapeta. Further, there is a typed petition filed in this case which contains the recommendation of the Village Munsif and the recommendation of Revenue Inspector-P.W.4. It is not marked by prosecution. To support a conviction U/s. 467 IPC, there must be evidence that the document is a false document within the meaning of section 464 IPC and that it was forged by the accused with some intent mentioned in sec. 463 IPC. It is not sufficient that some possible intent may be inferred from the facts, it is necessary such intent should be established by evidence, which is laching in this case. Under Sec. 420 IPC, there must be evidence that the person deceived delivered to someone, or consented that some person shall retain certain property, that the person deceived was induced by the accused to do as above, that such person was likely to cause damage or harm to that person in property. There must also evidence of fraudulent or dishonest intention at the time of the omission of the act in respect of which the cheating is alleged. Since the main part of the alleged signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more are completely torn and Ex.P1 is in such a condition that the Tahsildar, Kothapeta would not have been acted upon it in granting patta of the tamarind tree to the petitioner ie., P.W.1. Therefore the question of commission of offences of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, forgery of a valuable security or authority to make transfer any valuable security and using a genuine a forged document which is known to be forged are not proved against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt.

In the result, the accused is given the benefit of doubt. The accused is found not guilty of the offences punishable Under sections 420, 467 and 471 IPC. and he is acquitted Under sec. 248(1) Cr.P.C.

Dictated to the Shorthand-writer, transcribed by him, Corrected by me and pronounced in Open Court on this the 27th day of November, 1979 in the presence of the accused.

Sd.D.Venkata Narayana,27.1
Judicial Magistrate of the
Ist Class, Kothapeta.

Appendix of evidence.
Witnesses examined for.

Prosecution:	Defence:
P.W.1: Relangi Rattamma	None.
P.W.2: Pericherla Satyanarayanaraju.	
P.W.3: T.V.Sriramachandra Murty.	
P.W.4: Malladi Panduranga Vithal, RI, Atreyapuram.	
P.W.5: K.M.Meera Sahe, HC 1625, Ravulapalem P.S.	
P.W.6: T.B.Pundarikakshudu, Inspector of Police, Ravulapalem.	
P.W.7: P.Subba Rao, Tahsildar, Kothapeta.	

Documents marked:

Ex.P1: Forged petition, dt. 10.7.77 of P.W.1
Ex.P2: Slip
Ex.P3: Statement of accused.
Ex.P4: Statement of P.W.1
Ex.P5: F.I.R. in Cr.No. 53/77.
Ex.P6: Petition forwarded by the Tahsildar, Kothapeta to the S.H.O. Ravulapalem.

Nil.

M.Os marked:

Nil.

Sd. D. Venkatanarayana
27.11.79
Judicial Magistrate of I Class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

EB
28/8/86

CALENDAR AND JUDGMENT
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS
KOTHAPETA.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Date of:
Offence: 2 weeks prior to
21.7.77
Complaint: 1.2.79
Apprhn. of accused: 13.2.79.
Release on bail: 13.2.79.

Commencement of trial: 2.4.79
Close of trial: 20.11.79.
Sentence/Order: 27.11.79
The presiding officer is on CL from 22.11.79 to 24.11.79 and is on permission on 25.11.79).

Explanation for the delay and remarks: The delay is due to non-production of witnesses by the complainant.

Complainant: The S.H.O. Ravulapalem Cr.No.53/79.

Name of accused.	Father's name.	Age.	Religion.	Calling	Village	Taluk
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao.	Pullayya	19	Hindu	Mazdoor	Merlapalem.	Kothapeta

Offence: Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Finding: Not guilty.

Sentence/Order: The accused is acquitted U/s 248(1) Cr.P.C. of the offence Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Sd. D. Venkata Narayana
27.11.1979
Judl. Magistrate of the 1st class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J. F. C. MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

28/8/80.

SOCIAL FOREST AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION PROGRAMMES (1982-1987) From 1982-1987 years he was play active role in the fields of social forest schemes, environmental protection programmes, urban forestry and other awareness programmes of environmental sciences under the Gram panchayat, Merlapalem and made many studies in the fields of Agricultural meteorology, climate and crops, farming systems, weather & its effects on environment, interactions of weather with grasses, trees, agro-ecosystems, yield forecasting, disaster management, environmental pollutions, climate change etc that concerned greater food of the nature and environment.

REMEDIAL & RATIONALISE PROGRAMMES (1988-1993) From 1988 to 1993 years, he was play active role in many fields and general taking an active part in issues that concerned greater good of the community associated with the organization of PEOPLES ACTION FOR RURAL AWAKENING, RAVULAPALEM.

Literacy programmes

Science popularization programmes

Remedial programmes

Rationalize programmes

Modern scientific ideas

Ideas of hierarachical

Infinite and innumerable universes

Mysteries of the cosmos

పా ర [Regd. No. 431 of 1988]
[People's Action for Rural Awakening]

PARA
RAVULAPALEM
533 238
E.G.Dt., A.P.

Date 5th Oct.'93

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MR.GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
ATRYAPURAM MANDAL
EAST GODAVARI DT.

was associated with our organisation on a voluntary basis. He was active in the fiel of remedial education helping with literacy programmes and in general taking an active part in issues that concerned the greater good of the community. He was steadfast and reliable.
He was with us from October '88 to May '93.

Thomas Pallithanam

Thomas Pallithanam
Advocate
Director
People's Action For Rural Awakening
Ravulapalem

DIRECTOR
PARA
RAVULAPALEM

GEOSCOPE (1980-1987) From 1980-1987 years, he was conducted many studies on the earth quake disasters and investigated the GEOSCOPE in 1987 for studying the matters of earths underground which can help to forewarn the earthquakes in advance.

In 1987, Sri AJVBM Rao, Member of Parliament was sent the Geoscope to Sri K.R. Narayanan, Union Minister of science & Technology, New Delhi (Letter dated: 3/12/1987 & 15/11/1988) and recommended for further research and development in the services of the country.

Sri. K.R. Narayanan was dedicated and recommended the Geoscope Investigation to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi in1988 for implementation in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad (letter No. 401/VIP/MOS/88 dated 9th December, 1988).

The Honble High court of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad was also issued orders in 1989 to the government of India & council of scientific & Industrial Research New Delhi to provide research facilities to carryout scientific investigations on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad (W.P.No. 12355 of 1989)

~~ACK.~~

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Gopavaram.
8/12/87.

[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

No. 401/VIP/MOS/8

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मन्त्री
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रोनिकी एवं महासागर विकास
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

MINISTER OF STATE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

I have your letter dated 15th November, 1988, enclosing a petition from Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati.

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

(K.R. NARAYANAN)

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
Member of Parliament (LS),
43, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

'Anusandhan Bhavan', Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001

Special Original Jurisdiction

Wednesday the Sixth day of September
One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine

Present

The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Lakshmana Rao

Writ Petition No.12355 of 1989

Between:
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner

And

1.Union of India, rep.by its Secretary,
Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana
Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2.Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
rep.by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
3.National Geophysical Research Institutes rep.
by its Director, Taranaka, Hyderabad. ..Respondents.

Petition under Art.226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order direction declaring

i) that the-inaction of the respondent authorities in not considering petitioner's representations for carring research and scientific investigations as arbitrary, unreasonable and illegal;

ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3 to consider the petitioner's representations so as to enable him to carry~~ix~~ out scientific investigations in respondent 3 institution, or any ~~xxx~~ such other appropriate direction may be passed;

iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr.K.Ramakrishna Reddi, Advocate
For the Respondents : Mr.S.Venkateswara Rao, S.C. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the learned Standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behal of the respondents.

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction to the respondents to consider the ~~respondent~~ representations submitted by the petitioner to ~~xpxx~~ provide facilities to enable to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representat dated 3-6-89 submitted by the petitioner and pass appropriate order thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/-S.R.Choudary
Asst.Registrar

//true copy//

Asst.Registrar

To
1.The Secretary, Union of India, Ministry of Science & Technology,
Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
2 The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI -1.
3.The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Taranaka,
4.spare copy
5. 1 CD copy

CONSTRUCTION:

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope.Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments , natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

TYPES OF GEOSCOPE MODELS

SIMPLE GEOSCOPE:

This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

HOME MADE GEOSCOPE:

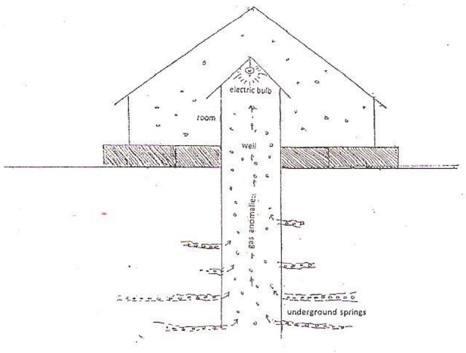
This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

PERFORMANCE:

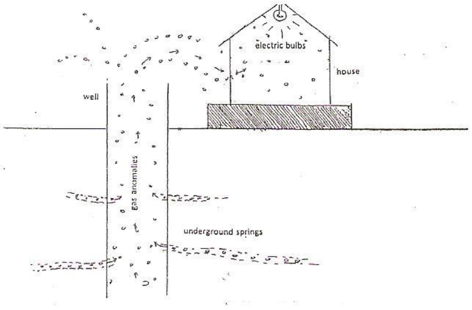
Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in color, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission"

PRINCIPLE:

Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favorable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemicoseismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.



simple model



Home-Made model

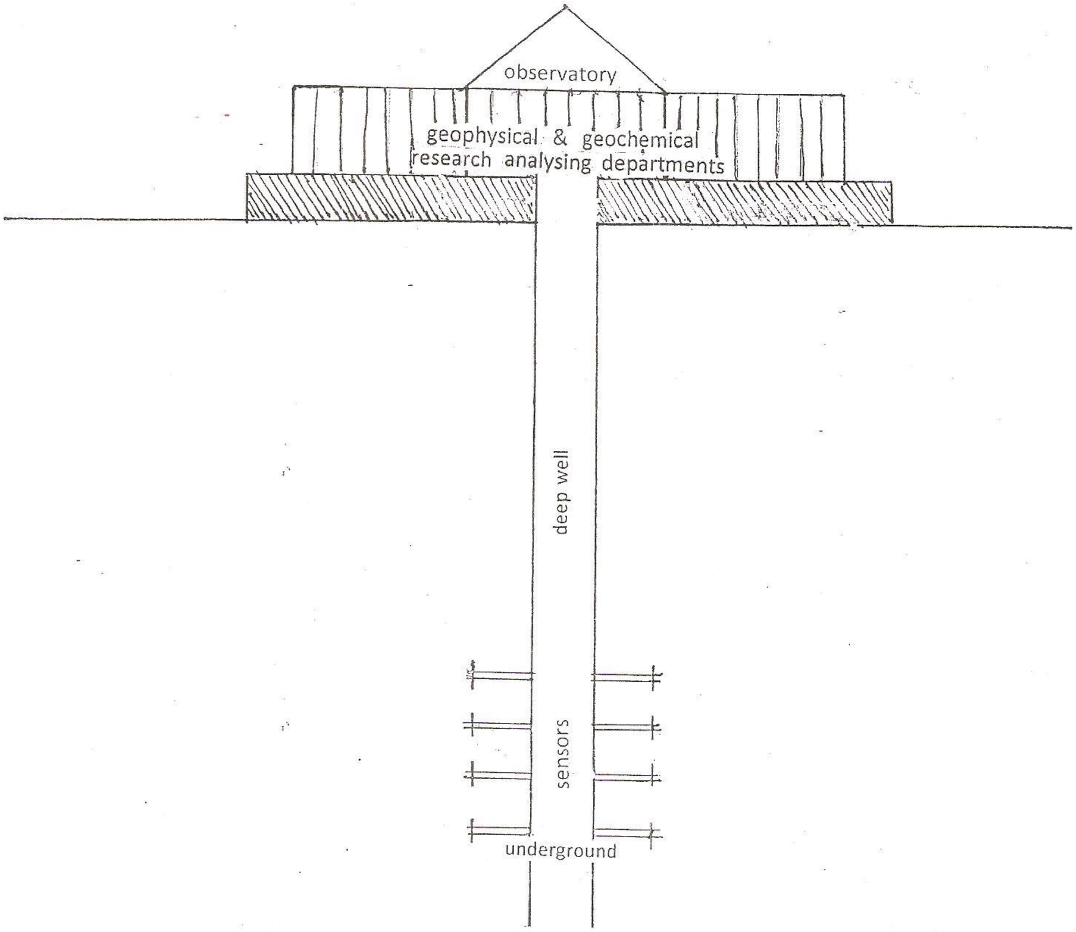
MICRO GEOSCOPE:

Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on the quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate, and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

GEOSCOPE

(elaborate model)



STUDIES:

I have proposed much type of studies to study the earth's underground through the Geoscope by which we can predict the earthquakes 6 to 24 hours in advance.

SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY: This is a very easy and simple study in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

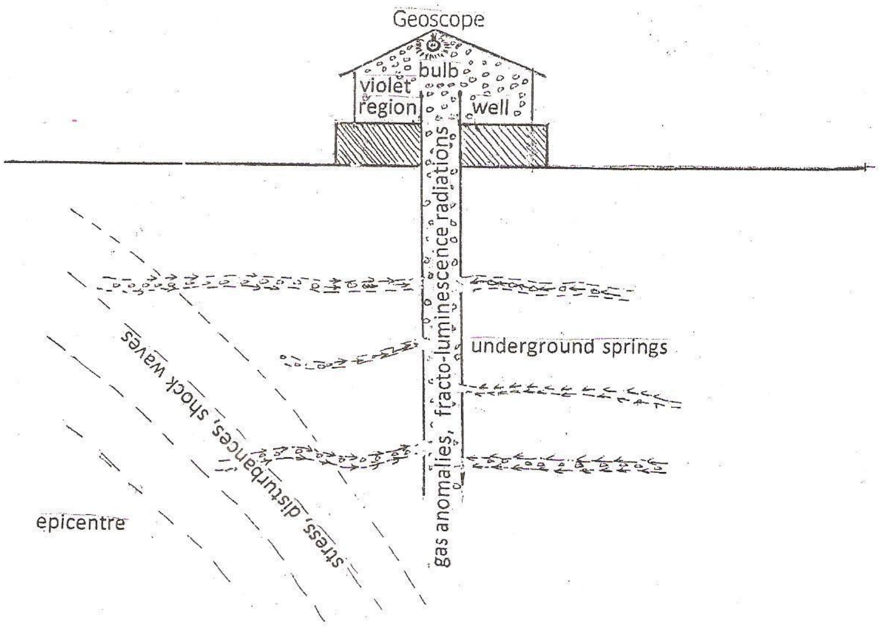
Observe the colour of the lightning in the Geoscope room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lightning in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lightning turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicenter due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since_

a) The violet rays having smaller wave length.
b) The violet radiation having property of extending greatly.
c) The light becoming weak in the violet region.
d) The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.

SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY


Geoscope
bulb
violet region
well
gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations
underground springs
stress, disturbances, shock waves
epicentre

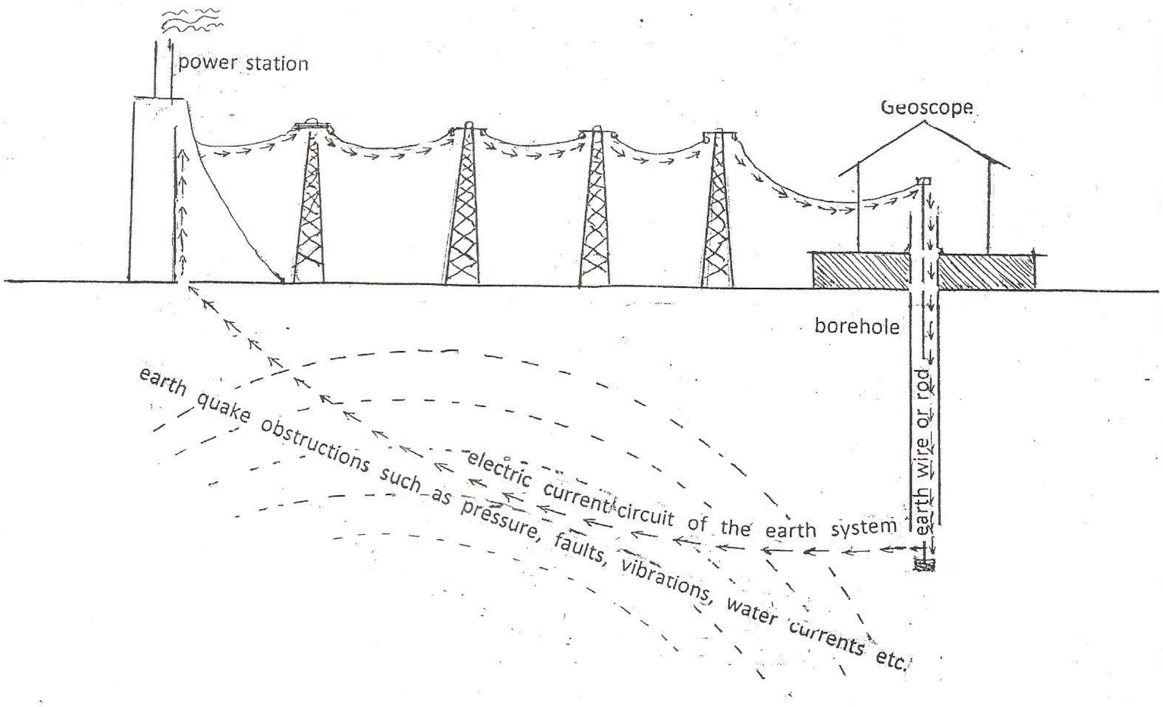
ELECTROGEOPULSE STUDY: This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans.etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

SUPER HIGH REMOTE SENSING TECHNOLOGICAL STUDIES
:

Geoscope is also useful In emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope.Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments , natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geoscope project.

ELECTROGEOPULSE STUDY


power station
Geoscope
borehole
earth wire or rod
electric current circuit of the earth system
earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc.

Later i have also proposed about 200 country-wise National Geoscope Projects for all world countries.

Afghanistan - National Geoscope Project
Albania - National Geoscope Project
Algeria - National Geoscope Project
American Samoa - National Geoscope Project
Andorra - National Geoscope Project
Angola - National Geoscope Project
Anguilla - National Geoscope Project
Argentina - National Geoscope Project
Antigua and Barbuda - National Geoscope Project
Argentina - National Geoscope Project
Armenia - National Geoscope Project
Aruba - National Geoscope Project
Australia - National Geoscope Project
Austria - National Geoscope Project
Azerbaijan - National Geoscope Project
Bahamas - National Geoscope Project
Bahrain - National Geoscope Project
Bangladesh - National Geoscope Project
Barbados - National Geoscope Project
Belarus - National Geoscope Project
Belgium - National Geoscope Project
Belize - National Geoscope Project
Benin - National Geoscope Project
Bermuda - National Geoscope Project
Bhutan - National Geoscope Project
Bolivia - National Geoscope Project
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Botswana - National Geoscope Project
Brazil - National Geoscope Project
Brunei and Darussalam - National Geoscope Project
Bulgaria - National Geoscope Project
Burkina Faso - National Geoscope Project
Burundi - National Geoscope Project
Cambodia - National Geoscope Project
Cameroon - National Geoscope Project
Canada - National Geoscope Project
Cape Verde - National Geoscope Project
Cayman Islands - National Geoscope Project
Central African Republic - National Geoscope Project
Chad - National Geoscope Project
Chile - National Geoscope Project
China - National Geoscope Project
Christmas Islands - National Geoscope Project
Cocas Keeling Islands - National Geoscope Project
Colombia - National Geoscope Project

Comoros - National Geoscope Project
Congo (Kinshasa) - National Geoscope Project
Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - National Geoscope Project
Cook Islands - National Geoscope Project
Costa Rica - National Geoscope Project
Ivory Coast - National Geoscope Project
Croatia - National Geoscope Project
Cuba Cyprus - National Geoscope Project
Czech Republic - National Geoscope Project
Denmark - National Geoscope Project
Djibouti - National Geoscope Project
Dominica - National Geoscope Project
Dominican Republic - National Geoscope Project
East Timor (Timor-Leste) - National Geoscope Project
Ecuador - National Geoscope Project
Egypt - National Geoscope Project
El Salvador - National Geoscope Project
Equatorial Guinea - National Geoscope Project
Eritrea - National Geoscope Project
Estonia - National Geoscope Project
Ethiopia - National Geoscope Project
Falkland Islands - National Geoscope Project
Faroe Islands - National Geoscope Project
Fiji - National Geoscope Project
Finland - National Geoscope Project
France - National Geoscope Project
French Guiana - National Geoscope Project
French Polynesia - National Geoscope Project
French Southern Territories - National Geoscope Project
Gabon - National Geoscope Project
Gambia - National Geoscope Project
Georgia - National Geoscope Project
Germany - National Geoscope Project
Ghana - National Geoscope Project
Gibraltar - National Geoscope Project
Great Britain - National Geoscope Project
Greece - National Geoscope Project
Greenland - National Geoscope Project
Grenada - National Geoscope Project
Guadeloupe - National Geoscope Project
Guam - National Geoscope Project
Guatemala - National Geoscope Project
Guinea - National Geoscope Project
Guinea-Bissau - National Geoscope Project
Guyana - National Geoscope Project

Haiti - National Geoscope Project
Holy See - National Geoscope Project
Honduras - National Geoscope Project
Honduras - National Geoscope Project
Hong Kong - National Geoscope Project
Hungary - National Geoscope Project
Iceland - National Geoscope Project
India - National Geoscope Project
Indonesia - National Geoscope Project
Iran - National Geoscope Project
Iraq - National Geoscope Project
Ireland - National Geoscope Project
Israel - National Geoscope Project
Italy - National Geoscope Project
Jamaica - National Geoscope Project
Japan - National Geoscope Project
Jordan - National Geoscope Project
Kazakhstan - National Geoscope Project
Kenya - National Geoscope Project
Kiribati - National Geoscope Project
Korea North - National Geoscope Project
Korea South - National Geoscope Project
Kosovo - National Geoscope Project
Kuwait - National Geoscope Project
Kyrgyzstan - National Geoscope Project
Laos (People Democratic) - National Geoscope Project
Latvia - National Geoscope Project
Lebanon - National Geoscope Project
Lesotho - National Geoscope Project
Liberia - National Geoscope Project
Libya - National Geoscope Project
Liechtenstein - National Geoscope Project
Lithuania - National Geoscope Project
Luxembourg - National Geoscope Project
Macau - National Geoscope Project
Macedonia - National Geoscope Project
Madagascar - National Geoscope Project
Malawi - National Geoscope Project
Malaysia - National Geoscope Project
Maldives - National Geoscope Project
Mali - National Geoscope Project
Malta - National Geoscope Project
Marshall Islands - National Geoscope Project
Martinique - National Geoscope Project
Mauritania - National Geoscope Project
Mauritius - National Geoscope Project
Mayotte - National Geoscope Project
Mexico - National Geoscope Project
Micronesia - National Geoscope Project
Moldova - National Geoscope Project
Monaco - National Geoscope Project
Mongolia - National Geoscope Project
Montenegro - National Geoscope Project
Montserrat - National Geoscope Project
Morocco - National Geoscope Project
Mozambique - National Geoscope Project

Myanmar Burma - National Geoscope Project
Namibia - National Geoscope Project
Nauru - National Geoscope Project
Nepal - National Geoscope Project
Netherlands - National Geoscope Project
New Zealand - National Geoscope Project
Nicaragua - National Geoscope Project
Niger - National Geoscope Project
Nigeria - National Geoscope Project
Niue - National Geoscope Project
Northern Mariana Islands - National Geoscope Project
Norway - National Geoscope Project
Oman - National Geoscope Project
Pakistan - National Geoscope Project
Palau - National Geoscope Project
Palestiman Territories - National Geoscope Project
Panama - National Geoscope Project
Papua New Guinea - National Geoscope Project
Paraguay - National Geoscope Project
Peru - National Geoscope Project
Philippines - National Geoscope Project
Pitcairn Islands - National Geoscope Project
Poland - National Geoscope Project
Portugal - National Geoscope Project
Puerto Rice - National Geoscope Project
Qatar - National Geoscope Project
Reunion Islands - National Geoscope Project
Romania - National Geoscope Project
Russia Federation - National Geoscope Project
Rwanda - National Geoscope Project
Saint Kitts and Nevis - National Geoscope Project
Saint Lucia - National Geoscope Project
Samoa - National Geoscope Project
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - National Geoscope Project
San Marino - National Geoscope Project
Sao Tome and Principe - National Geoscope Project
Saudi Arabia - National Geoscope Project
Senegal - National Geoscope Project
Serbia - National Geoscope Project
Seychelles - National Geoscope Project
Sierra Leone - National Geoscope Project
Singapore - National Geoscope Project
Slovakia - National Geoscope Project
Slovenia - National Geoscope Project
Solomon Islands - National Geoscope Project
Somalia - National Geoscope Project
South Africa - National Geoscope Project
South Sudan - National Geoscope Project
Spain- National Geoscope Project
Sri Lanka - National Geoscope Project
Sudan - National Geoscope Project
Suriname - National Geoscope Project
Swaziland - National Geoscope Project

Sweden - National Geoscope Project
Switzerland - National Geoscope Project
Syria - National Geoscope Project
Taiwan - National Geoscope Project
Tajikistan - National Geoscope Project
Tanzania - National Geoscope Project
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Timor-Leste - National Geoscope Project
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Tokelau - National Geoscope Project
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Trinidad and Tobago - National Geoscope Project
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Turks and Caicos Islands - National Geoscope Project
Tuvalu - National Geoscope Project
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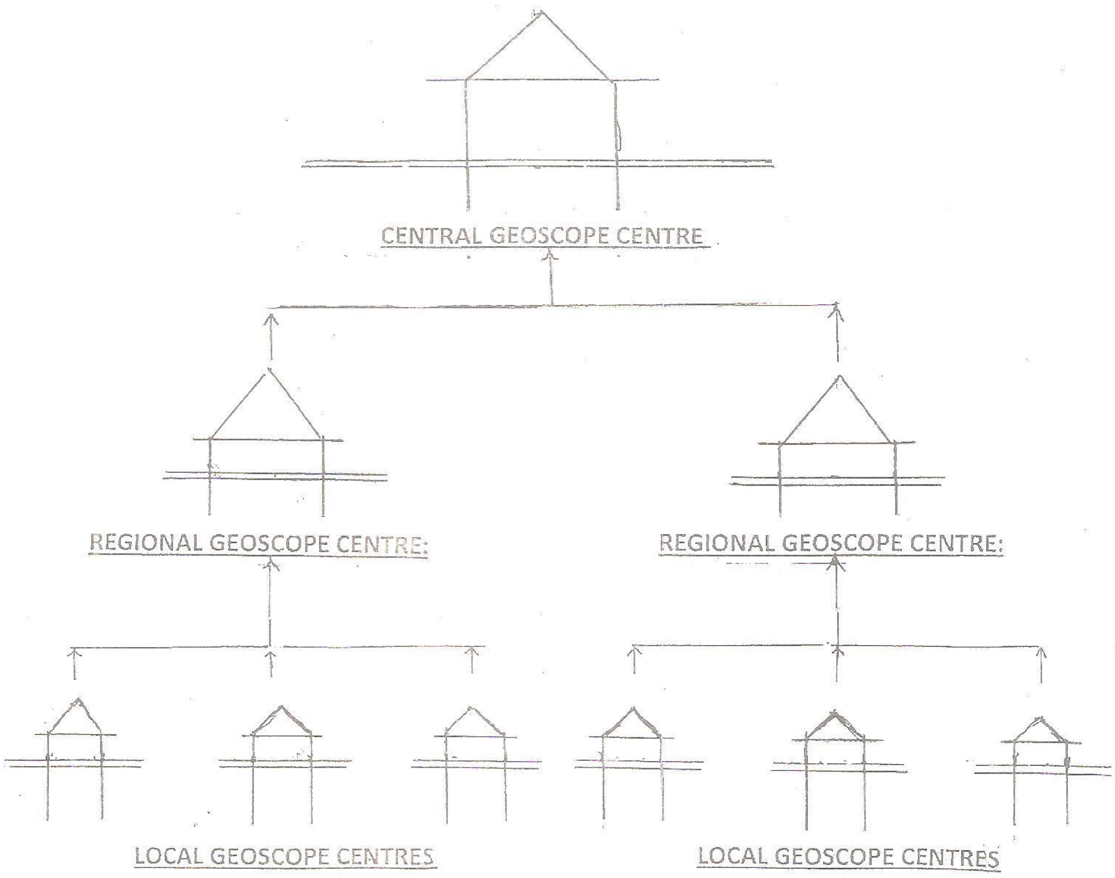
Ukraine - National Geoscope Project
United Arab Emirates - National Geoscope Project
United Kingdom - National Geoscope Project
United States of America - National Geoscope Project
Uruguay - National Geoscope Project
Uzbekistan - National Geoscope Project
Vanuatu - National Geoscope Project
Vatican City - National Geoscope Project
Venezuela - National Geoscope Project
Vietnam - National Geoscope Project
Virgin Islands (British) - National Geoscope Project
Virgin Islands (US) - National Geoscope Project
Walls and Futuna Islands - National Geoscope Project
Western Sahara - National Geoscope Project
Yemen - National Geoscope Project
Zambia - National Geoscope Project
Zimbabwe - National Geoscope Project

NATIONAL GEOSCOPE PROJECT

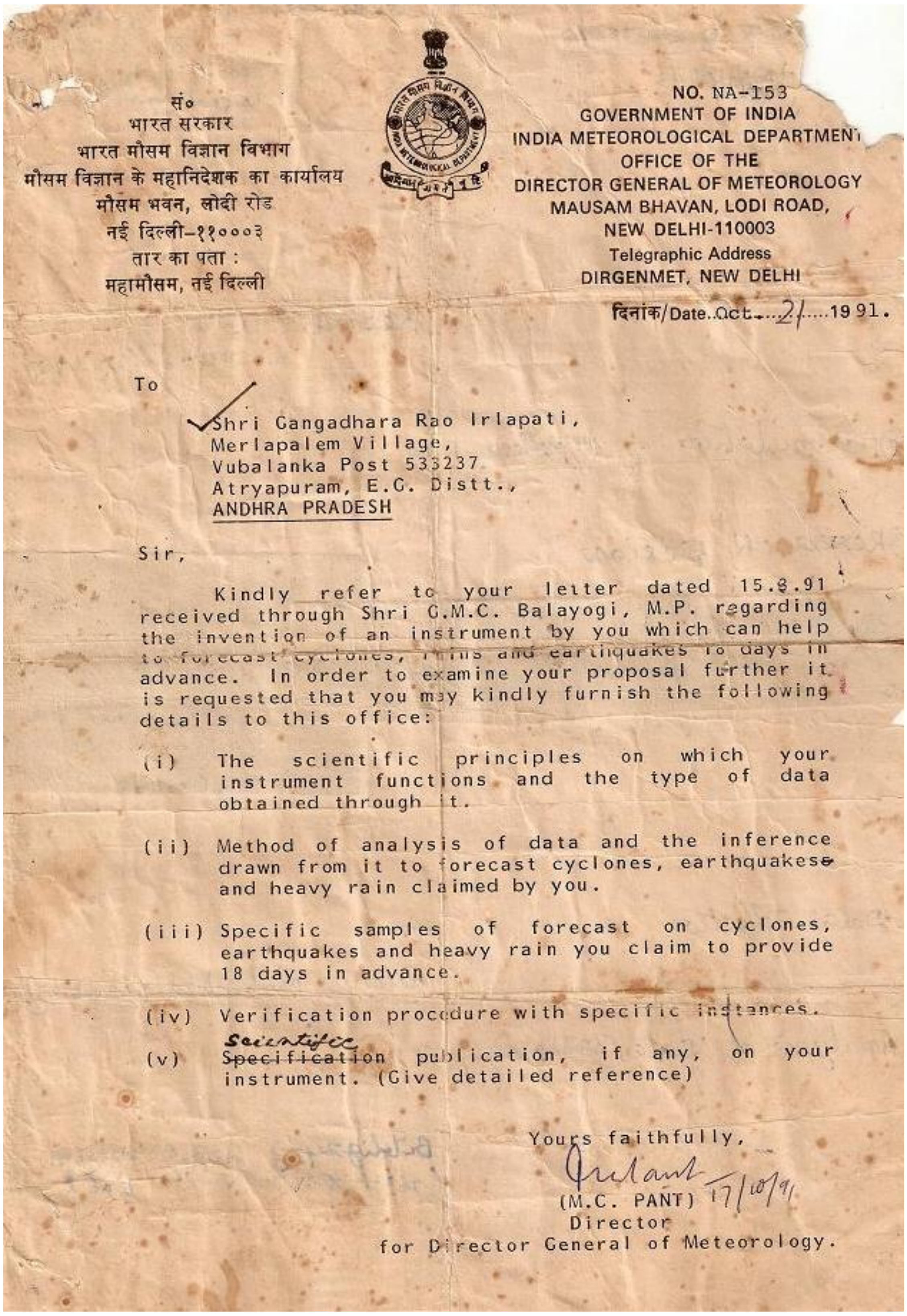


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE (1988-1991) From 1988-1991 years. He has carried out many studies on the indian weather problems and natural calamities and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991 for studying the past's present's and future's movements of the Indian monsoon and its weather problems and natural calamities in advance.

Firstly in 1991, Sri. G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament later the Lok-sabha Speaker of Parliament of India was dedicated the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for the services of the country and sent to the Indian Meteorological Department, New Delhi for further research and development in the services of the country (Letter No. NA-153 dt October 21, 1991).

In 1994, the chairman, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission (Lr No. 1152/ADB/94 dated 1-/5/1994) was also sent again the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Cabinet Secretary of India, New Delhi for implementation (Do. No. NMRF/SKM-30/8/1994).

Later from 1995 to till date many representions & consulations were made with the India Metrological Department and other government organizations on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the country. (Ref.No. NA-153 dated: 08/06/1995, 08/01/1996,28/11/1996).



सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली–११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date. Oct. 21 1991.

To

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village,
Vubalanka Post 533237
Atryapuram, E.G. Distt.,
ANDHRA PRADESH

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.8.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 18 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

(i) The scientific principles on which your instrument functions and the type of data obtained through it.

(ii) Method of analysis of data and the inference drawn from it to forecast cyclones, earthquakes~~e~~ and heavy rain claimed by you.

(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

(v) Scientific ~~Specification~~ publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,
Pant 17/10/91
(M.C. PANT)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology.

सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
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तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address:
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date Nov..........,1996 19

To

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati,
C/o K. Chiranjeevi,
H.No. 28-3, Saibabanagar,
Judimetta,
Hyderabad.

Subject:- Request for forwarding the copies of representation to President of India and other VVIP.

Sir,

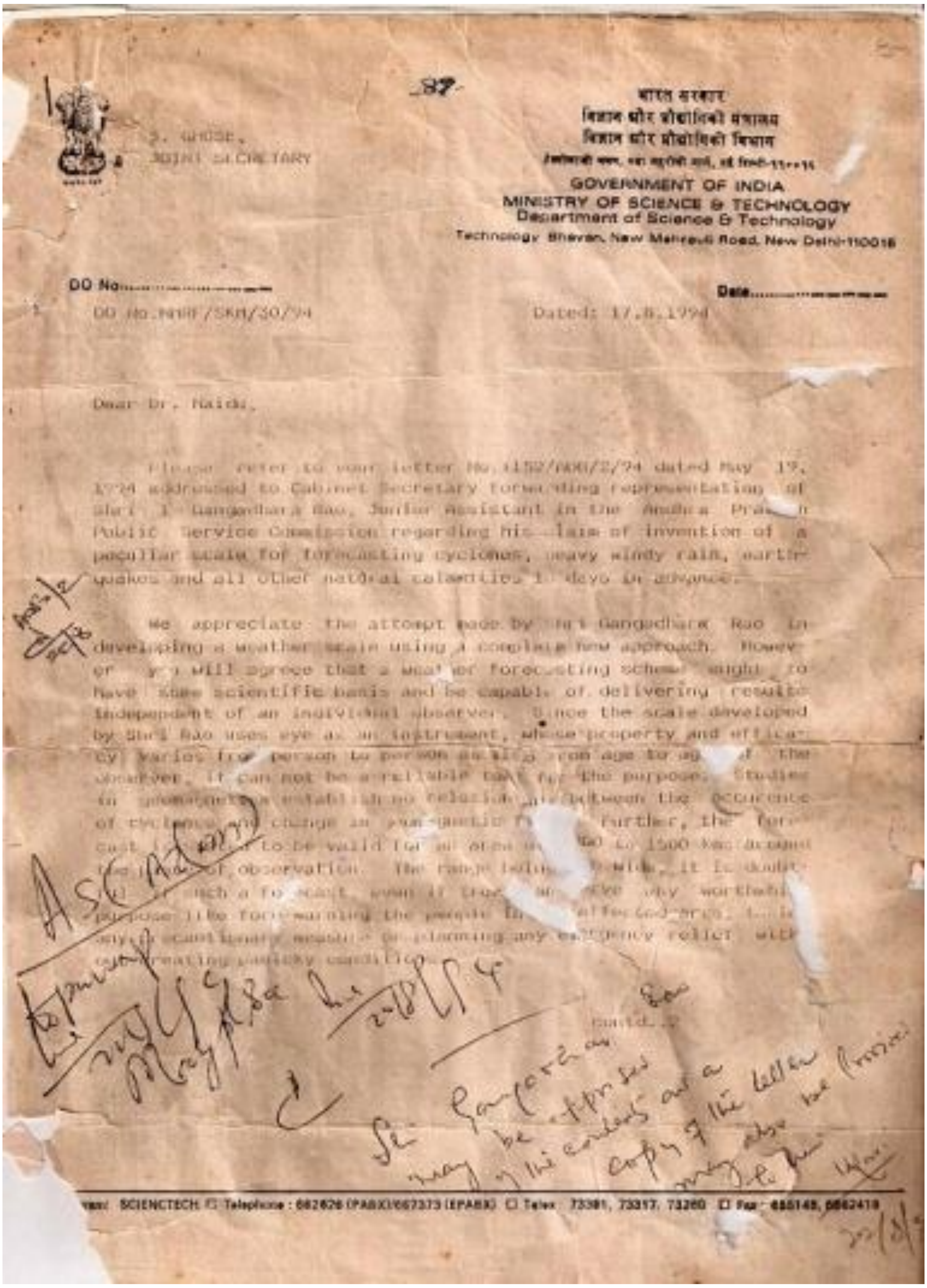
Kindly refer to your letter dated September 12, 1996 addressed to the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi on the subject quoted above.

In this connection, you are requested to kindly refer our earlier letters of even number dated 8.6.95 and 8.1.96 in which you were advised suitably for your weather prediction device and recruitment in the Central Government establishment as well. You may proceed accordingly in your future action.

Yours faithfully,

28/11/96

(S.C. GOYAL)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology



87

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Department of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016

DO No. DO No.NRRF/SKM/30/94

Date Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.1152/ADD/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri J. Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pra[illegible]h Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 1[illegible] days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However, you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurrence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic f[illegible]. Further, the forecast [illegible] to be valid for an area [illegible] to 1500 km around the place of observation. The range being [illegible] wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, [illegible] any worthwhile purpose like forewarning the people in [illegible] affected area, [illegible] any precautionary measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

contd..2

AS(Admn)

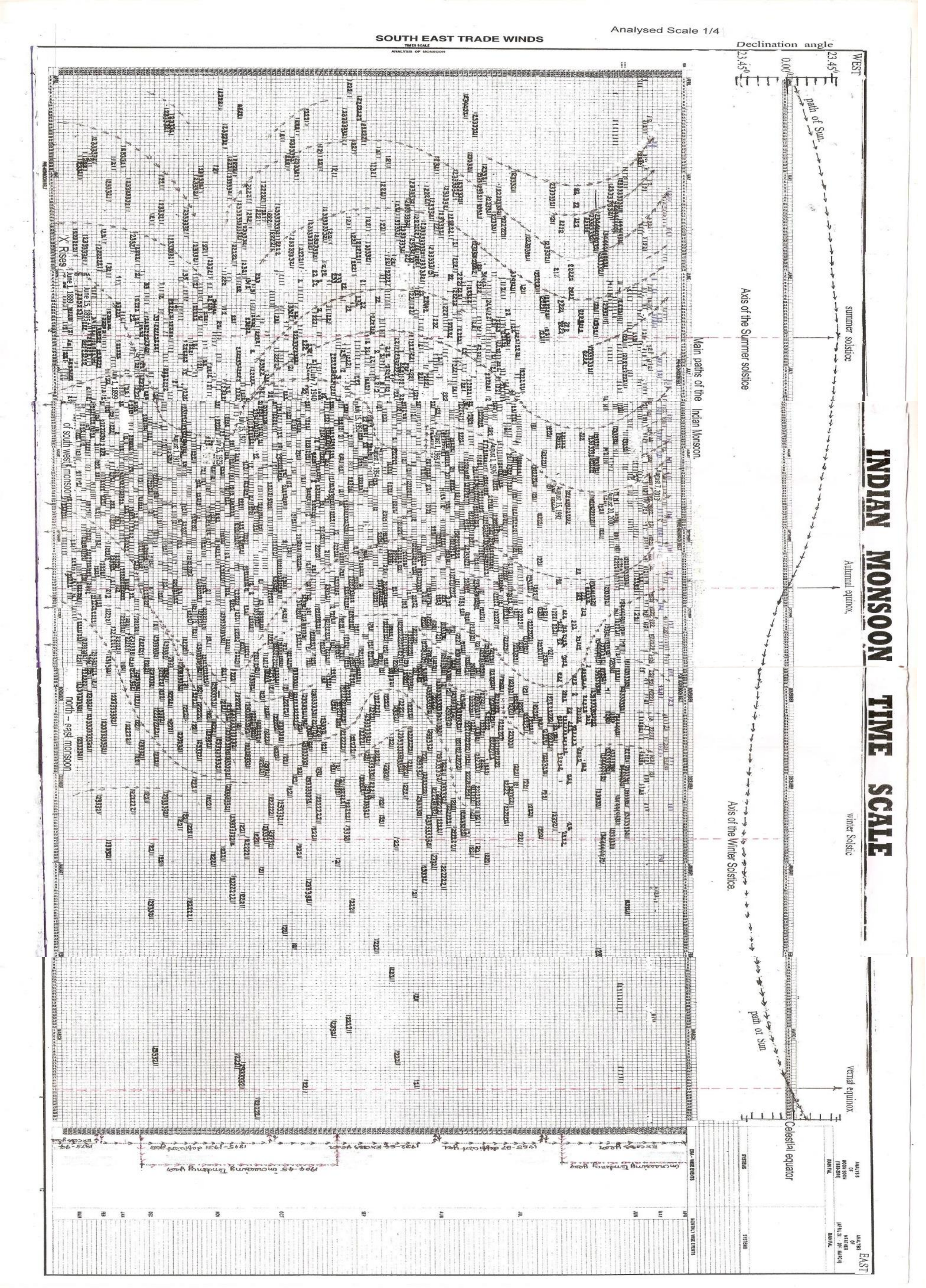
2-8-94

Sri Gangadharan may be apprised of the contents and a copy of the letter may also be provided to him

22/8/9

Grams: SCIENCTECH □ Telephone : 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) □ Telex : 73381, 73317, 73260 □ Fax : 686148, 6862418

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE



INDIAN WEATHER TIME SCALES (1991-2004) From 1991 to 2004 years, he has collected a lot of rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and carried out many studies and prepared hundreds of numerical weather forecasting scales in 2004.

Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.

From 1991 to 2010 years, many consultations were made with the Indian Meteorological Department, Planning Department (Letter No. 2851/PLG.XI/A2/2004 dt: 15/10/2004) and Disaster Management Department of Andhra Pradesh state for implementation of the scales in the services of the people.

In 2008, Sri. T. Subbarami Reddy, Union Minister of state for Mines was forwarded the Indian weather Time Scale to the Director General of Meterology (D.O.No. 209/MOS (M)/PS/2008 dt: 24/03/2008).

In 2008, 2009, 2010, representations were made with the Indian Metrological Department on the Indian Weather Time Scale (No. GT-02 (Misc) 6675 dt 13/08/2008, F-12016/1/00-NA/100 dt: 01/12/2009 & No.F-12016/100/-NA dt 09/07/2010). 19/02/2008 & Lr. NO.25241/DM.111 (3) 2009 dt: 08/07/2009).

Indian weather time scale

Whole India Indian weather time scale

West peninsular Indian weather time scale

East peninsular Indian weather time scale

North west Indian weather time scale

North central Indian weather time scale

North east Indian weather time scale

North mountains Indian weather time scale

India Indian weather time scale

North east Indian weather time scale

North west Indian weather time scale

West central Indian weather time scale

South peninsular Indian weather time scale

Kerala Indian weather time scale

Telangana Indian weather time scale

South interior karnataka Indian weather time scale

North interior karnataka Indian weather time scale

Coastal karnataka Indian weather time scale

Tamilnadu & pondicherry Indian weather time scale

Rayalseema Indian weather time scale

Coastal andhra pradesh Indian weather time scale

Chattisgarh Indian weather time scale

Vidrba Indian weather time scale

Marathwada Indian weather time scale

Madhya maharasthra Indian weather time scale

Konkan & goa Indian weather time scale

Saurashtra, kutch & diu Indian weather time scale

Gujarat Indian weather time scale

East madhya pradesh Indian weather time scale

West madhya pradesh Indian weather time scale

East rajasthan Indian weather time scale

West rajasthan Indian weather time scale

Punjab Indian weather time scale

Haryana, chandigarh & delhi Indian weather time scale

Uttaranchal Indian weather time scale

West uttar pradesh Indian weather time scale

East uttar pradesh Indian weather time scale

Bihar Indian weather time scale

Jarkhand Indian weather time scale

Orissa Indian weather time scale

Gaggetic west bengal Indian weather time scale

Sub, him, west bengal & sikkim Indian weather time scale

Nagaland, manipur, mizoram & tripura Indian weather time scale

Assam & meghalaya, north assam Indian weather time scale

West uttar pradesh plans Indian weather time scale

January temperature Indian weather time scale

February temperature Indian weather time scale

March temperature Indian weather time scale

April temperature Indian weather time scale

May temperature Indian weather time scale

June temperature Indian weather time scale

July temperature Indian weather time scale

August temperature Indian weather time scale

September temperature Indian weather time scale

October temperature Indian weather time scale

November temperature Indian weather time scale

December temperature Indian weather time scale

Annual rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

Winter rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

Summer rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

Summer monsoon rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

Post monsoon Indian rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

June month rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

July month Indian rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

August month rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

September month rainfall fluctuations Indian weather time scale

Ganga river waters Indian weather time scale

Yamuna river waters Indian weather time scale

Bhramaputhra river waters Indian weather time scale

Indus river waters Indian weather time scale

Mahanandi river waters Indian weather time scale

Godavari river waters Indian weather time scale

Krishna river waters Indian weather time scale

Kaveri river waters Indian weather time scale

Narmada river waters Indian weather time scale

Tapati river waters Indian weather time scale

ASTROCLIMATIC WEATHER FORECASTING STUDY TIME SCALES (1991) From 2008-2010 years I have carried out many studies on the world weather conditions and investigated Astroclimatic Weather Forecasting Study Time Scales for all world countries.

Afghanistan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Albania - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Algeria - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

American Samoa - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Andorra - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Angola - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Anguilla - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Argentina - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Antigua and Barbuda - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Argentina - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Armenia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Aruba - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Australia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Austria - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Azerbaijan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bahamas - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bahrain - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bangladesh - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Barbados - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Belarus - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Belgium - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Belize - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Benin - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bermuda - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bhutan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bolivia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bosnia and Herzegovina - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Botswana - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Brazil - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Brunei and Darussalam - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Bulgaria - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Burkina Faso - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Burundi - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cambodia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cameroon - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Canada - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cape Verde - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cayman Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Central African Republic - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Chad - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Chile - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

China - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Christmas Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cocas Keeling Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Colombia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Comoros - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Congo (Kinshasa) - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cook Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Costa Rica - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Ivory Coast - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Croatia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Cuba Cyprus - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Czech Republic - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Denmark - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Djibouti - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Dominica - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Dominican Republic - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

East Timor (Timor-Leste) - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Ecuador - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Egypt - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

El Salvador - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Equatorial Guinea - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Eritrea - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Estonia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Ethiopia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Falkland Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Faroe Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Fiji - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Finland - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
France - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
French Guiana - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
French Polynesia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
French Southern Territories - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Gabon - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Gambia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Georgia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Germany - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Ghana - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Gibraltar - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Great Britain - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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Haiti - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Holy See - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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Hong Kong - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Hungary - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Iceland - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
India - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Indonesia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Iran - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Iraq - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Ireland - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Israel - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Italy - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Jamaica - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Japan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Jordan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kazakhstan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kenya - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kiribati - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Korea North - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Korea South - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kosovo - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kuwait - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Kyrgyzstan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Laos (People Democratic) - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Latvia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Lebanon - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Lesotho - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Liberia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Libya - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Liechtenstein - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Lithuania - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Luxembourg - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Macau - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Macedonia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Madagascar - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Malawi - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Malaysia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Maldives - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mali - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Malta - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Marshall Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Martinique - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mauritania - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mauritius - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mayotte - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mexico - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Micronesia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Moldova - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Monaco - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mongolia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Montenegro - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Montserrat - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Morocco - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Mozambique - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Myanmar Burma - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Namibia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Nauru - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

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Oman - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Pakistan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Palau - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Palestiman Territories - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Panama - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Papua New Guinea - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Paraguay - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Peru - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

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Pitcairn Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Poland - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Portugal - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Puerto Rice - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Qatar - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Reunion Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Romania - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Russia Federation - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Rwanda - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Saint Kitts and Nevis - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Saint Lucia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Samoa - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

San Marino - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Sao Tome and Principe - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Saudi Arabia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

Senegal - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Serbia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Seychelles - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Sierra Leone - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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United Arab Emirates - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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United States of America - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Uruguay - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Uzbekistan - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Vanuatu - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Vatican City - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Venezuela - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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Virgin Islands (British) - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
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Walls and Futuna Islands - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Western Sahara - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Yemen - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Zambia - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale
Zimbabwe - Astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale

MISCELLANEOUS RESEARCHES : He has conducted many studies in 1991 on the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on the human impulse at Andhra Pradesh state council of science and Technology (Proc. No. Admin/Research/231/91 dt: 25/7/1991).

In 2003, he proposed drought combating methods and submitted them to the government of Andra Pradesh (Lr. No. 558/ADB/2/2003 dt: 25/04/2003).

COPY OF LETTER NO.558/ADB/2/2003,Dt.25-4-2003 FROM THE SECRETARY,APPSC,HYDERABAD, ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL SECRETARY, CHIEF MINISTER's PESHI, A.P.SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD.

***

Sub:- Estt. - APPSC - Proposal for combating drought situation in A.P. submitted by Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. APPSC,Hyd. - forwarding of - reg.

Ref:- Letter Dt.19.4.2003 received from Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. the APPSC,Hyd.

***

Pursuant to a press note in the month of January,2003 one of the staff member of the Commission's Office, Sri I.Gangadhar, Senior Assistant, prepared a proposal to combat the drought situation prevailing in the A.P.State basing on his personal study. The proposal alongwith his letter Dt.19-4-2003 is herewith enclosed.

I request you kindly to examine the proposal and take further necessary action in the matter.

Sd/-ADHAR SINHA,
SECRETARY.

Encl:- As above.

// True copy //

SUPERINTENDENT.
5-5-03.
O/o A.P P.S.C., A.P,
HYDERABAD.

In 2002,he proposed a defence disaster Strategic Policy (New Swatantra Time, Feburary 2003).

He has proposed an astro-metrological weather forecasting model which was sent to Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology in 2009 through the Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology.

WORLD WEATHER DISASTER SCIENCES&ITS FORECASTING METHODS(2006): From 2000-2006 years, As a part evaluation of thesis of M.Phil, he has Conducted many researches on the world weather and disaster sciences and formulated many things which can help to study the monsoon of the respective continents and its countries.

WORLD WEATHER CHANGES&NATURAL HAZARDS(2015): From 2010-2015 years, As a part evaluation of thesis of Ph.D, he has Conducted many researches on the world weather changes and natural hazards and formulated many things which can help to study the monsoon of the respective continents and its countries.

A P STATE WEATHER STUDY TIME SCALE (2006-2010) From 2006-2010 years, he has conducted some studies and formulated a model for states "AP State weather (Study) Time Scale which can help to forecast the State-Wise, region-Wise & District-Wise weather forecast in advance. Many consultations were made with the Environment, Forests Science & Technology Department (Lr. No. 0393/S/T 2006-1 dt: 19/01/2006), Commissioner of Disaster Management Department (Lr. 6524/DM-111 (3) /2008), AP State council of science & Technology (Lr. No. 1/APCOST/NRDMS/CORR/2010-11 dt: 16/07/2010).

GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALES(2O1O-2015: From 2010-2015 years, As a part evaluation of thesis of D.Sc. he has Conducted many researches on the global monsoon systems and its effects on the weather changes and natural calamaties and formulated the following global, Regional, Sub-Regional and country'wise local monsoon time scales for each and every country which can help to study the monsoon of the respective continents and its countries.

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country.

CONSTRUCTION:

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country.

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

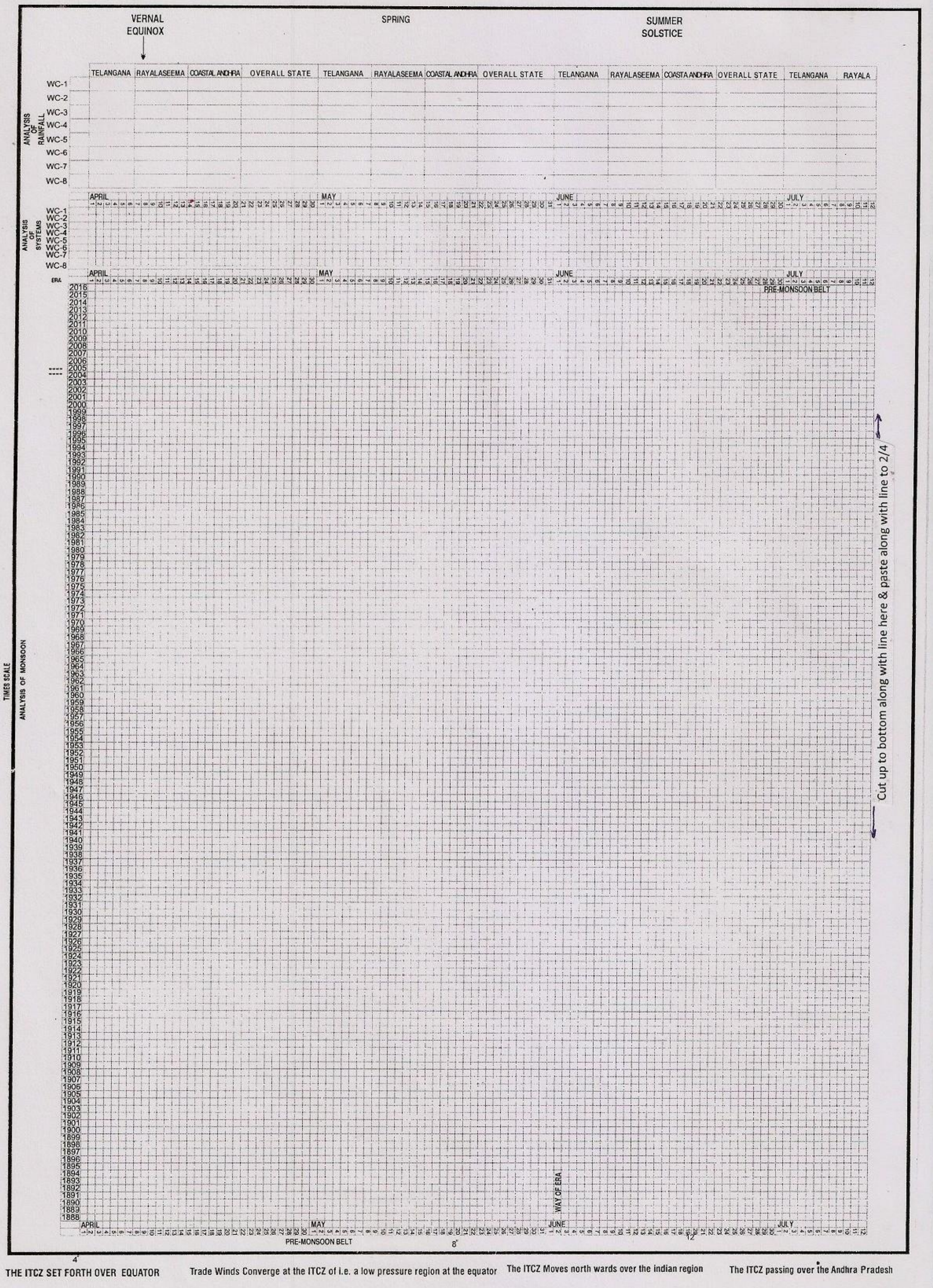
For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year.

If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

Basic Scale 1/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

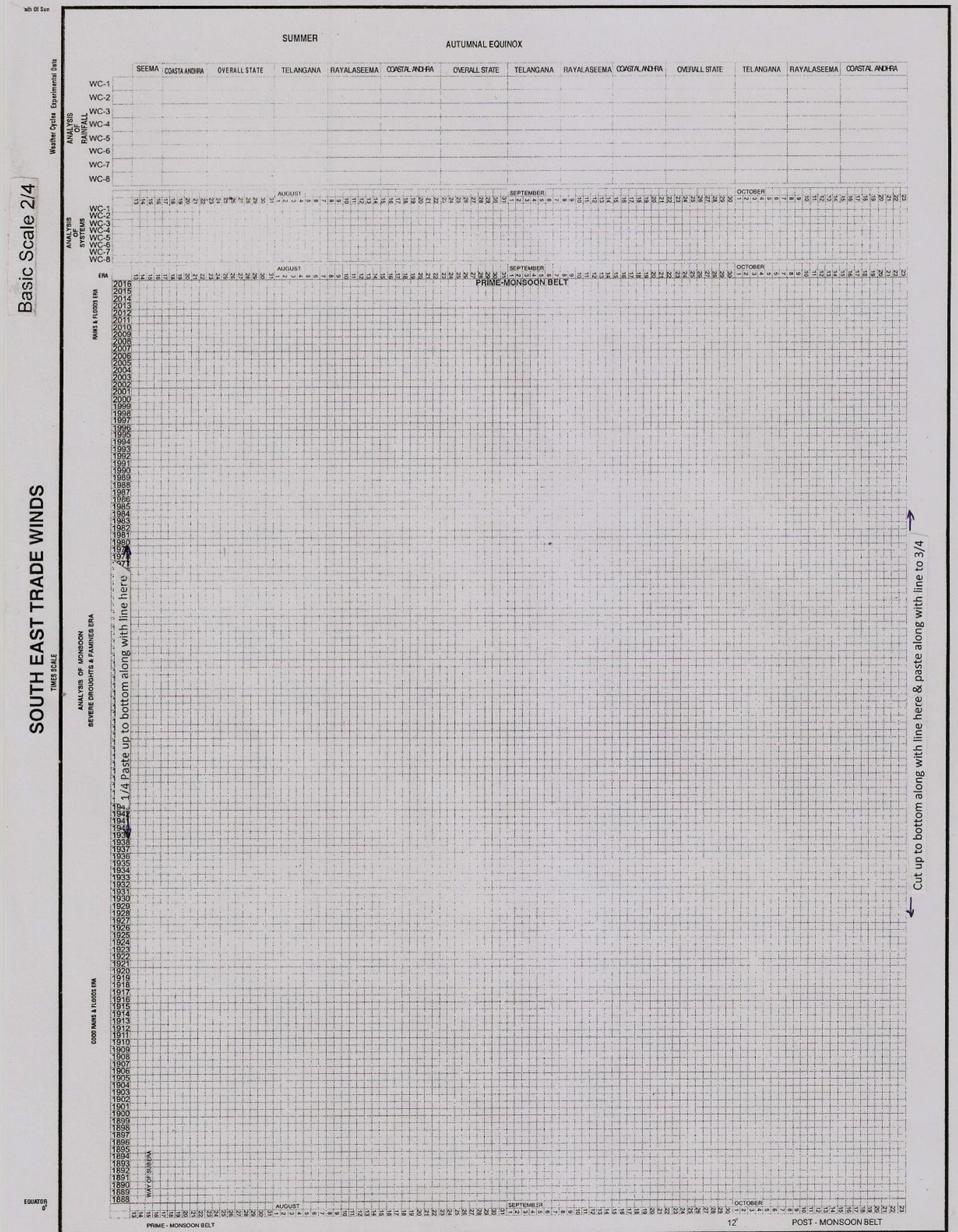
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

-74-

INDIAN WEATHER



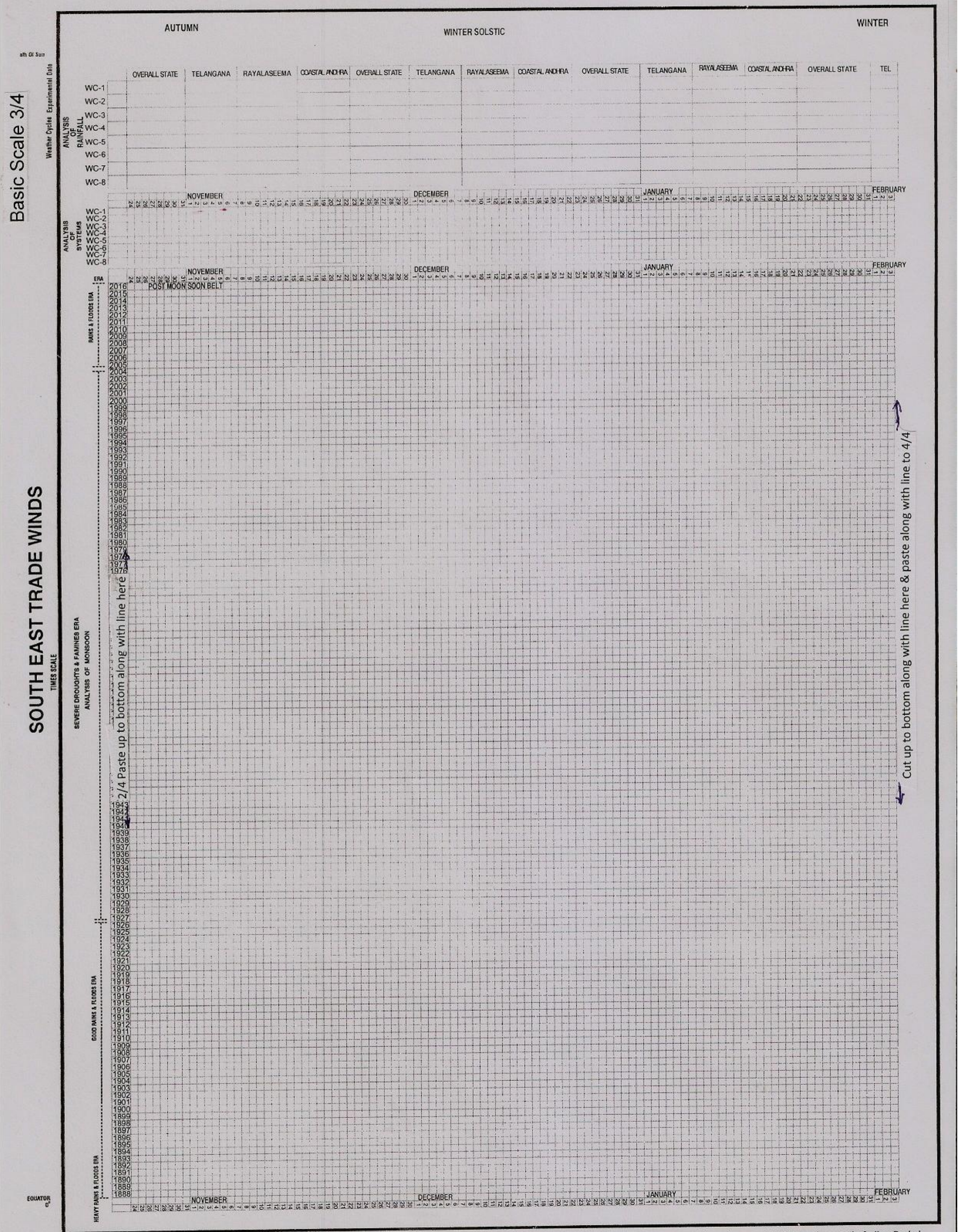
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

TIMES SCALE



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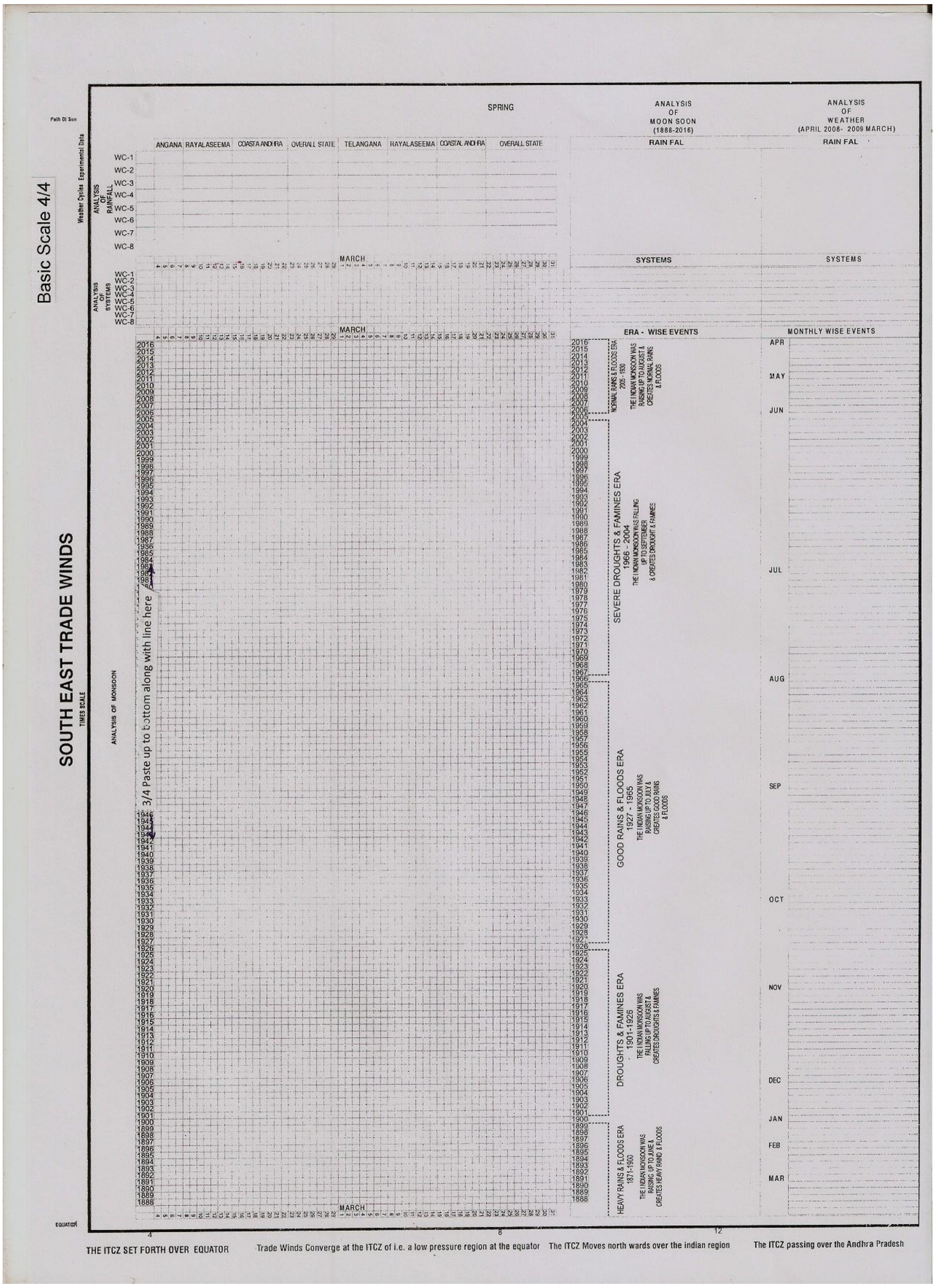
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR 4°

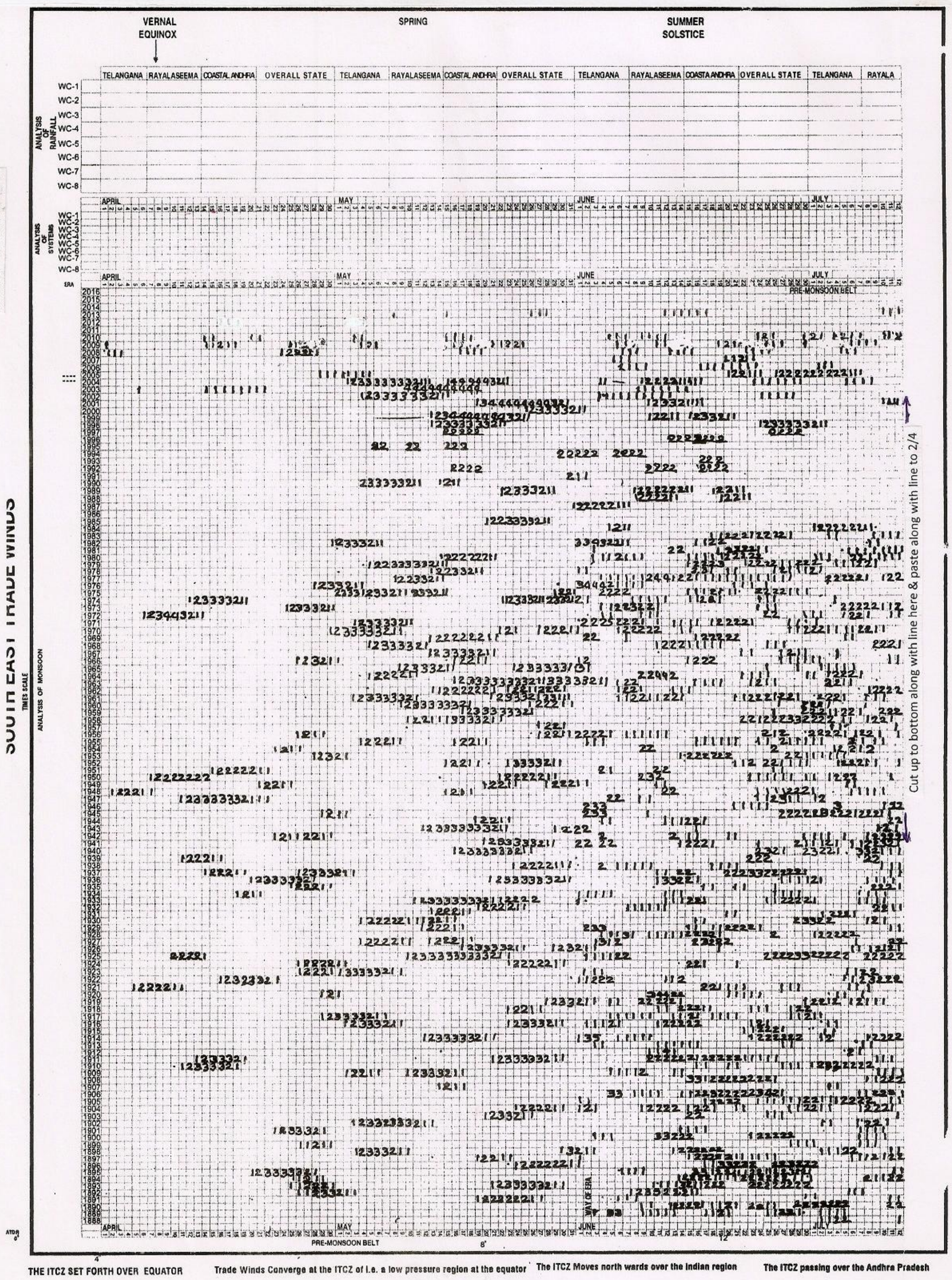
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator 8°

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region 12°

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


Basic Scale 4/4
Path Of Sun
Weather Cycles Experimental Data
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
TIMES SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
SPRING
ANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTA ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2008- 2009 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
2016 … 1888
NORMAL RAINS & FLOODS ERA 2005 - 1930
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO AUGUST & CREATES NORMAL RAINS & FLOODS
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1966 - 2004
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS FALLING UP TO SEPTEMBER & CREATES DROUGHT & FAMINES
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO JULY & CREATES GOOD RAINS & FLOODS
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS FALLING UP TO AUGUST & CREATES DROUGHTS & FAMINES
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO JUNE & CREATES HEAVY RAIND & FLOODS
3/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
EQUATOR
4
8
12
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

filled Scaled 1/4



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THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

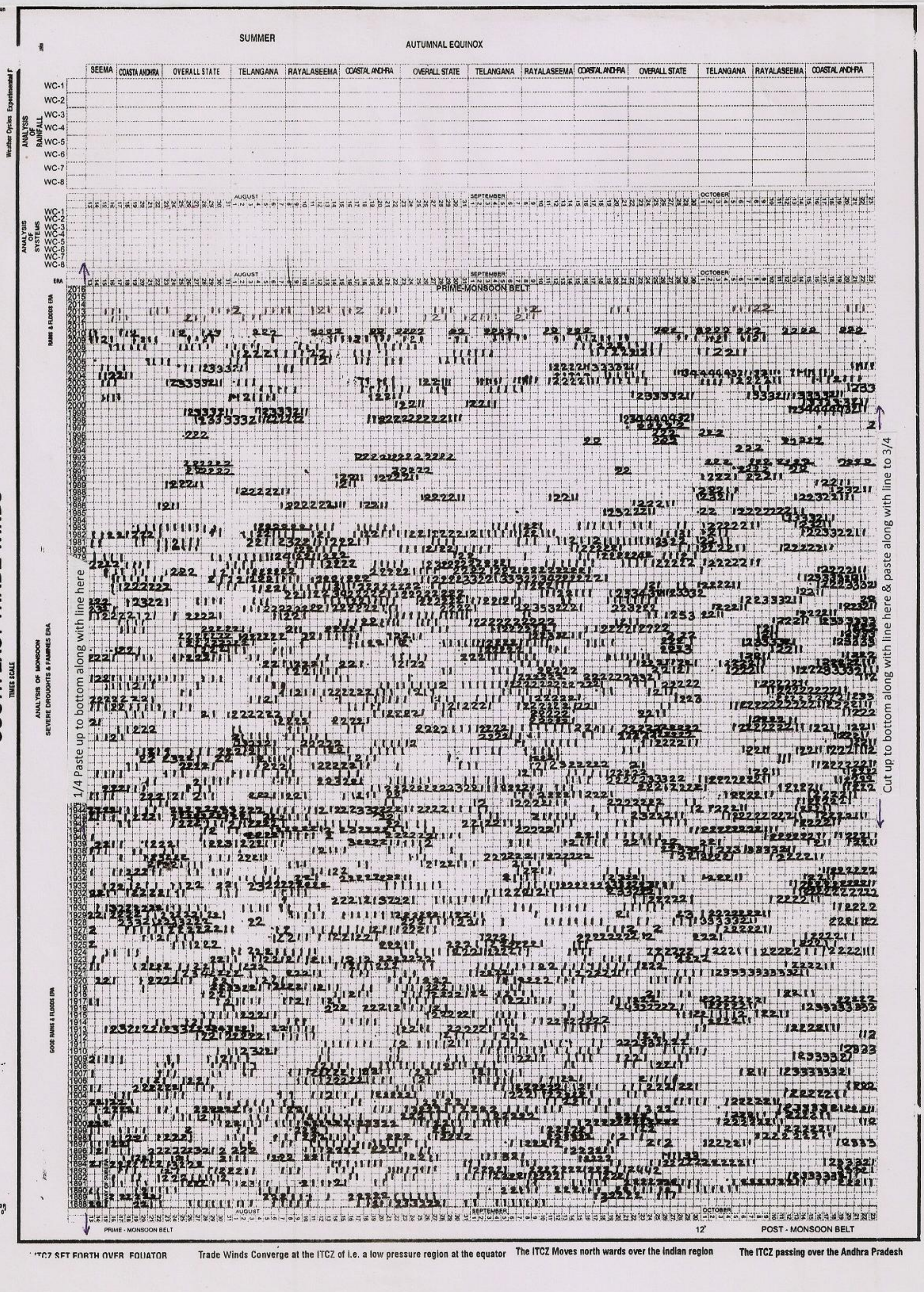
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

PRADESH STATE

filled Scaled 2/4

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



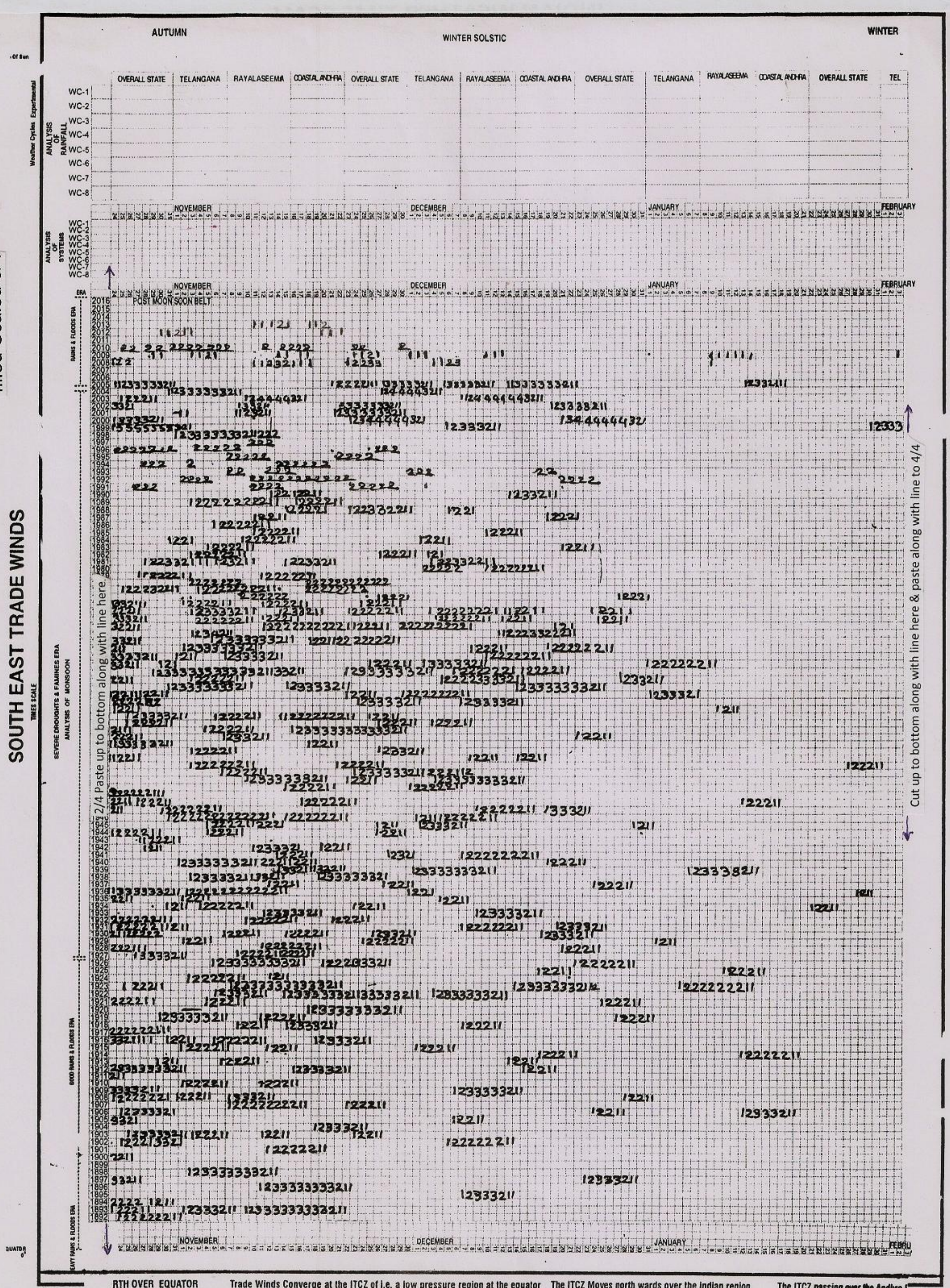
ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

filled Scaled 3/4



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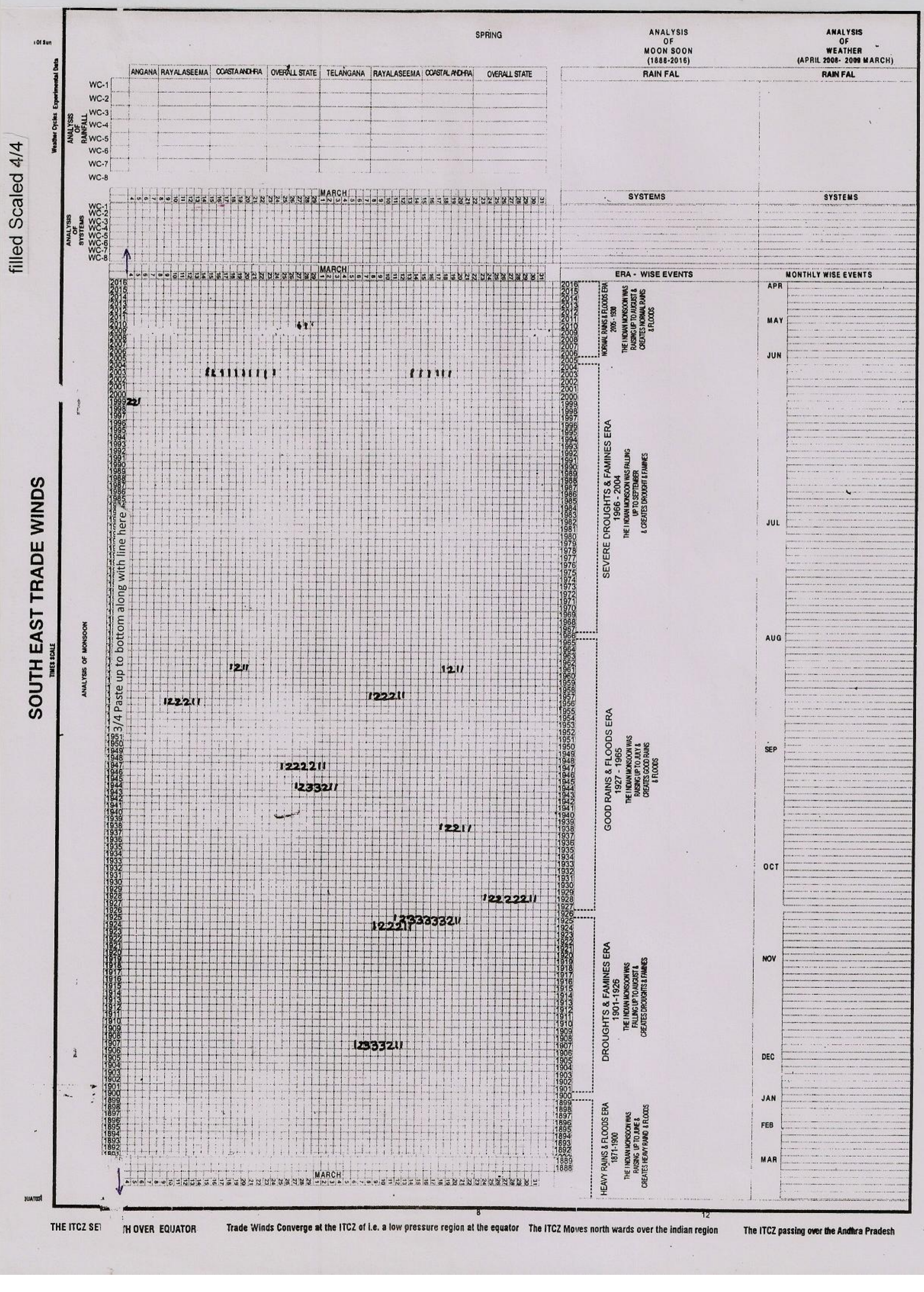
THE ITCZ SE RTH OVER EQUATOR 1° Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator 8° The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region 12° The ITCZ passing over the Andhra desh

దులోని సమయాలు ఫలితాలు అటు ఇటుగా మారగలవు



THE ITCZ SE TH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

ANALYSIS:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel.

For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years.

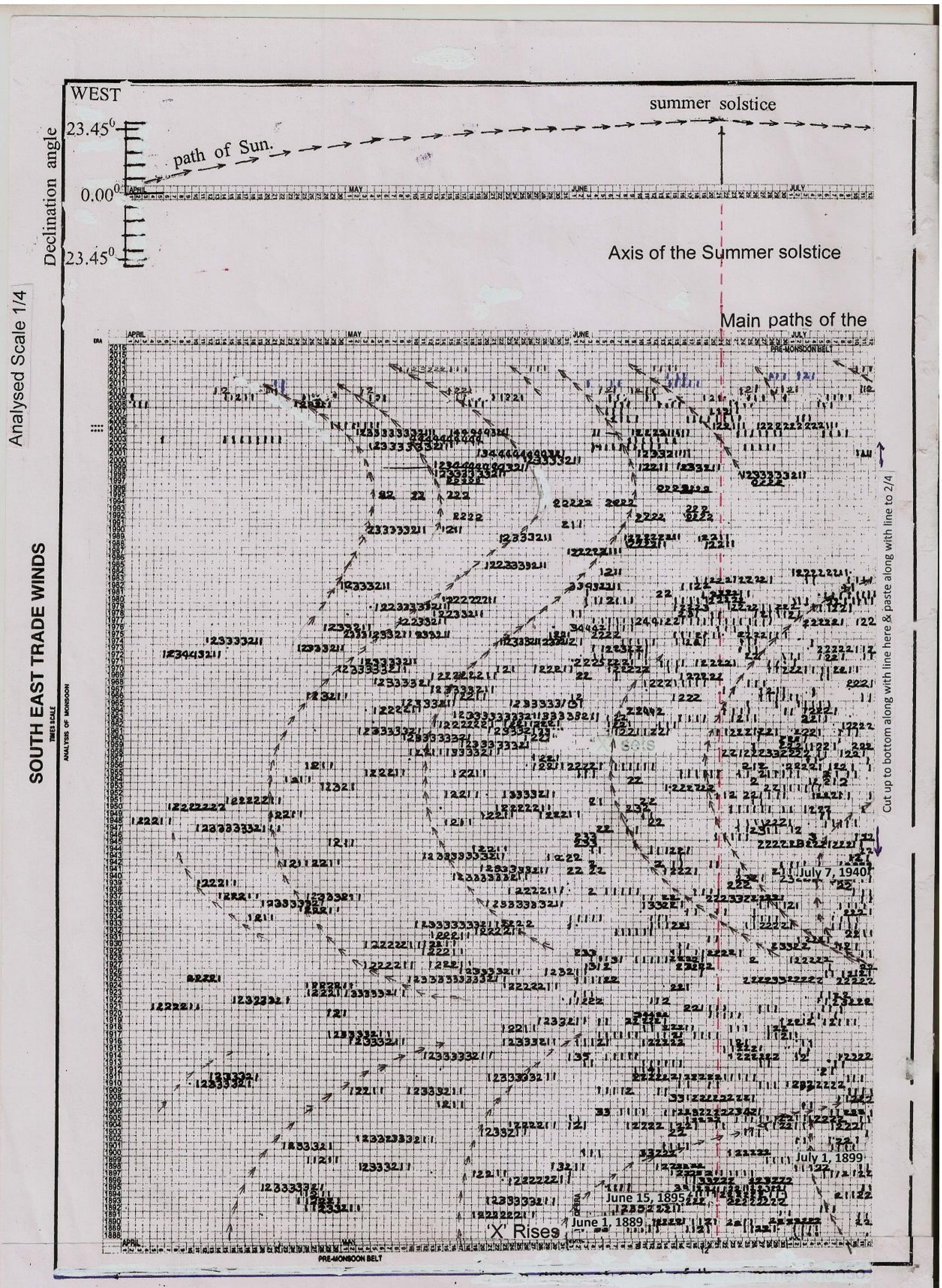
During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years.

During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years.

At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060.

The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems.

And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.


WEST
summer solstice
23.45°
path of Sun.
0.00°
23.45°
Declination angle
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
Axis of the Summer solstice
Main paths of the
PRE-MONSOON BELT
Analysed Scale 1/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
TIMES SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
ERA
'X' sets
July 7, 1940
July 1, 1899
June 15, 1895
June 1, 1889
'X' Rises
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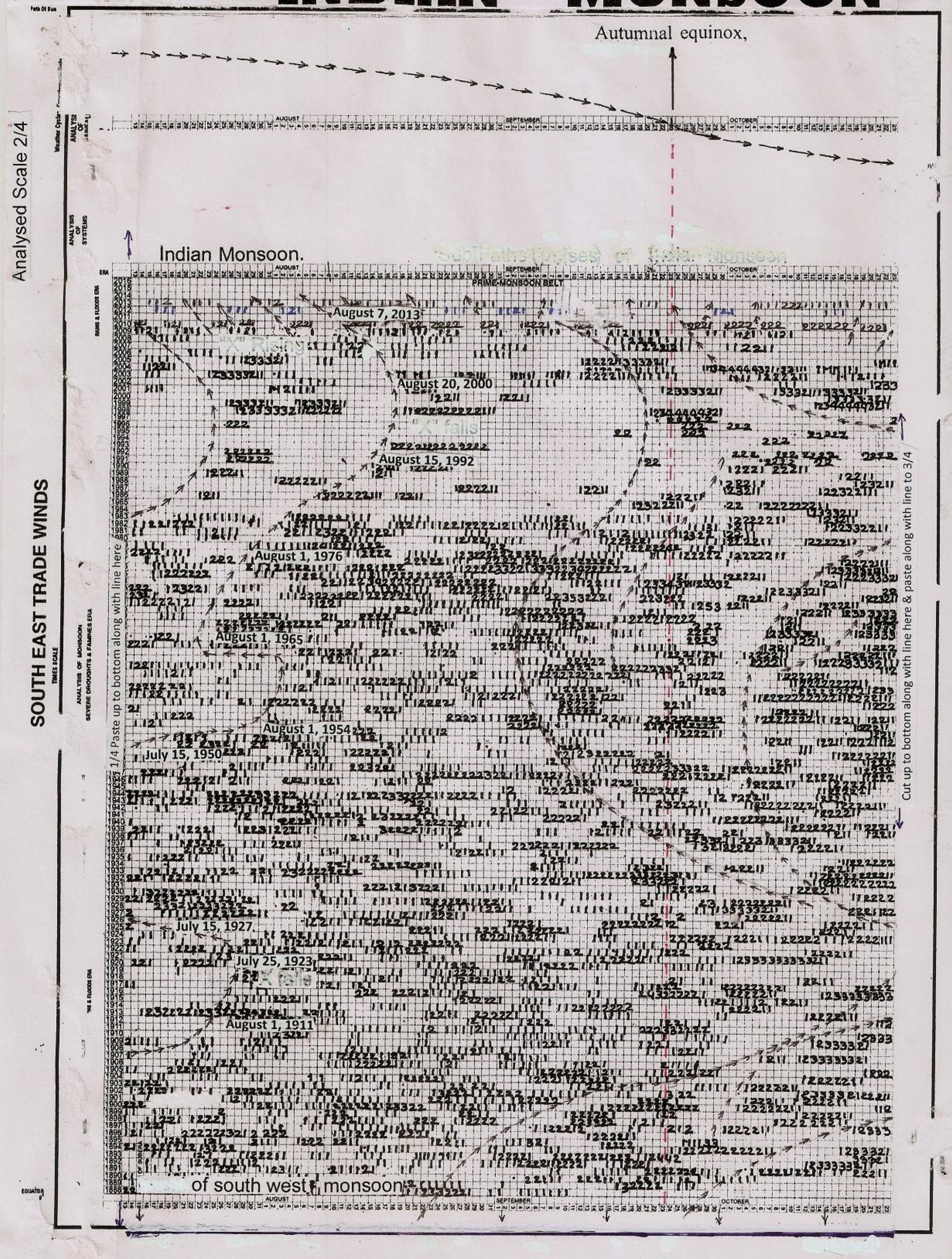
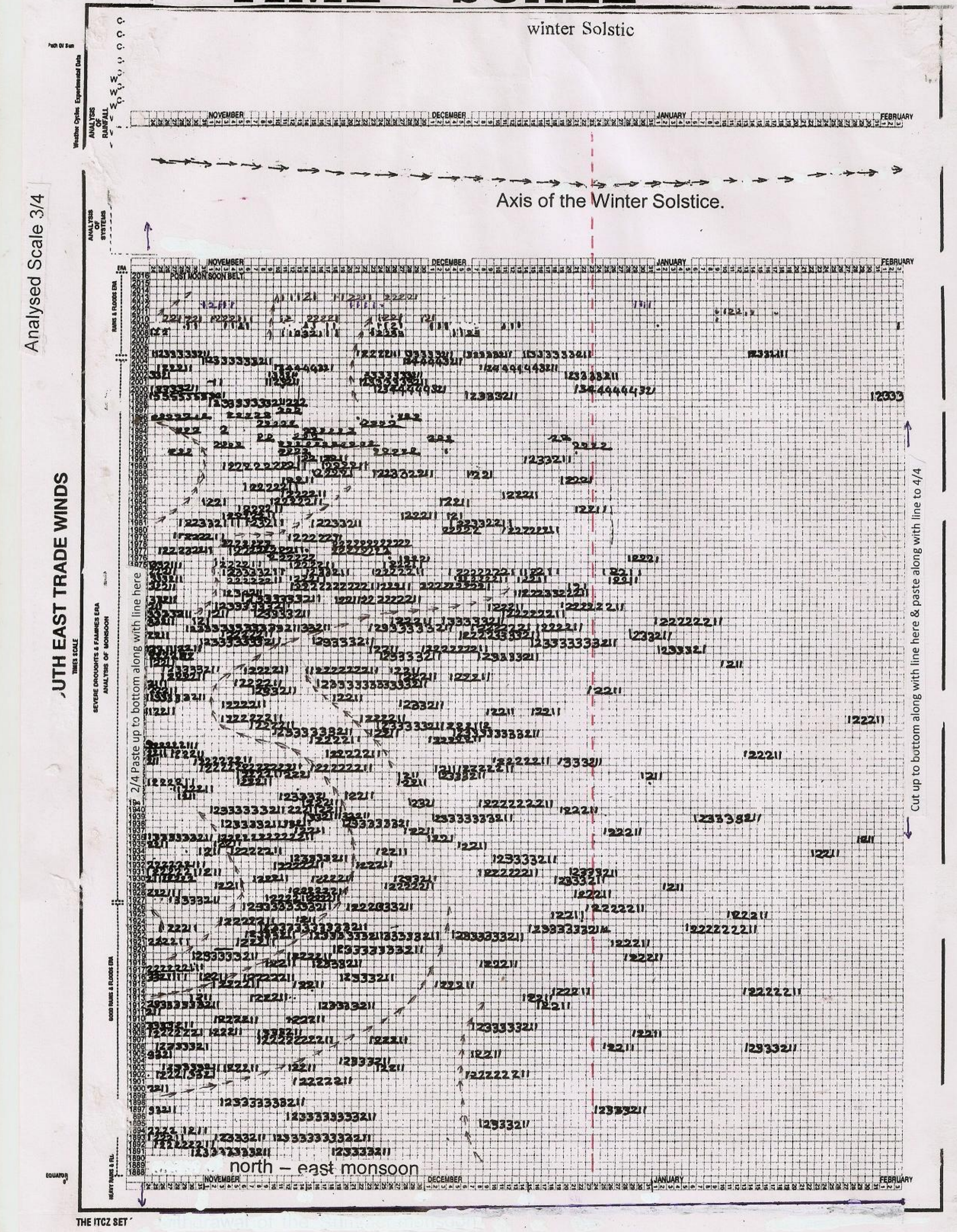
INDIAN MONSOON



TIME SCALE


winter Solstic
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
Axis of the Winter Solstice.
Analysed Scale 3/4
UTH EAST TRADE WINDS
POST MOON SOON BELT
2/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
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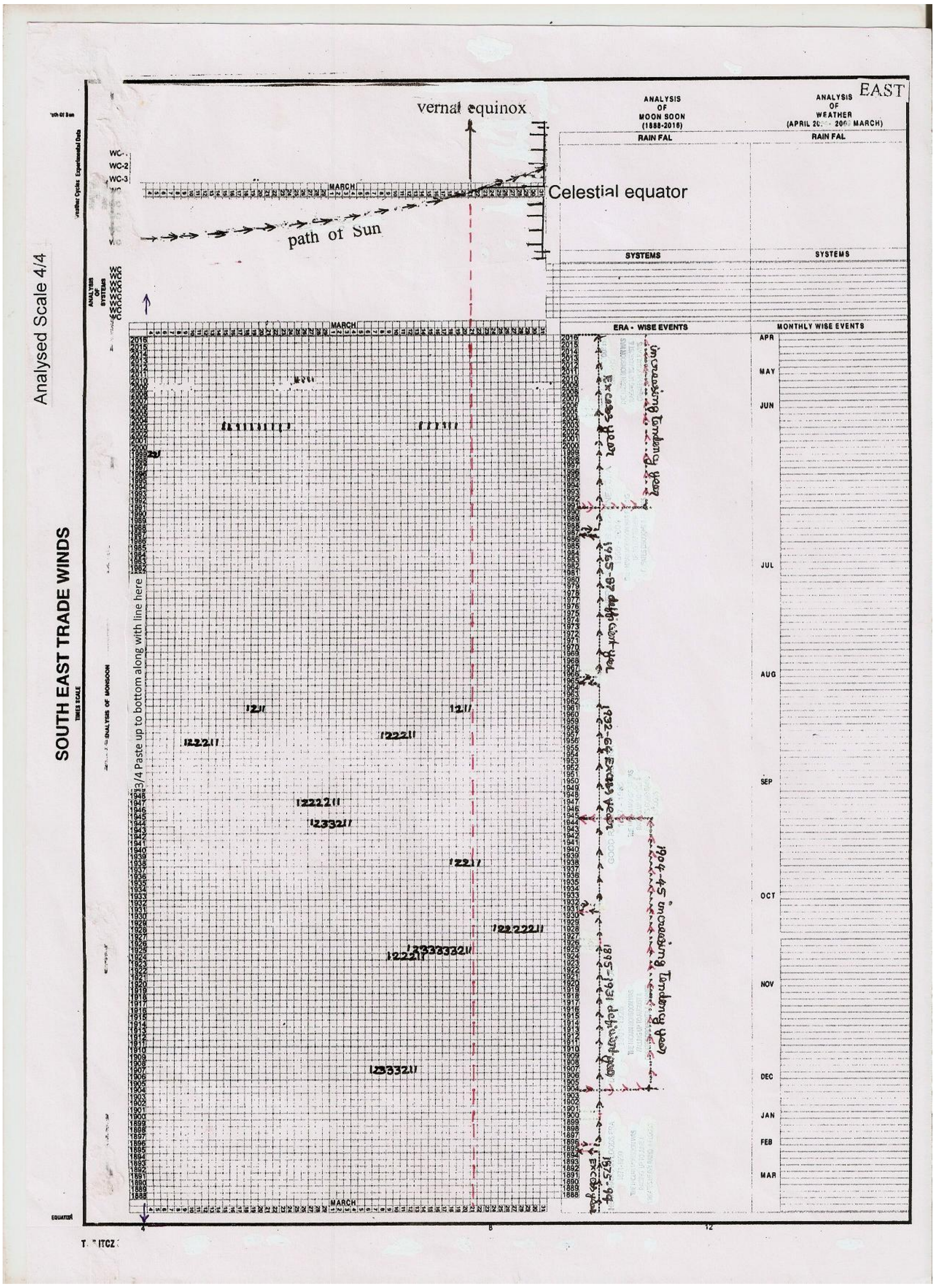
north – east monsoon
THE ITCZ SET


EAST
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20__ - 20__ MARCH)
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
vernal equinox
Celestial equator
path of Sun
MARCH
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
Analysed Scale 4/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
3/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
TIMES SCALE
EQUATOR
ITCZ
4
8
12
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
increasing Tendency year
Excess year
1965-87 deficient year
1932-64 Excess year
1904-45 increasing Tendency year
1895-1931 deficient year
1875-94 Excess year
12211
1222211
1222211
1233211
12211
12211
1222211
1222211
12222211
123333211
12222211
1233211

PRINCIPLE:

This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

4. GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

African Monsoon Time Scale
North American Monsoon Time Scale
Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
European Monsoon Time Scale

5. REGIONAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

North American Monsoon Time Scale
North African Monsoon Time Scale
Indian Monsoon Time Scale
Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale
South American Monsoon Time Scale
South African Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

6. SUB-REGIONAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

South Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale
East African Monsoon Time Scale
West African Monsoon Time Scale
Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Arizona Monsoon Time Scale
Mexican Monsoon Time Scale
South-West Monsoon Time Scale
North-East Monsoon Time Scale
South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

7. COUNTRY-WISE LOCAL MONSOON TIME SCALES

I have also proposed about 200 country-wise local monsoon time scales for all the world countries.

Afghanistan - Monsoon Time Scale
Albania- Monsoon Time Scale
Algeria- Monsoon Time Scale
American Samoa- Monsoon Time Scale
Andorra- Monsoon Time Scale
Angola- Monsoon Time Scale
Anguilla- Monsoon Time Scale
Argentina- Monsoon Time Scale
Antigua and Barbuda- Monsoon Time Scale
Argentina- Monsoon Time Scale
Armenia- Monsoon Time Scale
Aruba- Monsoon Time Scale
Australia- Monsoon Time Scale
Austria- Monsoon Time Scale
Azerbaijan- Monsoon Time Scale
Bahamas- Monsoon Time Scale
Bahrain- Monsoon Time Scale
Bangladesh- Monsoon Time Scale
Barbados- Monsoon Time Scale
Belarus- Monsoon Time Scale
Belgium- Monsoon Time Scale

Belize- Monsoon Time Scale
Benin- Monsoon Time Scale
Bermuda- Monsoon Time Scale
Bhutan- Monsoon Time Scale
Bolivia- Monsoon Time Scale
Bosnia and Herzegovina- Monsoon Time Scale
Botswana- Monsoon Time Scale
Brazil- Monsoon Time Scale
Brunei and Darussalam- Monsoon Time Scale
Bulgaria- Monsoon Time Scale
Burkina Faso- Monsoon Time Scale
Burundi- Monsoon Time Scale
Cambodia- Monsoon Time Scale
Cameroon- Monsoon Time Scale
Canada- Monsoon Time Scale
Cape Verde- Monsoon Time Scale
Cayman Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Central African Republic- Monsoon Time Scale
Chad- Monsoon Time Scale
Chile- Monsoon Time Scale
China- Monsoon Time Scale

Christmas Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Cocas Keeling Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Colombia- Monsoon Time Scale
Comoros- Monsoon Time Scale
Congo (Kinshasa) - Monsoon Time Scale
Republic Congo (Brazzaville) - Monsoon Time Scale
Cook Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Costa Rica- Monsoon Time Scale
Ivory Coast- Monsoon Time Scale
Croatia- Monsoon Time Scale
Cuba Cyprus- Monsoon Time Scale
Czech Republic- Monsoon Time Scale
Denmark- Monsoon Time Scale
Djibouti- Monsoon Time Scale
Dominica- Monsoon Time Scale
Dominican Republici- Monsoon Time Scale
East Timor (Timor-Leste) - Monsoon Time Scale
Ecuador- Monsoon Time Scale
Egypt- Monsoon Time Scale
El Salvador- Monsoon Time Scale
Equatorial Guinea- Monsoon Time Scale
Eritrea- Monsoon Time Scale
Estonia- Monsoon Time Scale
Ethiopia- Monsoon Time Scale
Falkland Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Faroe Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Fiji- Monsoon Time Scale
Finland- Monsoon Time Scale
France- Monsoon Time Scale
French Guiana- Monsoon Time Scale
French Polynesia- Monsoon Time Scale
French Southern Territories- Monsoon Time Scale
Gabon- Monsoon Time Scale
Gambia- Monsoon Time Scale
Georgia- Monsoon Time Scale
Germany- Monsoon Time Scale
Ghana- Monsoon Time Scale
Gibraltar- Monsoon Time Scale
Great Britain - Monsoon Time Scale
Greece- Monsoon Time Scale
Greenland- Monsoon Time Scale
Grenada- Monsoon Time Scale
Guadeloupe- Monsoon Time Scale
Guam- Monsoon Time Scale
Guatemala- Monsoon Time Scale
Guinea- Monsoon Time Scale
Guinea-Bissau- Monsoon Time Scale
Guyana- Monsoon Time Scale
Haiti- Monsoon Time Scale
Holy See- Monsoon Time Scale
Honduras- Monsoon Time Scale
Honduras- Monsoon Time Scale
Hong Kong- Monsoon Time Scale
Hungary- Monsoon Time Scale
Iceland- Monsoon Time Scale
India- Monsoon Time Scale
Indonesia- Monsoon Time Scale
Iran- Monsoon Time Scale
Iraq- Monsoon Time Scale
Ireland- Monsoon Time Scale
Israel- Monsoon Time Scale
Italy- Monsoon Time Scale
Jamaica- Monsoon Time Scale
Japan- Monsoon Time Scale
Jordan- Monsoon Time Scale
Kazakhstan- Monsoon Time Scale
Kenya- Monsoon Time Scale
Kiribati- Monsoon Time Scale
Korea North- Monsoon Time Scale
Korea South- Monsoon Time Scale
Kosovo- Monsoon Time Scale
Kuwait- Monsoon Time Scale
Kyrgyzstan- Monsoon Time Scale
Laos (People Democratic) - Monsoon Time Scale
Latvia- Monsoon Time Scale
Lebanon- Monsoon Time Scale
Lesotho- Monsoon Time Scale
Liberia- Monsoon Time Scale
Libya- Monsoon Time Scale
Liechtenstein- Monsoon Time Scale
Lithuania- Monsoon Time Scale
Luxembourg- Monsoon Time Scale
Macau- Monsoon Time Scale
Macedonia- Monsoon Time Scale
Madagascar- Monsoon Time Scale
Malawi- Monsoon Time Scale
Malaysia- Monsoon Time Scale
Maldives- Monsoon Time Scale
Mali- Monsoon Time Scale
Malta- Monsoon Time Scale
Marshall Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Martinique- Monsoon Time Scale
Mauritania- Monsoon Time Scale
Mauritius- Monsoon Time Scale
Mayotte- Monsoon Time Scale
Mexico- Monsoon Time Scale
Micronesia- Monsoon Time Scale
Moldova- Monsoon Time Scale
Monaco- Monsoon Time Scale
Mongolia- Monsoon Time Scale
Montenegro- Monsoon Time Scale
Montserrat- Monsoon Time Scale
Morocco- Monsoon Time Scale
Mozambique- Monsoon Time Scale
Myanmar Burma- Monsoon Time Scale
Namibia- Monsoon Time Scale
Nauru- Monsoon Time Scale
Nepal- Monsoon Time Scale
Netherlands- Monsoon Time Scale
New Zealand- Monsoon Time Scale
Nicaragua- Monsoon Time Scale
Niger- Monsoon Time Scale
Nigeria- Monsoon Time Scale
Niue- Monsoon Time Scale
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway- Monsoon Time Scale
Oman- Monsoon Time Scale
Pakistan- Monsoon Time Scale
Palau- Monsoon Time Scale
Palestiman Territories- Monsoon Time Scale
Panama- Monsoon Time Scale
Papua New Guinea- Monsoon Time Scale
Paraguay- Monsoon Time Scale
Peru- Monsoon Time Scale
Philippines- Monsoon Time Scale
Pitcairn Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Poland- Monsoon Time Scale
Portugal- Monsoon Time Scale
Puerto Rice- Monsoon Time Scale
Qatar- Monsoon Time Scale
Reunion Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Romania- Monsoon Time Scale
Russia Federation- Monsoon Time Scale
Rwanda- Monsoon Time Scale

Saint Kitts and Nevis- Monsoon Time Scale
Saint Lucia- Monsoon Time Scale
Samoa- Monsoon Time Scale
St Vincent and the Grenadines- Monsoon Time Scale
San Marino- Monsoon Time Scale
Sao Tome and Principe- Monsoon Time Scale
Saudi Arabia- Monsoon Time Scale
Senegal- Monsoon Time Scale
Serbia- Monsoon Time Scale
Seychelles- Monsoon Time Scale
Sierra Leone- Monsoon Time Scale
Singapore- Monsoon Time Scale
Slovakia- Monsoon Time Scale
Slovenia- Monsoon Time Scale
Solomon Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Somalia- Monsoon Time Scale
South Africa- Monsoon Time Scale
South Sudan- Monsoon Time Scale
Spain- Monsoon Time Scale
Sri Lanka- Monsoon Time Scale
Sudan- Monsoon Time Scale
Suriname- Monsoon Time Scale
Swaziland- Monsoon Time Scale
Sweden- Monsoon Time Scale
Switzerland- Monsoon Time Scale
Syria- Monsoon Time Scale
Taiwan- Monsoon Time Scale
Tajikistan- Monsoon Time Scale
Tanzania- Monsoon Time Scale
Thailand- Monsoon Time Scale
Tibet- Monsoon Time Scale
Timor-Leste- Monsoon Time Scale
Togo- Monsoon Time Scale
Tokelau- Monsoon Time Scale
Tonga- Monsoon Time Scale
Trinidad and Tobago- Monsoon Time Scale
Tunisia- Monsoon Time Scale
Turkey- Monsoon Time Scale
Turkmenistan- Monsoon Time Scale
Turks and Caicos Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Tuvalu- Monsoon Time Scale
Uganda- Monsoon Time Scale
Ukraine- Monsoon Time Scale
United Arab Emirates- Monsoon Time Scale
United Kingdom- Monsoon Time Scale
United States of America- Monsoon Time Scale
Uruguay- Monsoon Time Scale
Uzbekistan- Monsoon Time Scale
Vanuatu- Monsoon Time Scale
Vatican City- Monsoon Time Scale
Venezuela- Monsoon Time Scale
Vietnam- Monsoon Time Scale
Virgin Islands (British) - Monsoon Time Scale
Virgin Islands (US) - Monsoon Time Scale
Walls and Futuna Islands- Monsoon Time Scale
Western Sahara- Monsoon Time Scale
Yemen- Monsoon Time Scale
Zambia- Monsoon Time Scale
Zimbabwe- Monsoon Time Scale

1

WORLD COUNTRIES' WEATHER TIME SCALES: At present he is now formulating all World Countries' Weather Time Scales by collecting rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and prepared hundreds of numerical weather forecasting scales. Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.

2nd

1

DOCUMENTS SUPPORTED

Sl.No.	Reference	Description
1	Cover page 1 July, 1977	A book was published by the supporters in the name of"IRLAPATISM' Irlapati theory of Universe.
2	6 July, 1977	Petition submitted to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram regarding the harassments of the superstitious people after publication of the theory.
3	5877/77 Dt. 21-7-1977 (FN)	Report of the Taluk Magistrate by which a false case framed and foisted against him.
4	53/77 Dt. 21-7-1977(AN)	Police file by which a case was registered and sent him to remand .
5	13/79, page-1 dt. 27-11-1979	Judgment
6	13/79, page-2, para-3	Examined by the Court.
	13/79, page-2, para-5Page,para-5	Superstitious and fanatics (Arguments were did on my theory).
	13/79, page-2, para-5, Line-5	An enquiry was conducted by the RDO.
7	13/79, page-3, para-5, Line-6	A case was falsely framed foisted against him
	13/79, page-3, para-5, Lines-7,8,9,10,11	Forcely taken, beaten, produced before Tahsildar, handedover to police.
	13/79, page-3, para-6	The case all reasonable doubt
8	13/79, page-4, para-6 line-1	He was beaten
	13/79, page4, para-6 Line-3	There was altercation(regarding my theory)
	13/79, page-4, para-6, Line-4	Existence of God(regarding my theory)
	13/79, page-4, para-6, Line-7	No direct evidences against him
9	13/79, page-5, para-6, Line-18	Found not guilty.
10	13/79	Calendar and Judgment
11	1982-1987	Panchayat report regarding the social forest and environmental programmes.
12	3rd December, 1987	Letter of AJVB Rao, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) by which he was submitted the Geoscope to the Minister of Science and Technology for the welfare of people
13	401/dated 9th December, 1988	The Union Minsiter of Science and Technology Sri K.R.Narayanan was sent the Geoscope to the Council of Scientific and Industrial research for further research and

		development in the services of the Country.
14, 15	Page 20/June/July 1989	A detailed account about my theory of universe was published in the dalit voice magazine.
16	12355/1989	Order of Andhra Pradesh High Court by which the Hon'ble High Court issued orders to the Government of India i.e.,, Department of Science of Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and National Geophysical Research Institute to provide research facilities for implementation of the Geoscope.
17	87 dt 13-12-1988	Decision of the Gram Panchayat, Merlapalem about his research efforts.
18	1989	Letter of Sri G. Surya Rao, Memebr of Legislature Assembly recommended his research efforts to the their Chief Minister of Andhra Praxesh.
19	17 dt 30th January, 1989	Letter of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Sri N.T.Rama Rao was responded.
20	NA153 dt 21st October, 1991	letter of GMC Balayogi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament (LokSabha) was sent the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the India Meteorological for further research and development in the services of the nature.
21	231 dt 25-6-1991	Letter of A.P. State Council of Science & Technology regarding the studies on the interconnection of geomagnetic field with natural calamities.
22	473/1991	Lisposcope was published in the invention intelligence
23	SERVICE CERTIFICATE PARA/5th October, 1993	He was active in the fields of science popularization programmes, remedial, rationalize programmes, modern scientific ideas etc.,
24	P.No.273, December, 1993	Many experiments were conducted on the biological forecasting systems of and a human weather forecasting.
25	P.NO.93, January, '93	Water drop experiments were conducted which can help to forecast the disasters in advance the same were published in the Telugu Academy Journal.
26	P.No.96,97 September, 1993	Some experiments were done on natural calamities and the same were published in the Telugu Academy journal
27	P.NO.33, January, 1994	Some farmers useful instruments like magic ring etc were made to forecast the rains etc which was published in the Agricultural journal.
28	P.NO.37-40, February, 1994	Some simple researches are conducted by which a scale which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance was published in the Andhra Pradesh Journal
29	P.No.266, February, 1994	Experiments were conducted on lisposcope and its Biolumices which was published in the science promoter journal.
30	30/94 dated 17-8-1994	Indian Monsoon Time Scale was perused by the cabinet secretary of India and sent to the India meteorological Department.

	September, 1994	the Andhra Pradesh Journal
31	P.NO.31-36 November, 1996 P.No.43, January, 1996	Geoscope was published in the Andhra Pradesh Journal Geoscope was published in the Science Promoter
32	P.No.41, June, July, 1995	Geoscope was published in the Science promoter Journal.
33	153/dt.28-11-1996	India Monsoon Time Scale was sent to ..VVIP's of India.
34	12th July, 2000	Vikram University sent their professors comments
35	28th August, 2000	Dilbrugarh University professors sent their comments.
36	8th October, 2000	Avadh University professors sent their comments.
37	21st October, 2001	U.P. State observatory scientists sent their comments.
38	29th January, 2001	An account was published on the Geoscope in the Eenadu daily.
39	P.No.39/May, 2002	Geoscope was published in the Journal of Kisan World.
40	P.NO.15, May;, 2002	A brief account was published on the Hypotehtical model of Cosmology in the Viswa Journal.
41	P.No.21, July, 2002	A brief account was published on the Hypothetical model of cosmology in the New Swatantra Times magazine.
42	February, 2003	Defence disaster strategic policy was published in the New Swatantra Times Journal.
43	558/dt: 25-4-2003	Drought combating methods were proposed and forwarded to the government.
44	P.No.24, 25, June, July, 2003	A detailed account was published about my researches in the Dalit Commendo Megazine.
45	13th October, 2003	A brief account was published in the Andhra Prabha about my Numerical Weather Forecasting Methods.
46	2004	A brief account was published on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the Vartha.
47	2851/dt.15-10-2004	Many numerical & statistical weather forecastings systems & tables were formulated and send to the Directorate of Economics and statistics for implimentation the services of the people.
48	558/2-12-2005	An advisory memo regarding my researches.
49	1164/2-12-2005	Geoscope and Geoscale projects were sent to the Department of Science and Technology Department for implementation.
50	7387/26-11-2005	State legal services Authority was sent to the disaster forecasting plans to the government for further research.
51	49106/26-7-2005	Indian Monsoon Time Scale was submitted to the Meteorological Department, India .
52	2006/2-1-2006	Supreme Court Legal Services Committee advised to consider the Andhra Pradesh High Court.
53	15th April,2006	A report on state weather studies was submitted to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh through Sri D. Sambaiah, M.L.A.,

54	P.No24/2007	State-wise, Region-wise and district-wise weather charts were published in the News Book
55	January,2007	A brief account on my research effort was published in the NGO's Samacharam
56	June,2007	Many news notes were published in the local journals, news papers about my research efforts
57	6524/19-2-2008	The Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale Project was sent to the Times Foundation for offer their remarks
58	P NO. 209 Dt: 24-3-2008	Sri T. Subbarami Reddy Honable Minister of Mines was forwarded the Indian Weather Time Scale to the Indian Meterological Department
59	6655/Dt: 13-8-2008	Indian Weather Time Scale was submitted to the India Meterological Department
60	288/Dt:1-6-2009	The secretary for the Department of Science & Technology was sent the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Trophical Meterology
	2524/Dt: 8-7-2009	A seminar was conducated in the Disaster Mangement on 13-7-2009 regarding the Indian Monsoon Movements and its weather changes and natural Calamities
61	869/Dt: 15-7-2009	Some experiments were conducted on the Andhra Pradesh State Weather and submitted to the State Council of Science & Technology Department
62	F12016 Dt: 1-12-2009	Some experiments & studies were conducted on the Indian Weather Time Scale and submitted to the India Meteorological Department
63	S-01416 Dt: 9-12-2009	Some experiments & studies were conducted on Geoscope and submitted to the India Meteorological Department
64	F-12016 Dt: 9-7-2010	Many studies were carried out on the Indian Weather Chronologically and formulated the Indian Weather Time Scale and sent the Same to the India Meteorological Department
65	1/APCOAST Dt: 16-7-2010	Researches were conducted and formulated the state-wise, Region-Wise and district wise weather forecasting graphic charts and presented to the Andhra Pradesh State council of Science & Technology
66	Vol.1, Issue.1, June 201527-38	Indian Monsoon Time Scale Journal of Environment, Ecology Family and Urban Studies
67	Vol.5, Issue.1, June 2015 39-50	Global Monsoon Time Scale Journal of environment,Ecology Family and Urban Studies
68	Vol.5, Issue.1, December 2015 -1-6	Geoscope International journal of Earthquake engineering and Geological Sciences
69	Vol.5, Issue.1, December 2015 -7-12	A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology (Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe) International journal of Earthquake engineering and Geological studies
70	Vol.4, Issue-8, August 2015	Bioforecast American Based Research Journal
71	Vol.4, Issue-10, October-2015	A New Hypothetical Moder of cosmology American Based Research Journal
72	Vol.4, Issue-11, Novembver-2015	Geoscope American Based Research Journal
73	Vol.4, Issue-	Global Monsoon Tome Scale American Based Research

	12,December-2015	**Journal**
74	**Vol.4, Issue-12, December-2015**	**Lisposcope experiments American Based research Journal**
75	**Vol.1, Issue-2, December-2015**	**Geoscope Best Journals**
76	**Academia .education**	**Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
77	**Academia .education**	**West African Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
78	**Academia .education**	**South east Asian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
79	**Academia .education**	**South Asian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
80	**Academia .education**	**South American Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
81	**Academia .education**	**South African Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
82	**Academia .education**	**Northern Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
83	**Academia .education**	**North African Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
84	**Academia .education**	**North East Monsoon time Scale**
85	**Academia .education**	**North American Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
86	**Academia .education**	**Mexican Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
87	**Academia .education**	**Maritime Continent Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
88	**Academia .education**	**Malaysian Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
89	**Academia .education**	**Indo-Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
90	**Academia .education**	**European Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
91	**Academia .education**	**East Asian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
92	**Academia .education**	**East African Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
93	**Academia .education**	**Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
94	**Academia .education**	**Asian Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
95	**Academia .education**	**Arizona Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
96	**Academia .education**	**South West Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
97	**Academia .education**	**Indo-Australian Pacific Monsoon Time Scale**
98	**Academia .education**	**New Hypothetical Model of cosmology**
99	**Academia .education**	**Indian Monsoon time scale**
100	**Academia .education**	**Indian Weather time scale**
101	**Academia .education**	**Geoscoope**
102	**Academia .education**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast**
103	**Academia .education**	**Geoscope Macro electrote Model**
104	**Academia .education**	**Geoscope**
105	**Academia .education**	**Global Monsoon time scale**
106	**Academia .education**	**Sea sonic luminescence study of Geoscope**
107	**Academia .education**	**Irtlapatism**
108	**Academia .education**	**Geoscope Homemade Model**
109	**Academia .education**	**Indian Monsoon time scale**
110	**Academia .education**	**Geoscope (group appeal)**
111	**Academia .education**	**Geoscope (Individual)**
112	**Academia .education**	**Indian weather time scales**
113	**Academia .education**	**Indian Monsoon time scale**
114	**Academia .education**	**G.R. Irlapotis Geoscope**
115	**Academia .education**	**A new Hypothetical Model of cosmology**
116	**Academia .education**	**Discovery of Biolumicells**
117	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Western North pacific monsoon time scale Project/ 6305899983405056**
118	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**West African pacific monsoon time scale Project/6252692829634560**
119	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**South West pacific monsoon time scale**

		Project/4888425190653952
120	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**South east Asian pacific monsoon time scale Project/4823392163201024**
121	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**South Asian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5675369768157184**
122	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**South American pacific monsoon time scale Project/5701557794373632**
123	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**South African pacific monsoon time scale Project/5126792922791936**
124	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**North Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/6050943720226816**
125	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**North Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5635209139585024**
126	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**North African pacific monsoon time scale Project/6257601440382976**
127	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Maxican pacific monsoon time scale Project/5088122136166400**
128	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Maritime continent pacific monsoon time scale Project/5378120181874688**
129	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Malaysian Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5670744625250304**
130	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**North east pacific monsoon time scale Project/4766098616483840**
131	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Indo Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5723502415067456**
132	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**European pacific monsoon time scale Project/5689742876213248**
133	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**East Asian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5075264589529088**
134	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**East African pacific monsoon time scale Project/5692312071962625**
135	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/6295800074207236**
136	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Asian Australian pacific monsoon time scale Project/5703429326372864**
137	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**North American pacific monsoon time scale Project/6302424281120768**
138	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Arizona pacific monsoon time scale Project/5180000076562432**
139	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Irlapatism- A New Hypothetical model of cosmology project/5638214542950400**
140	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast project/6230767046754304**
141	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Indian weather time scale project/5204956495740928**
142	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**Indiaqn monsoon time scale project/5714264991989760**
143	**Docollab April 10,2016**	**G.R. Irlapatis Geoscoope project/5719051733041152**
144	**Research gate march-2016**	**Western North pacific monsoon time scale**
145	**Research gate march-2016**	**West African pacific monsoon time scale**
146	**Research gate march-2016**	**A new Hypothetical model of cosmology**

147	**Research gate march-2016**	**South West monsoon time scale**
148	**Research gate march-2016**	**South east Asian monsoon time scale**
149	**Research gate march-2016**	**South Asian monsoon time scale**
150	**Research gate march-2016**	**South American monsoon time scale**
151	**Research gate march-2016**	**South African monsoon time scale**
152	**Research gate march-2016**	**North Australian monsoon time scale**
153	**Research gate march-2016**	**North African monsoon time scale**
154	**Research gate march-2016**	**North East monsoon time scale**
155	**Research gate march-2016**	**North American monsoon time scale**
156	**Research gate march-2016**	**Mexican monsoon time scale**
157	**Research gate march-2016**	**Maritime continment monsoon time scale**
158	**Research gate march-2016**	**Malaysian Australian monsoon time scale**
159	**Research gate march-2016**	**Indo-Australian monsoon time scale**
160	**Research gate march-2016**	**Australian monsoon time scale**
161	**Research gate march-2016**	**Indian weather time scale**
162	**Research gate march-2016**	**G.R. Irlapatis Geoscope**
163	**Research gate march-2016**	**Europeon monsoon time scale**
164	**Research gate march-2016**	**East Asian monsoon time scale**
165	**Research gate march-2016**	**Indian weather and monsoon study invention**
166	**Research gate march-2016**	**East African monsoon time scale**
167	**Research gate march-2016**	**Australian monsoon time scale**
168	**Research gate march-2016**	**Asian Australian monsoon time scale**
169	**Research gate Jan, 1989**	**Geoscope homemade model**
170	**Research gate Jan, 1989**	**Geoscope simple model**
171	**Research gate Dec, 1987**	**G.R. Irlapatis Geoscoope**
172	**Research gate Jan, 1987**	**Geoscoope basic model**
173	**Research gate July, 1977**	**Irlapatism- Irlapati theory universe**
174	**Research gate March, 2015**	**Lisposcope, Bioforecast, Biolumicells**
175	**Research gate August**	**Bioforecast**

	2015	
176	Research gate July, 2015	Geoscope (individual)
177	Research gate July, 2015	Geoscope (group)
178	Research gate July, 2015	Geoscope (detailed)
179	Research gate October-1991	Indian monsoon time scale
180	Research gate October-1991	Global monsoon time scale
181	Research gate Jan, 1989	Electrogeopulses study Geoscope
182	Research gate Jan, 1989	Seismic Luminescence study of Geoscope
183	Research gate Jan, 1989	Geoscope micro Elaborate model
184	Internet Archies April, 2016	Western North pacific monsoon time scale
185	Internet Archies April, 2016	West Arican pacific monsoon time scale
186	Internet Archies April, 2016	South west pacific monsoon time scale
187	Internet Archies April, 2016	South east Asian pacific monsoon time scale
188	Internet Archies April, 2016	South Asian pacific monsoon time scale
189	Internet Archies April, 2016	South American pacific monsoon time scale
190	Internet Archies April, 2016	South African pacific monsoon time scale
191	Internet Archies April, 2016	Northern Australian pacific monsoon time scale
192	Internet Archies April, 2016	North African pacific monsoon time scale
193	Internet Archies April, 2016	North east pacific monsoon time scale
194	Internet Archies April, 2016	North American pacific monsoon time scale
195	Internet Archies April, 2016	Mexican pacific monsoon time scale
196	Internet Archies April, 2016	Maritime continent pacific monsoon time scale
197	Internet Archies April, 2016	Malaysian Australian pacific monsoon time scale
198	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indo-Australian pacific monsoon time scale
199	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian weather time scales
200	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale
201	Internet Archies April, 2016	Europeon monsoon time scale
202	Internet Archies April, 2016	East Asian monsoon time scale
203	Internet Archies April, 2016	East African monsoon time scale

204	Internet Archies April, 2016	Asian Australian monsoon time scale
205	Internet Archies April, 2016	Arizona monsoon time scale
206	Internet Archies April, 2016	The New Hypothetical model of cosmology
207	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale
208	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian weather time scale
209	Internet Archies April, 2016	G.R. Irlapatis Geoscope
210	Internet Archies April, 2016	Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast
211	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian weather time scale
212	Internet Archies April, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale
213	Internet Archies April, 2016	G.R. Irlapatis Geoscope
214	Internet Archies April, 2016	A new Hypothetical model of cosmology
215	Internet Archies April, 2016	Discovery of Biolumicells
216	Internet Archies April, 2016	Bioforecast
217	Internet Archies April, 2016	A study on the movement of Indian monsoon over the Indian region
218	Internet Archies April, 2016	Appeal
219	Colwiz April, 2016	The new Hypothetical model of cosmology
220	Colwiz April, 2016	Western north pacific monsoon time scale
221	Colwiz April, 2016	West African monsoon time scale
222	Colwiz April, 2016	South west monsoon time scale
223	Colwiz April, 2016	South east Asian monsoon time scale
224	Colwiz April, 2016	South Asian monsoon time scale
225	Colwiz April, 2016	South American monsoon time scale
226	Colwiz April, 2016	South African monsoon time scale
227	Colwiz April, 2016	North Australian monsoon time scale
228	Colwiz April, 2016	North African monsoon time scale
229	Colwiz April, 2016	North east monsoon time scale
230	Colwiz April, 2016	North American monsoon time scale
231	Colwiz April, 2016	Mexican monsoon time scale
232	Colwiz April, 2016	Maritime continent monsoon time scale
233	Colwiz April, 2016	Malaysian Australian monsoon time scale
234	Colwiz April, 2016	Indo-Australian monsoon time scale
235	Colwiz April, 2016	Europeon monsoon time scale
236	Colwiz April, 2016	East Asian monsoon time scale
237	Colwiz April, 2016	Australian monsoon time scale
238	Colwiz April, 2016	Australian monsoon time scale
239	Colwiz April, 2016	Asian Australian monsoon time scale
240	Colwiz April, 2016	Arizone monsoon time scale

241	**Colwiz April, 2016**	**Lisposcope, Bioforecast, Biolumicells**
242	**Colwiz April, 2016**	**Indian weather time scales**
243	**Colwiz April, 2016**	**Indian monsoon time scale**
244	**Colwiz April, 2016**	**G.R.Irlapatis Geoscope**
245	**Google April, 2016**	**Arizona monsoon time scale**
246	**Google April, 2016**	**Asian Australian monsoon time scale**
247	**Google April, 2016**	**Australian monsoon time scale**
248	**Google April, 2016**	**East African monsoon time scale**
249	**Google April, 2016**	**East Asian monsoon time scale**
250	**Google April, 2016**	**Europeon monsoon time scale**
251	**Google April, 2016**	**Indo- Australian monsoon time scale**
252	**Google April, 2016**	**G.R.Irlapatis Geoscope monsoon time scale**
253	**Google April, 2016**	**Indian monsoon time scale**
254	**Google April, 2016**	**Indian weather time scale**
255	**Google April, 2016**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast monsoon time scale**
256	**Google April, 2016**	**Malaysian Australian monsoon time scale**
257	**Google April, 2016**	**Maritime continent monsoon time scale**
258	**Google April, 2016**	**Mexican monsoon time scale**
259	**Google April, 2016**	**North American monsoon time scale**
260	**Google April, 2016**	**North east monsoon time scale**
261	**Google April, 2016**	**North African monsoon time scale**
262	**Google April, 2016**	**North Australian monsoon time scale**
263	**Google April, 2016**	**South African monsoon time scale**
264	**Google April, 2016**	**South American monsoon time scale**
265	**Google April, 2016**	**South Asian monsoon time scale**
266	**Google April, 2016**	**South east asian monsoon time scale**
267	**Google April, 2016**	**South west monsoon time scale**
268	**Google April, 2016**	**The New Hypothetical model of cosmology**
269	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Western north pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108027**
270	**zenodo April, 2016**	**West African pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108025**
271	**zenodo April, 2016**	**South west pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108023**
272	**zenodo April, 2016**	**South east Asian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108020**
273	**zenodo April, 2016**	**South American pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108014**
274	**zenodo April, 2016**	**South African pacific monsoon time scale deposit/108011**
275	**zenodo April, 2016**	**North Australian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107970**
276	**zenodo April, 2016**	**North African pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107937**
277	**zenodo April, 2016**	**North east pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107935**
278	**zenodo April, 2016**	**North American pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107931**
279	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Mexican pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107929**
280	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Maritime continent pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107926**
281	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Malaysian Australian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107924**
282	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Indo Australian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107919**
283	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Europeon pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107917**
284	**zenodo April, 2016**	**East Asian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107913**
285	**zenodo April, 2016**	**East African pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107911**

286	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Australian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107908**
287	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Asian Australian pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107901**
288	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Arizona pacific monsoon time scale deposit/107898**
289	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Indian weather time scale deposit/107892**
290	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Indian monsoon time scale deposit/107874**
291	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical model of cosmology deposit/107880**
292	**zenodo April, 2016**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast deposit/107728**
293	**zenodo April, 2016**	**G.R. Irlapatis Geoscope deposit/107711**
294	**My science work April, 2016**	**G.R.Irlapatis Geoscope**
295	**My science work April, 2016**	**Indian monsoon time scale**
296	**My science work April, 2016**	**Asian Australian monsoon time scale**
297	**My science work April, 2016**	**G.R.Irlapatis geoscoope**
298	**My science work April, 2016**	**Indian monsoon time scale**
299	**My science work April, 2016**	**Arizona monsoon time scale**
300	**My science work April, 2016**	**Australian monsoon time scale**
301	**My science work April, 2016**	**East Asian monsoon time scale**
302	**My science work April, 2016**	**East African monsoon time scale**
303	**My science work April, 2016**	**Europeon monsoon time scale**
304	**My science work April, 2016**	**Indo Australian monsoon time scale**
305	**My science work April, 2016**	**Malaysian Australian monsoon time scale**
306	**My science work April, 2016**	**Maritime Australian monsoon time scale**
307	**My science work April, 2016**	**Mexican monsoon time scale**
308	**My science work April, 2016**	**North American monsoon time scale**
309	**My science work April, 2016**	**North east monsoon time scale**
310	**My science work April, 2016**	**North African monsoon time scale**
311	**My science work April, 2016**	**Northern Australian monsoon time scale**
312	**My science work April, 2016**	**South African monsoon time scale**
313	**My science work April, 2016**	**South American monsoon time scale**
314	**My science work April, 2016**	**South Asian monsoon time scale**

315	**My science work April, 2016**	**South east monsoon time scale**
316	**My science work April, 2016**	**South west monsoon time scale**
317	**My science work April, 2016**	**West African monsoon time scale**
318	**My science work April, 2016**	**Western north pacific monsoon time scale**
319	**My science work April, 2016**	**Bioforecast**
320	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Indo Australian monsoon time scale**
321	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Western north pacific monsoon time scale**
322	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Mexican monsoon time scale**
323	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Maritime continent monsoon time scale**
324	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Malasian Australian monsoon time scale**
325	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**South west monsoon time scale**
326	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**South east monsoon time scale**
327	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**South Asian monsoon time scale**
328	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**South American monsoon time scale**
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332	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**North East monsoon time scale**
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334	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Indo Australian monsoon time scale**
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338	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Australian monsoon time scale**
339	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Asian Australian monsoon time scale**
340	**Open science frame work April,2016**	**Arizona monsoon time scale**

341	Open science frame work April,2016	Global monsoon time scale
342	Open science frame work April,2016	Indian monsoon time scale
343	Open science frame work April,2016	G .R. Irlapatis Geoscope
344	Open science frame work April,2016	A new Hypothetical model of cosmology
345	Open science frame work April,2016	Geological monsoon time scale
346	Open science frame work April,2016	Geoscope
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348	Zotero April, 2016	A new Hypothetical model of cosmology
349	Zotero April, 2016	Arizon monsoon time scale
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356	Zotero April, 2016	G .R. irlapatis geoscope
357	Zotero April, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale
358	Zotero April, 2016	Indian weather time scale
359	Zotero April, 2016	Indo- Australian monsoon time scale
360	Zotero April, 2016	Lisposcope, Biolumiucells, Bioforecast
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370	Zotero April, 2016	South east Asian monsoon time scale
371	Zotero April, 2016	West African monsoon time scale
372	Zotero April, 2016	Western North Pacific monsoon time scale
373	Mendeley April,2016	G.R. Irlapatis geoscope
374	Mendeley April,2016	Global monsoon time scale
375	Mendeley April,2016	Irlapatism Irlapati theory of universe
376	Mendeley April,2016	Geoscoope
377	Mendeley April,2016	Arizona monsoon time scale
378	Mendeley April,2016	Astroclimatic weather forecasting study scale
379	Mendeley April,2016	Discoveries and inventions
380	Mendeley April,2016	Bio-forecast
381	Mendeley April,2016	A new Hypothetical model of cosmology
382	Mendeley April,2016	Indian monsoon time scale
383	Mendeley April,2016	Indo Australian monsoon time scale
384	Mendeley April,2016	Indian weather time scaqles

385	Mendeley April,2016	Indian monsoon time scale
386	Mendeley April,2016	Geoscope
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390	Mendeley April,2016	Bioforecast
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405	Mendeley April,2016	Lisposcope Biolumicells, Bioforecast
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434	Slideshare.net	A new hypothetical model of cosmology
435	Slideshare.net	Lisposcope, biolumicells, bioforecast

436	Slideshare.net	Indian weather time scale
437	Slideshare.net	Indian monsoon time scale
438	Slideshare.net	G.R. Irlapatis geoscope
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448	Drop box April, 2016	Lisposcope biolumicell, bioforecast
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462	Drop box April, 2016	A new hypothetical model of cosmology
463	Drop box April, 2016	West African monsoon time scale
464	Drop box April, 2016	Western North pacific monsoon time scale
465	Dec, 2015 PNO.24-45	A new hypothetical model of cosmology IJIEM
466	DEC, 2015 PNO. 24-43	Indian monsoon time scale IJIEM
467	Vol.3, Issue-1,2016	Discoveries & InventionsINTJL of Geo informatics
468	Jan, 2016 PNO.24-31	Bioforecast north Asian international Research Journal
469	Vol.3, Issue-2,2016	An overview on Bioforecast international Journal of academic Research
470	Vol.3,Issue-2, 2016	A new hypothetical model of cosmology international Journal of academic research
471	Vol.3,Issue-2, 2016	G.R. Irlapatis Geoscope International Jouornal of academic Research
472	Vol.3,Issue-2, 2016	Global monsoon time scale international Journal of academic research
473	Vol.3,Issue-2, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale international journal of academic research
474	Vol.3,Issue-2, 2016	Indian monsoon time scale international journal of academic research
475	Jan	Global monsoon time scale loop.frontiers.org
476	Scribd April, 2016	Western north pacific monsoon time scale
477	Scribd April, 2016	West African monsoon time scale
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501	**Scribd April, 2016**	**Lisposcope ,Bioforecast, Biolumicells**
502	**Scribd April, 2016**	**G.R.Irlapatis Geoscope**
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510	**Issuu April, 2016**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast**
511	**Issuu April, 2016**	**A new hypothetical model of cosmology**
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578	Docdroid.net May,2016	Indian monsoon time scale
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598	**Docdroid.net May,2016**	**A new hypothetical model of cosmology**
599	**Docdroid.net May,2016**	**Lisposcope, Biolumicells, Bioforecast**
600	**Docdroid.net May,2016**	**Indian weather time scales**
601	**Report and opinion 206,8(3)**	**Bioforecast (Marsland Press)**
602	**Report and opinion 206,8(3)**	**Indian Weather time scale (Mars Land Press)**
603	**Report and opinion 206,8(3)**	**A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology (Marsland press)**
604	**Report and opinion 206,8(3)**	**G.R Irlapatis Geoscope (Mars Land Press)**
605	**Report and opinion 206,8(3)**	**Indian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
606	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
607	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**North American Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
608	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**South American Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
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612	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**East Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
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615	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
616	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
617	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
618	**Academia Arena 2016,**	**Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land**

	8(5)	**Press)**
619	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
620	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**North East Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
621	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**South West Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
622	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**European Monsoon time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
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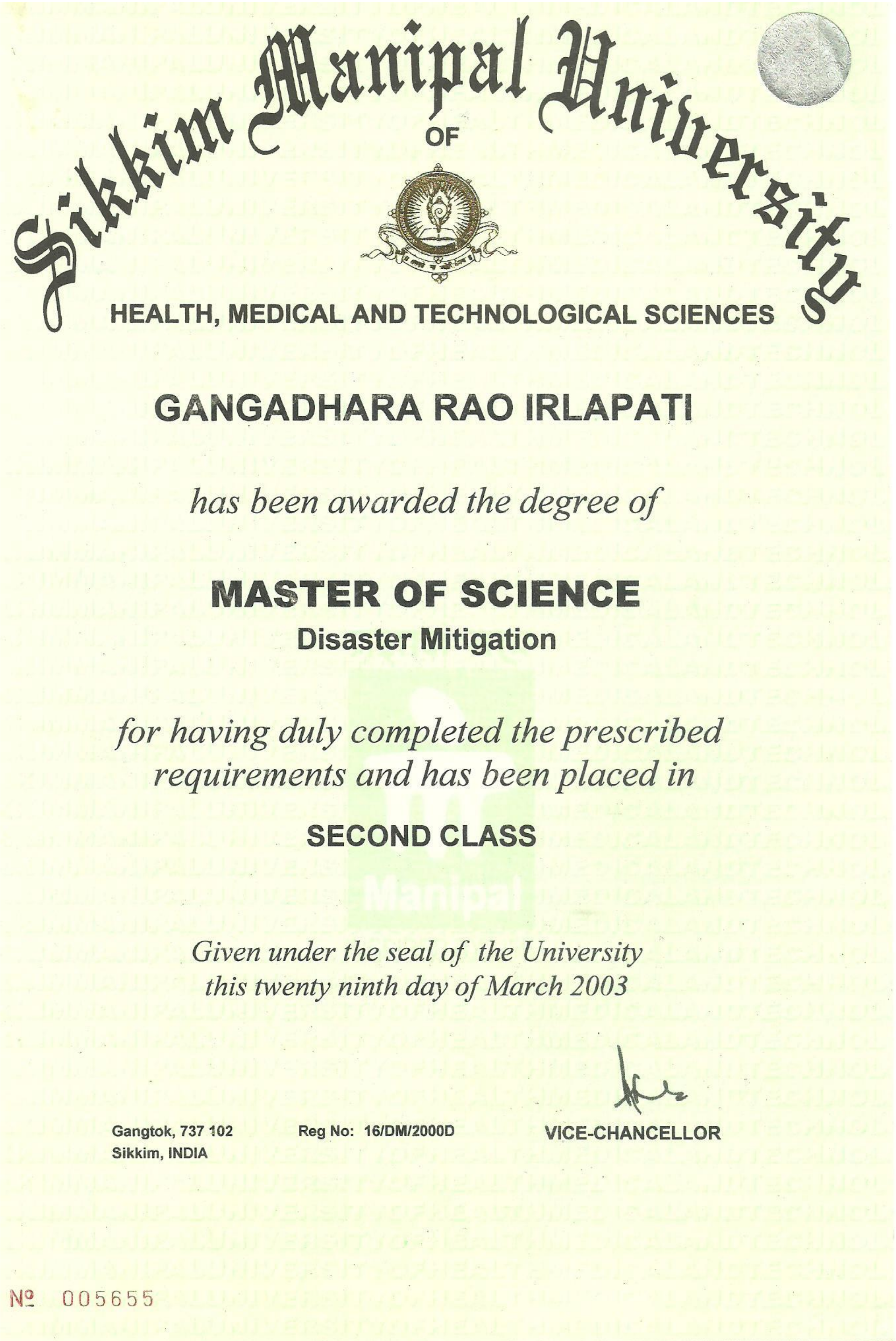
525	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**North African Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
526	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**South African Monsoon Time Scale (Mars Land Press)**
527	**Academia Arena 2016, 8(5)**	**My Studies on the Monsoon Time Scale**



Sikkim Manipal University
OF
HEALTH, MEDICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

has been awarded the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE
Disaster Mitigation

for having duly completed the prescribed requirements and has been placed in

SECOND CLASS

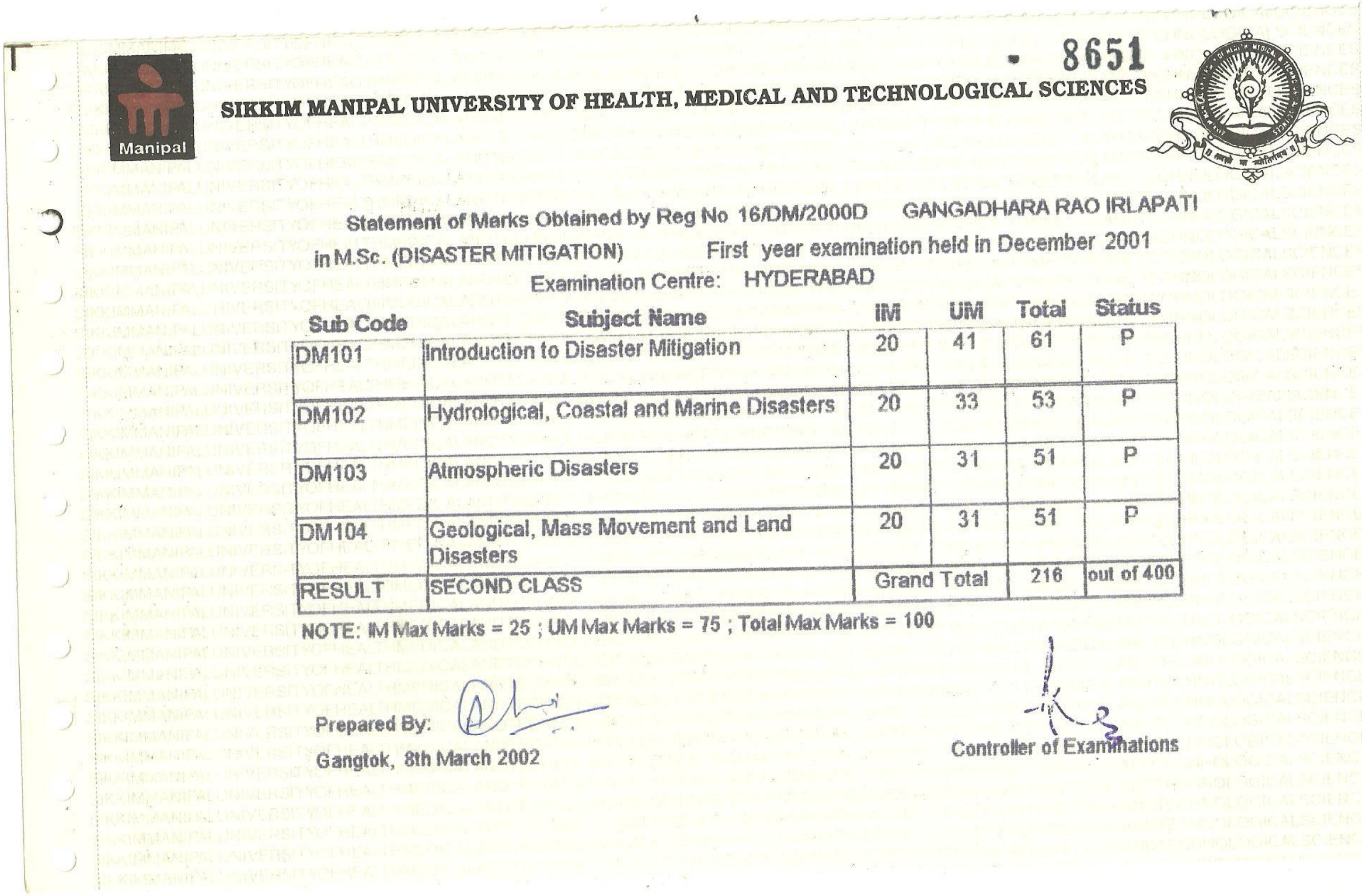
Given under the seal of the University
this twenty ninth day of March 2003

Gangtok, 737 102
Sikkim, INDIA

Reg No: 16/DM/2000D

VICE-CHANCELLOR

№ 005655



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SIKKIM MANIPAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH, MEDICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Statement of Marks Obtained by Reg No 16/DM/2000D GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

in M.Sc. (DISASTER MITIGATION) First year examination held in December 2001

Examination Centre: HYDERABAD

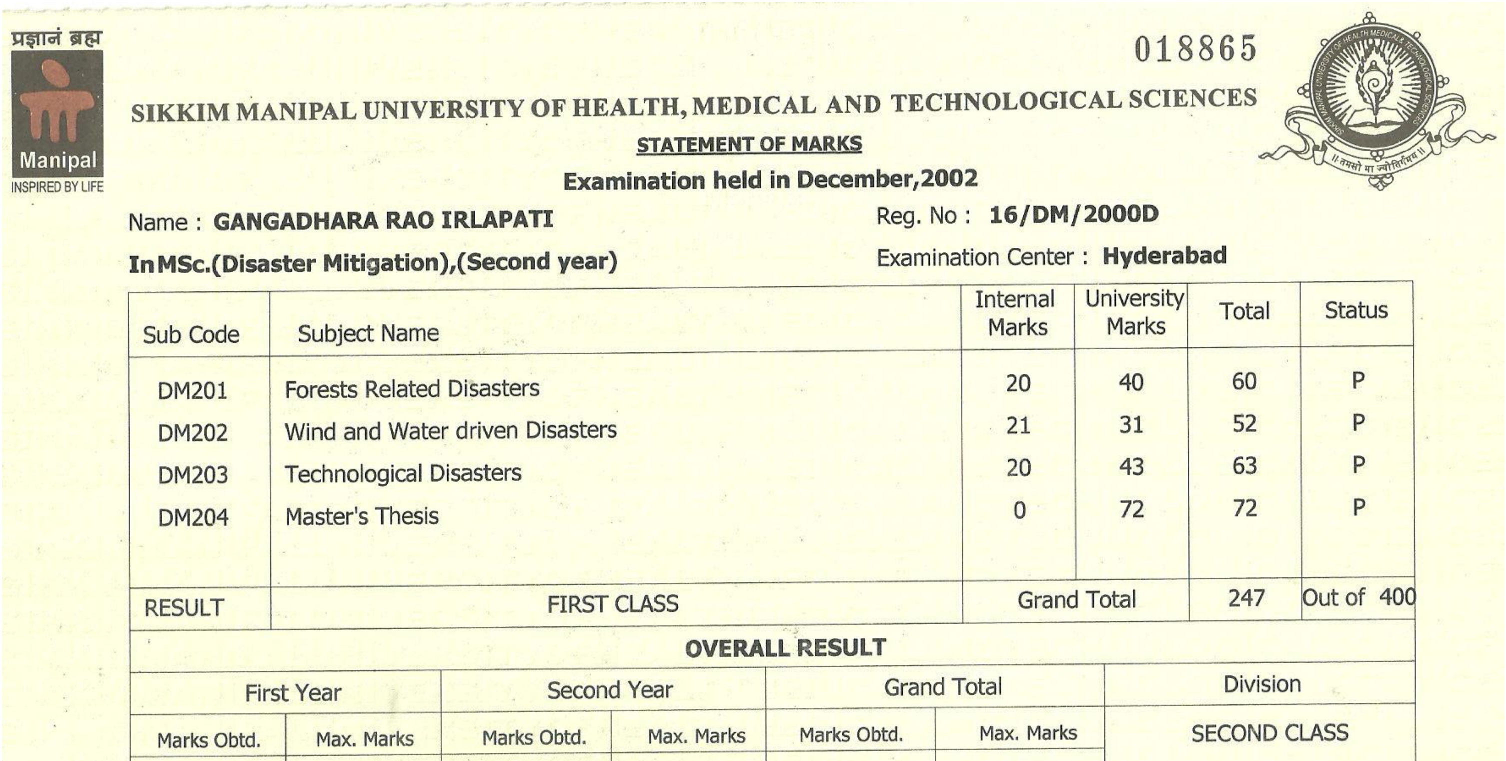
Sub Code	Subject Name	IM	UM	Total	Status
DM101	Introduction to Disaster Mitigation	20	41	61	P
DM102	Hydrological, Coastal and Marine Disasters	20	33	53	P
DM103	Atmospheric Disasters	20	31	51	P
DM104	Geological, Mass Movement and Land Disasters	20	31	51	P
RESULT	SECOND CLASS	Grand Total		216	out of 400

NOTE: IM Max Marks = 25 ; UM Max Marks = 75 ; Total Max Marks = 100

Prepared By:

Gangtok, 8th March 2002

Controller of Examinations



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SIKKIM MANIPAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH, MEDICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

STATEMENT OF MARKS

Examination held in December,2002

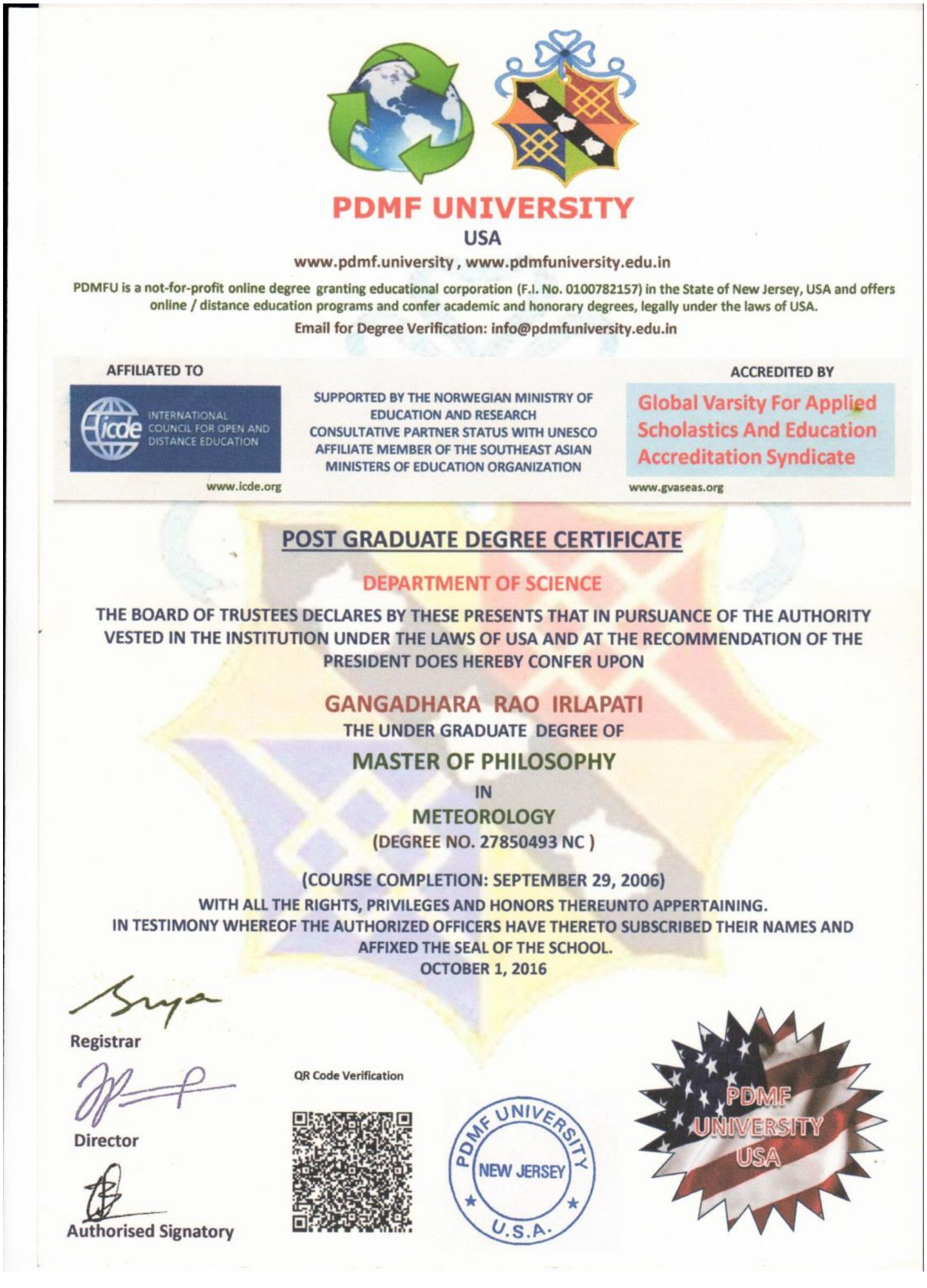
Name : **GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI** Reg. No : **16/DM/2000D**

In MSc.(Disaster Mitigation),(Second year) Examination Center : **Hyderabad**

Sub Code	Subject Name	Internal Marks	University Marks	Total	Status
DM201	Forests Related Disasters	20	40	60	P
DM202	Wind and Water driven Disasters	21	31	52	P
DM203	Technological Disasters	20	43	63	P
DM204	Master's Thesis	0	72	72	P
RESULT	FIRST CLASS	Grand Total		247	Out of 400

OVERALL RESULT

First Year		Second Year		Grand Total		Division
Marks Obtd.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtd.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtd.	Max. Marks	SECOND CLASS



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GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

THE UNDER GRADUATE DEGREE OF

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

METEOROLOGY

(DEGREE NO. 27850493 NC)

(COURSE COMPLETION: SEPTEMBER 29, 2006)

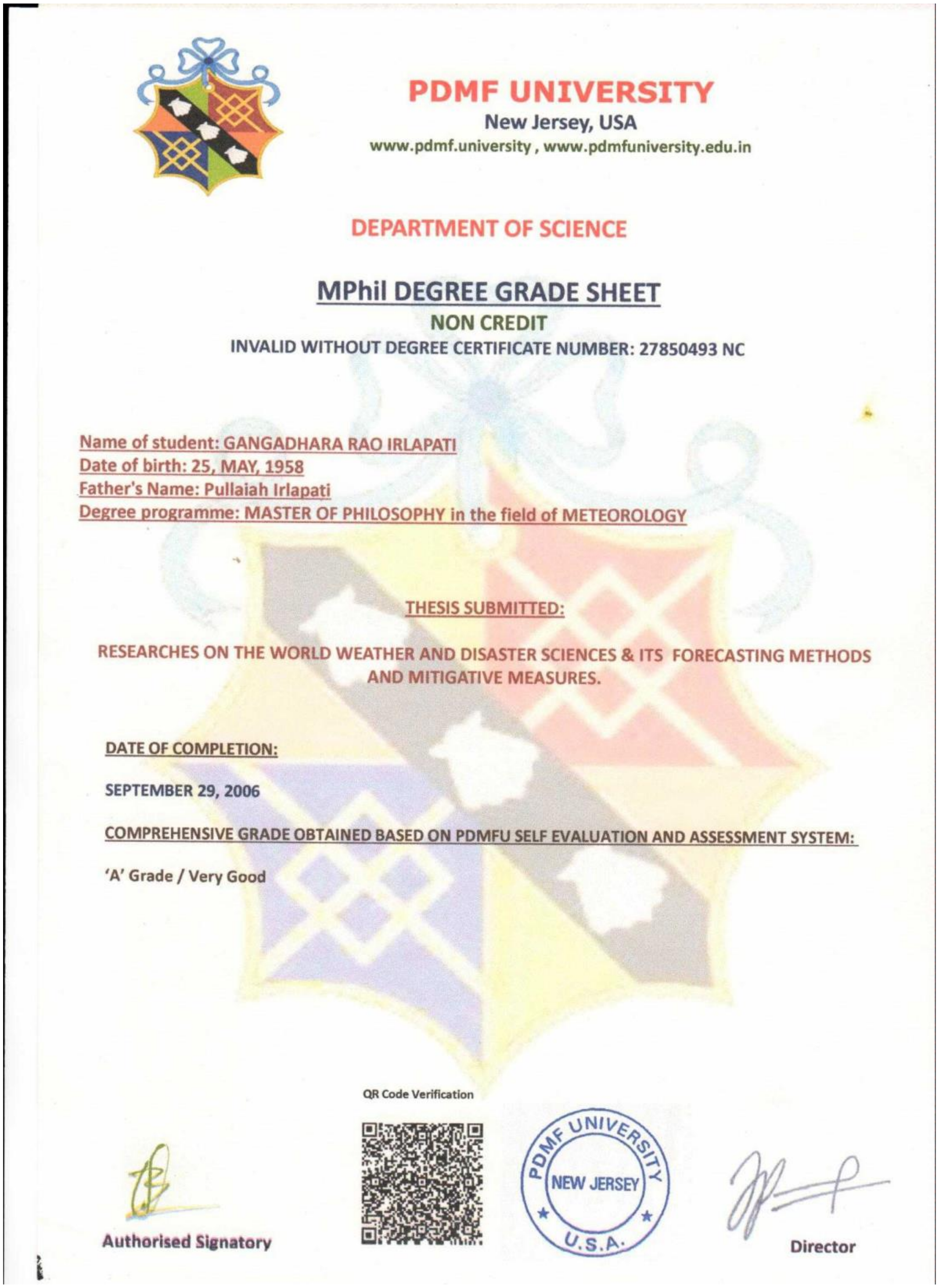
WITH ALL THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND HONORS THEREUNTO APPERTAINING.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF THE AUTHORIZED OFFICERS HAVE THERETO SUBSCRIBED THEIR NAMES AND AFFIXED THE SEAL OF THE SCHOOL.
OCTOBER 1, 2016

Registrar

Director

Authorised Signatory

QR Code Verification



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DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

MPhil DEGREE GRADE SHEET

NON CREDIT

INVALID WITHOUT DEGREE CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 27850493 NC

Name of student: GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
Date of birth: 25, MAY, 1958
Father's Name: Pullaiah Irlapati
Degree programme: MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY in the field of METEOROLOGY

THESIS SUBMITTED:

RESEARCHES ON THE WORLD WEATHER AND DISASTER SCIENCES & ITS FORECASTING METHODS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES.

DATE OF COMPLETION:

SEPTEMBER 29, 2006

COMPREHENSIVE GRADE OBTAINED BASED ON PDMFU SELF EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM:

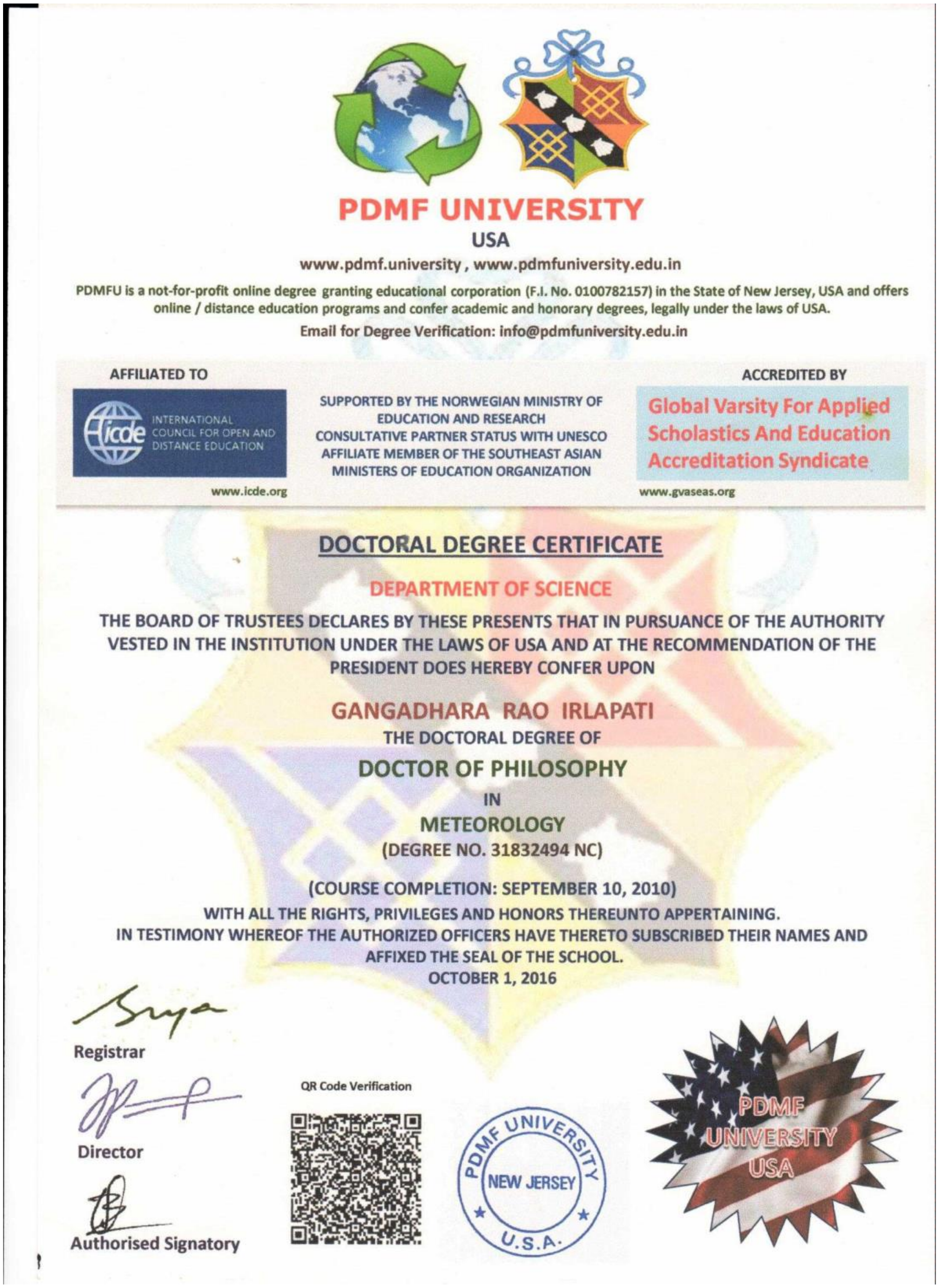
'A' Grade / Very Good

QR Code Verification

NEW JERSEY

Authorised Signatory

Director



PDMF UNIVERSITY

USA

www.pdmf.university , www.pdmfuniversity.edu.in

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DOCTORAL DEGREE CERTIFICATE

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES DECLARES BY THESE PRESENTS THAT IN PURSUANCE OF THE AUTHORITY VESTED IN THE INSTITUTION UNDER THE LAWS OF USA AND AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT DOES HEREBY CONFER UPON

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

THE DOCTORAL DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

METEOROLOGY

(DEGREE NO. 31832494 NC)

(COURSE COMPLETION: SEPTEMBER 10, 2010)

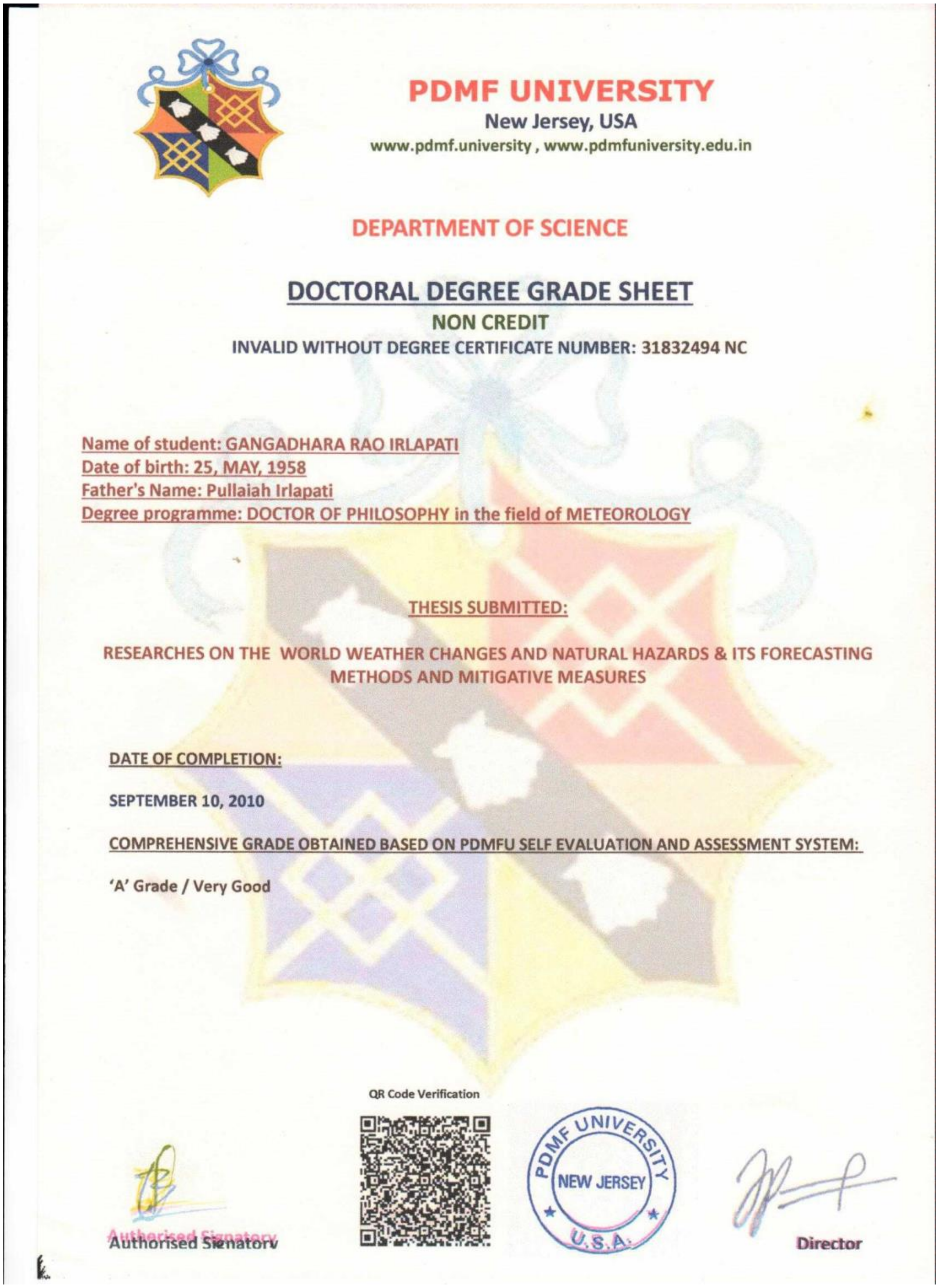
WITH ALL THE RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND HONORS THEREUNTO APPERTAINING.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF THE AUTHORIZED OFFICERS HAVE THERETO SUBSCRIBED THEIR NAMES AND AFFIXED THE SEAL OF THE SCHOOL.
OCTOBER 1, 2016

Registrar

Director

Authorised Signatory

QR Code Verification



PDMF UNIVERSITY

New Jersey, USA
www.pdmf.university , www.pdmfuniversity.edu.in

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

DOCTORAL DEGREE GRADE SHEET

NON CREDIT

INVALID WITHOUT DEGREE CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 31832494 NC

Name of student: GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
Date of birth: 25, MAY, 1958
Father's Name: Pullaiah Irlapati
Degree programme: DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in the field of METEOROLOGY

THESIS SUBMITTED:

RESEARCHES ON THE WORLD WEATHER CHANGES AND NATURAL HAZARDS & ITS FORECASTING METHODS AND MITIGATIVE MEASURES

DATE OF COMPLETION:

SEPTEMBER 10, 2010

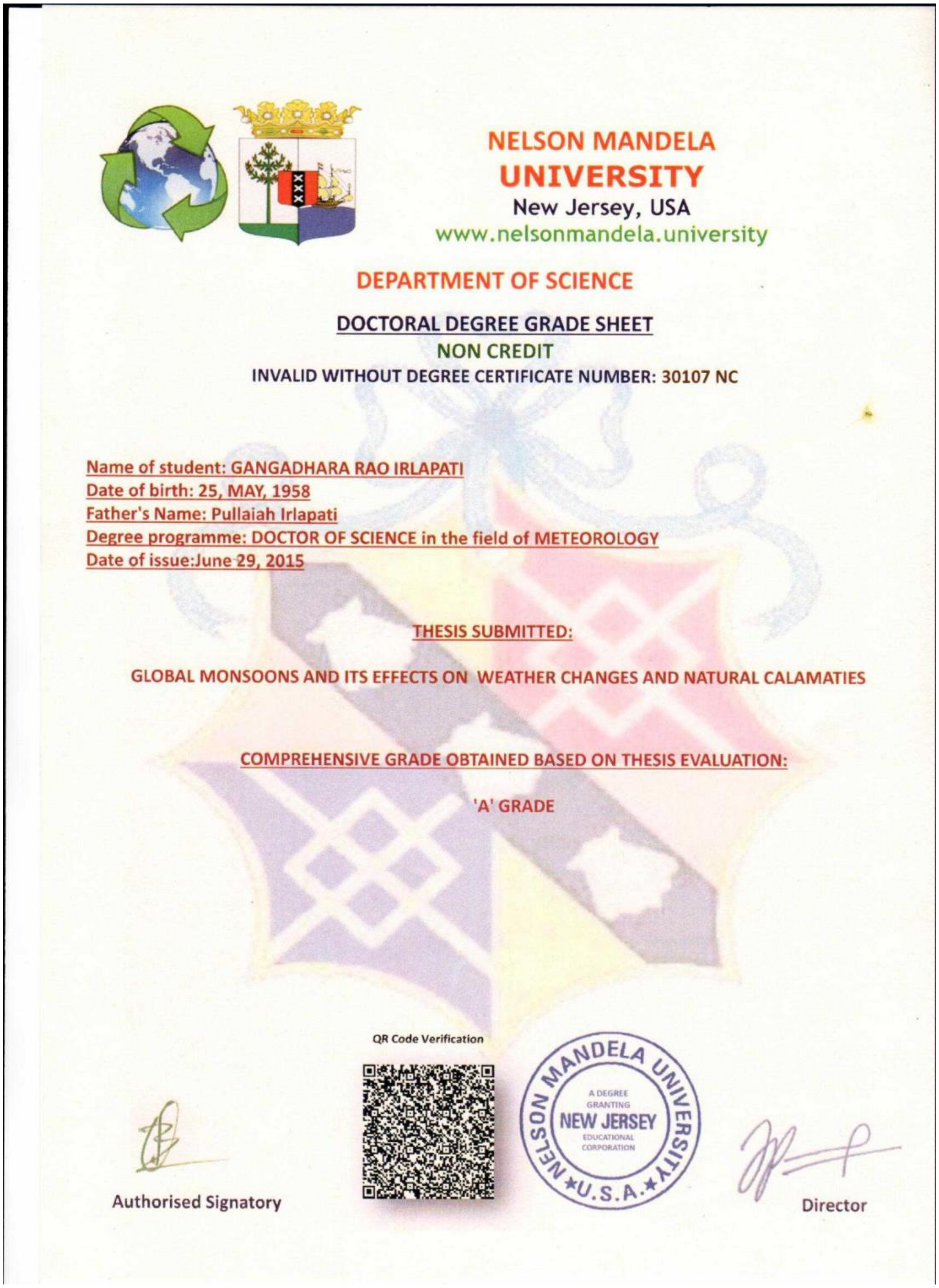
COMPREHENSIVE GRADE OBTAINED BASED ON PDMFU SELF EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT SYSTEM:

'A' Grade / Very Good

QR Code Verification

Authorised Signatory

Director



NELSON MANDELA
UNIVERSITY
New Jersey, USA
www.nelsonmandela.university

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE

DOCTORAL DEGREE GRADE SHEET
NON CREDIT
INVALID WITHOUT DEGREE CERTIFICATE NUMBER: 30107 NC

Name of student: GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
Date of birth: 25, MAY, 1958
Father's Name: Pullaiah Irlapati
Degree programme: DOCTOR OF SCIENCE in the field of METEOROLOGY
Date of issue:June 29, 2015

THESIS SUBMITTED:

GLOBAL MONSOONS AND ITS EFFECTS ON WEATHER CHANGES AND NATURAL CALAMATIES

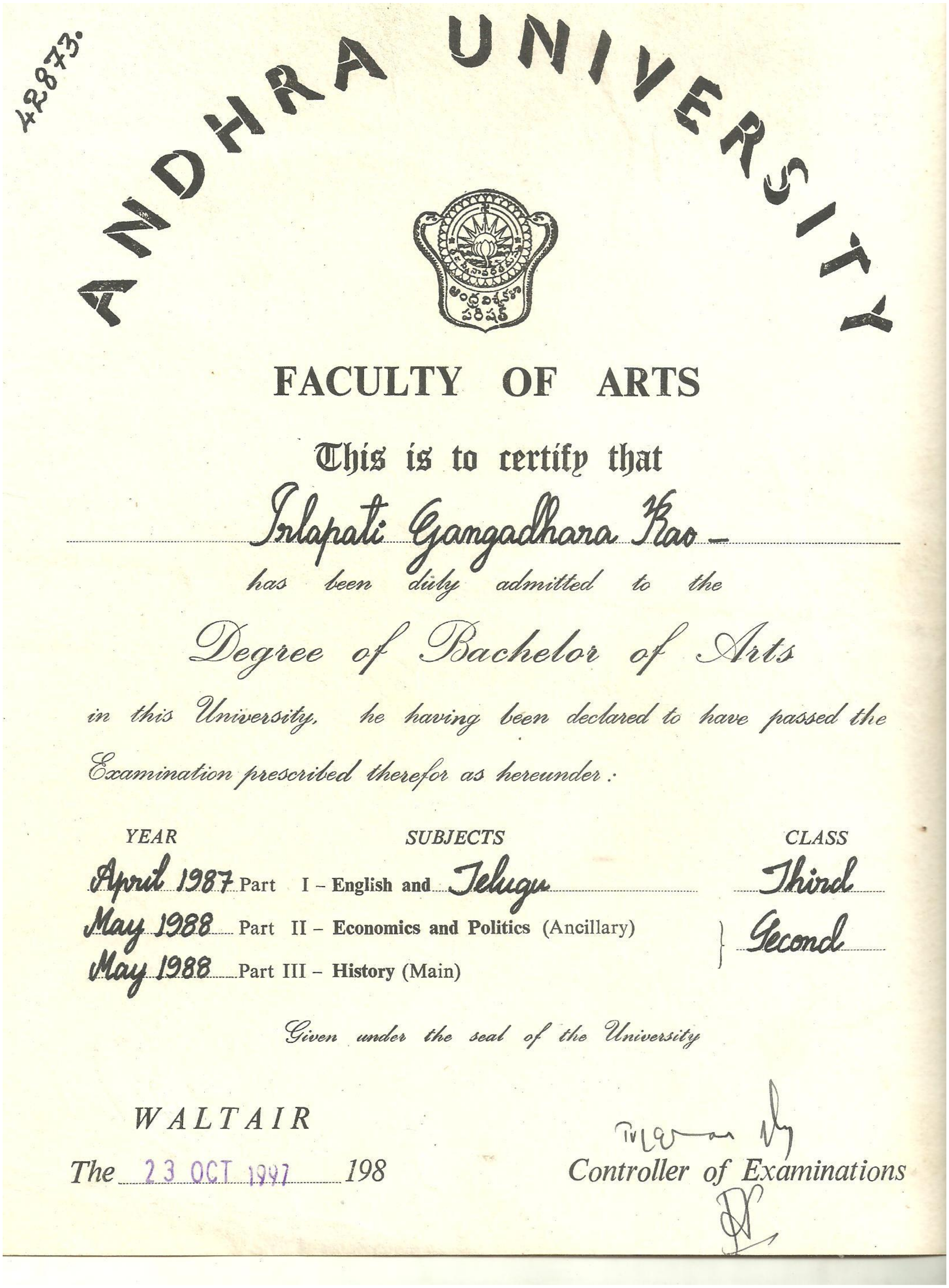
COMPREHENSIVE GRADE OBTAINED BASED ON THESIS EVALUATION:

'A' GRADE

QR Code Verification

Authorised Signatory

Director



42873.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF ARTS

This is to certify that

Irlapati Gangadhara Rao –

has been duly admitted to the

Degree of Bachelor of Arts

in this University, he having been declared to have passed the Examination prescribed therefor as hereunder :

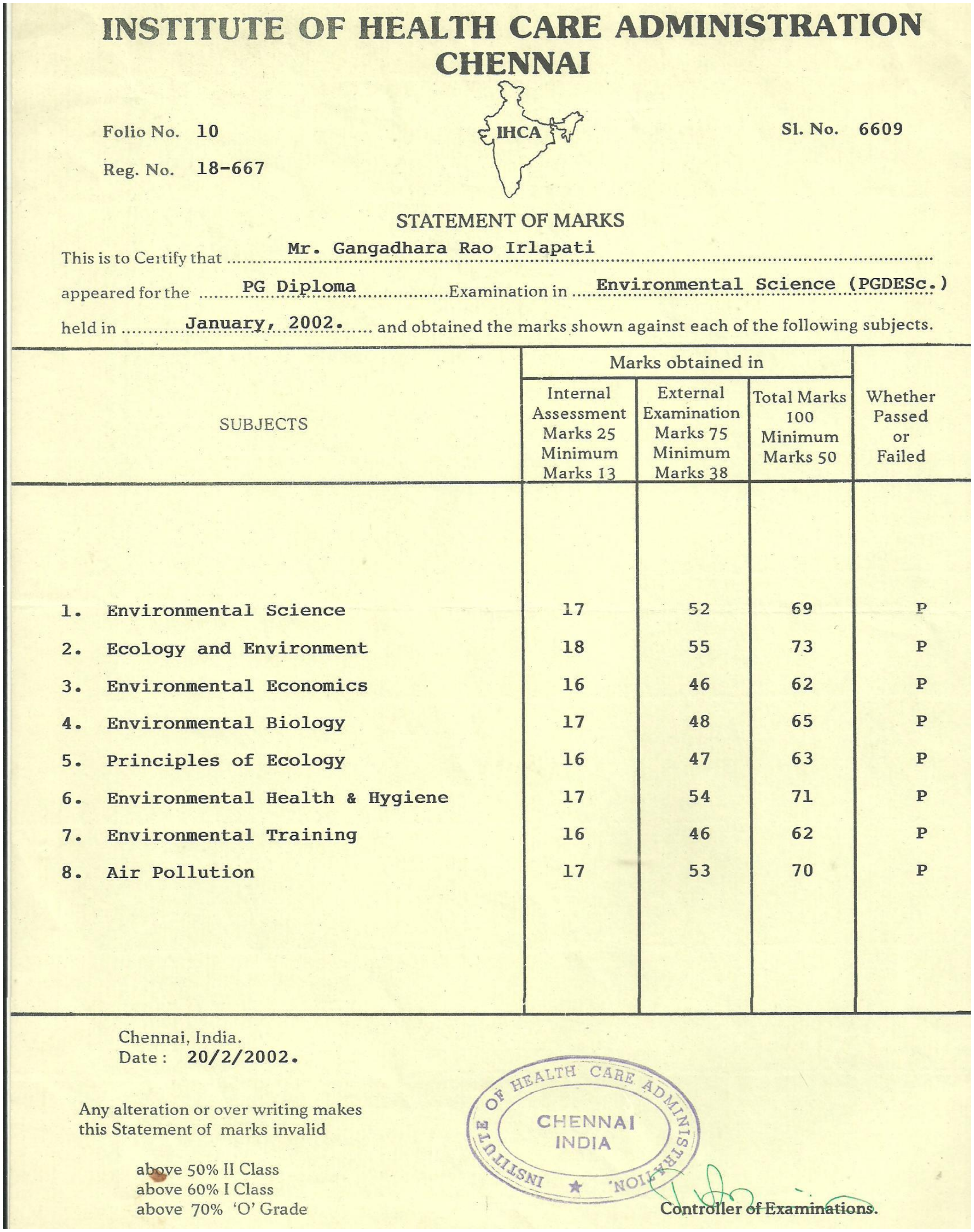
YEAR	*SUBJECTS*	*CLASS*
April 1987	Part I – **English and** Telugu	Third
May 1988	Part II – **Economics and Politics** (Ancillary)	Second
May 1988	Part III – **History** (Main)	

Given under the seal of the University

WALTAIR

The 23 OCT 1997 *198*

Controller of Examinations



INSTITUTE OF HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
CHENNAI

IHCA

Folio No. 10

Reg. No. 18-667

Sl. No. 6609

STATEMENT OF MARKS

This is to Certify that Mr. Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

appeared for the PG Diploma Examination in Environmental Science (PGDESc.)

held in January, 2002. and obtained the marks shown against each of the following subjects.

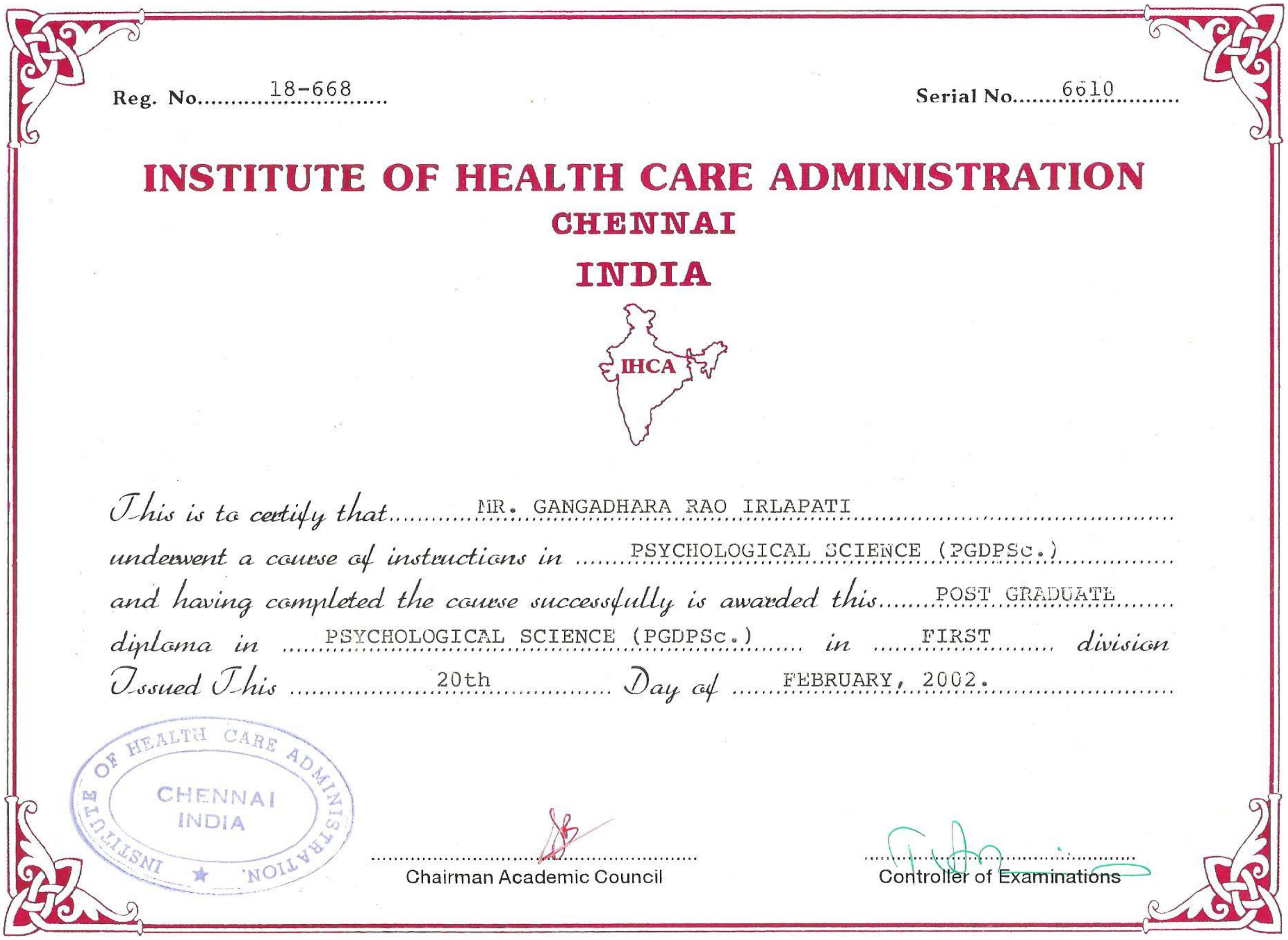
SUBJECTS	Marks obtained in			Whether Passed or Failed
	Internal Assessment Marks 25 Minimum Marks 13	External Examination Marks 75 Minimum Marks 38	Total Marks 100 Minimum Marks 50	
1. Environmental Science	17	52	69	P
2. Ecology and Environment	18	55	73	P
3. Environmental Economics	16	46	62	P
4. Environmental Biology	17	48	65	P
5. Principles of Ecology	16	47	63	P
6. Environmental Health & Hygiene	17	54	71	P
7. Environmental Training	16	46	62	P
8. Air Pollution	17	53	70	P

Chennai, India.
Date : 20/2/2002.

Any alteration or over writing makes this Statement of marks invalid

above 50% II Class
above 60% I Class
above 70% 'O' Grade

Controller of Examinations.



Reg. No. 18-668

Serial No. 6610

INSTITUTE OF HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
CHENNAI
INDIA

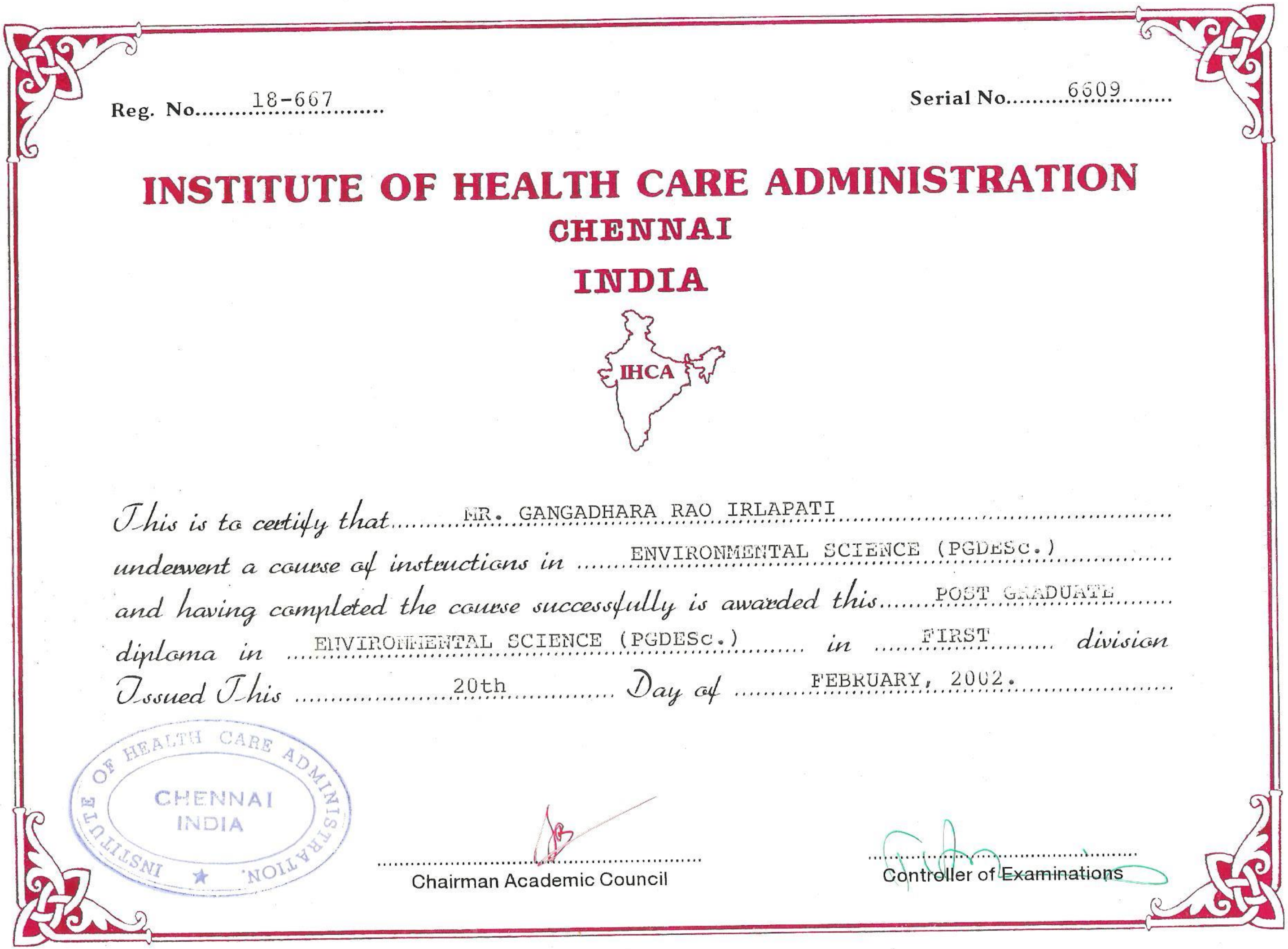
IHCA

This is to certify that MR. GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI *underwent a course of instructions in* PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (PGDPSc.) *and having completed the course successfully is awarded this* POST GRADUATE *diploma in* PSYCHOLOGICAL SCIENCE (PGDPSc.) *in* FIRST *division*

Issued This 20th *Day of* FEBRUARY, 2002.

Chairman Academic Council

Controller of Examinations



Reg. No. 18-667 Serial No. 6609

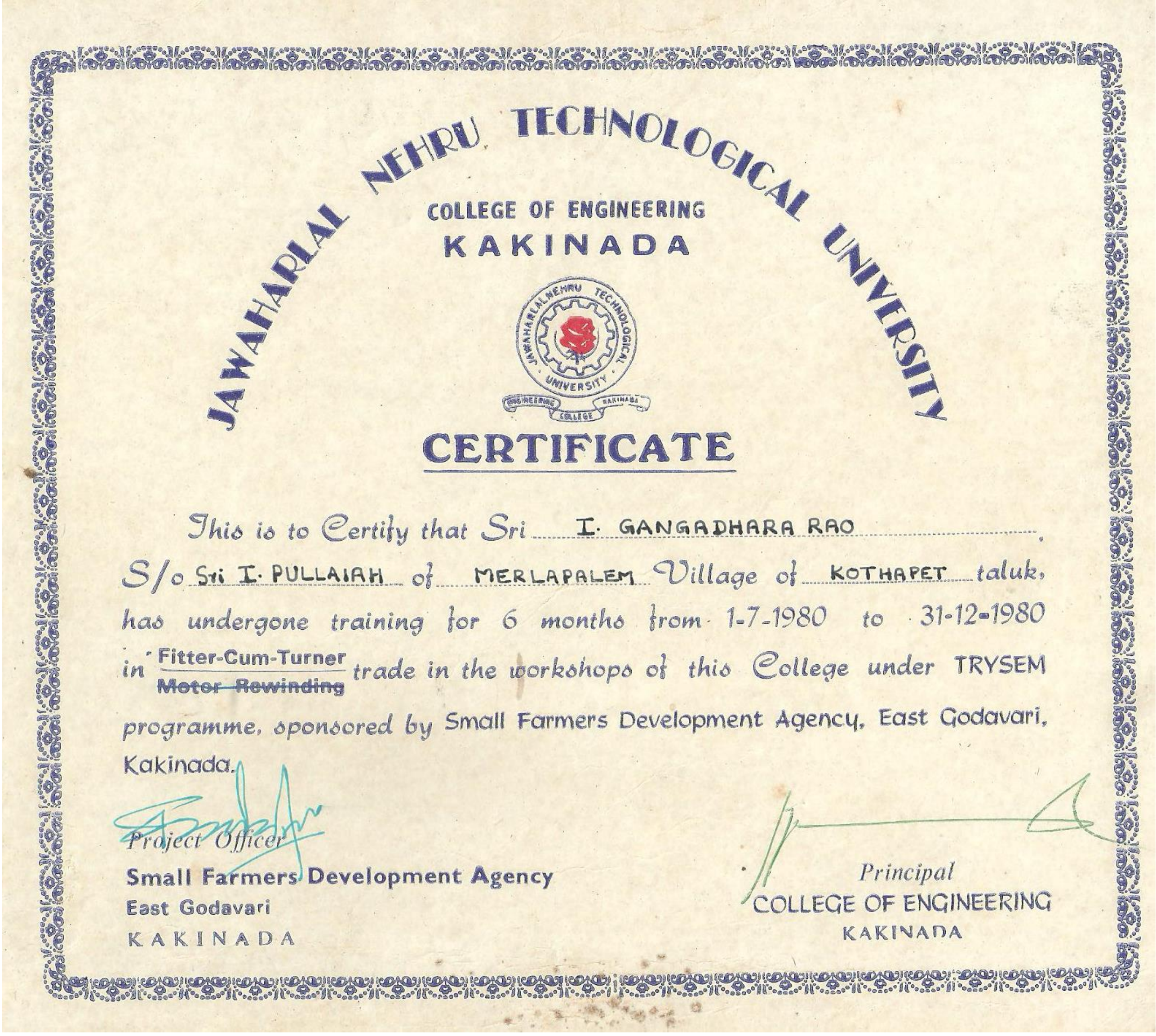
INSTITUTE OF HEALTH CARE ADMINISTRATION
CHENNAI
INDIA

IHCA

This is to certify that MR. GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
underwent a course of instructions in ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (PGDESc.)
and having completed the course successfully is awarded this POST GRADUATE
diploma in ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE (PGDESc.) *in* FIRST *division*
Issued This 20th *Day of* FEBRUARY, 2002.

Chairman Academic Council

Controller of Examinations



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

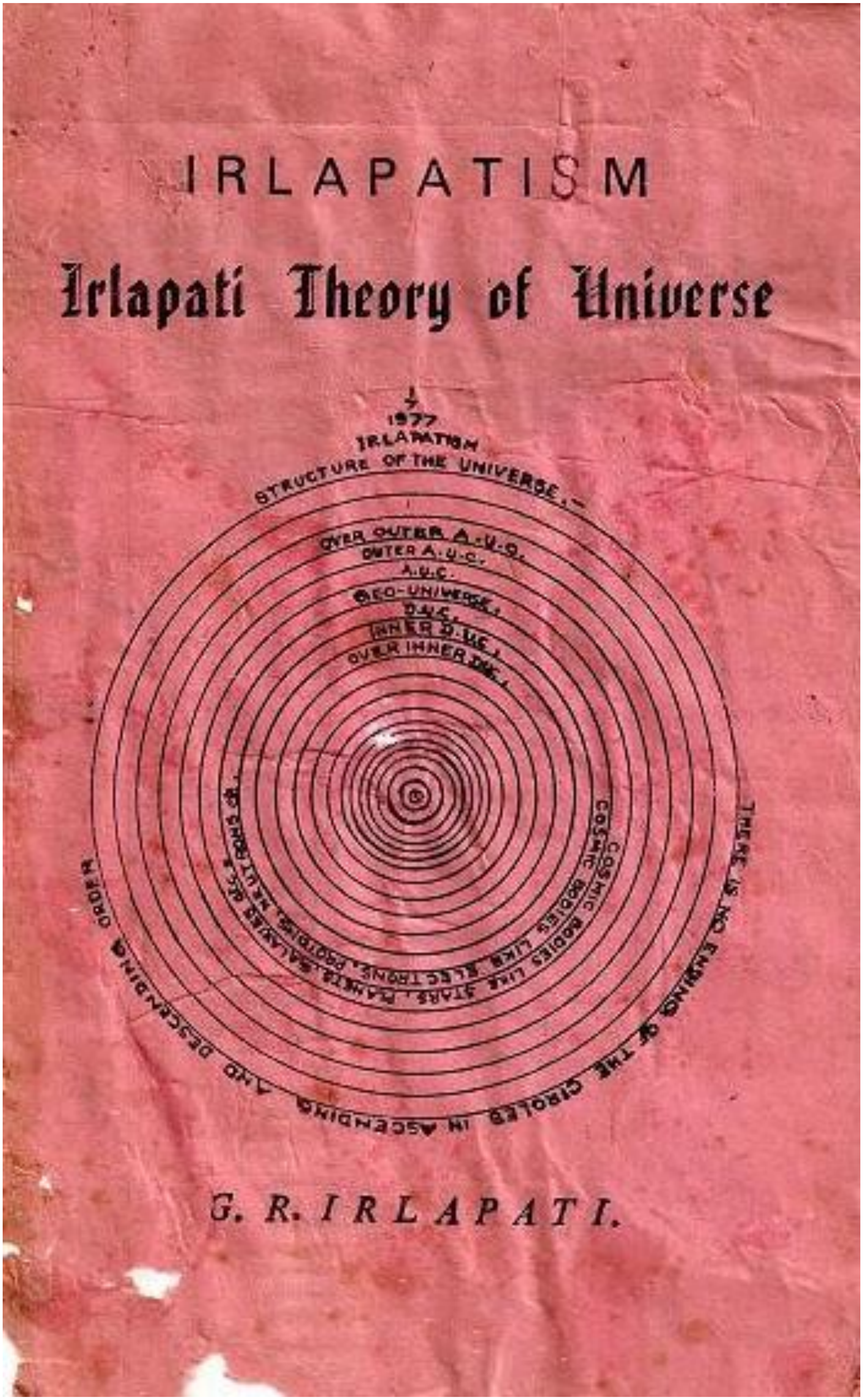
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KAKINADA

CERTIFICATE

This is to Certify that Sri I. GANGADHARA RAO, *S/o* Sri I. PULLAIAH *of* MERLAPALEM *Village of* KOTHAPET *taluk, has undergone training for 6 months from* 1-7-1980 *to* 31-12-1980 *in* Fitter-Cum-Turner ~~Motor Rewinding~~ *trade in the workshops of this College under* TRYSEM *programme, sponsored by* Small Farmers Development Agency, East Godavari, Kakinada.

Project Officer
Small Farmers Development Agency
East Godavari
KAKINADA

Principal
COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING
KAKINADA

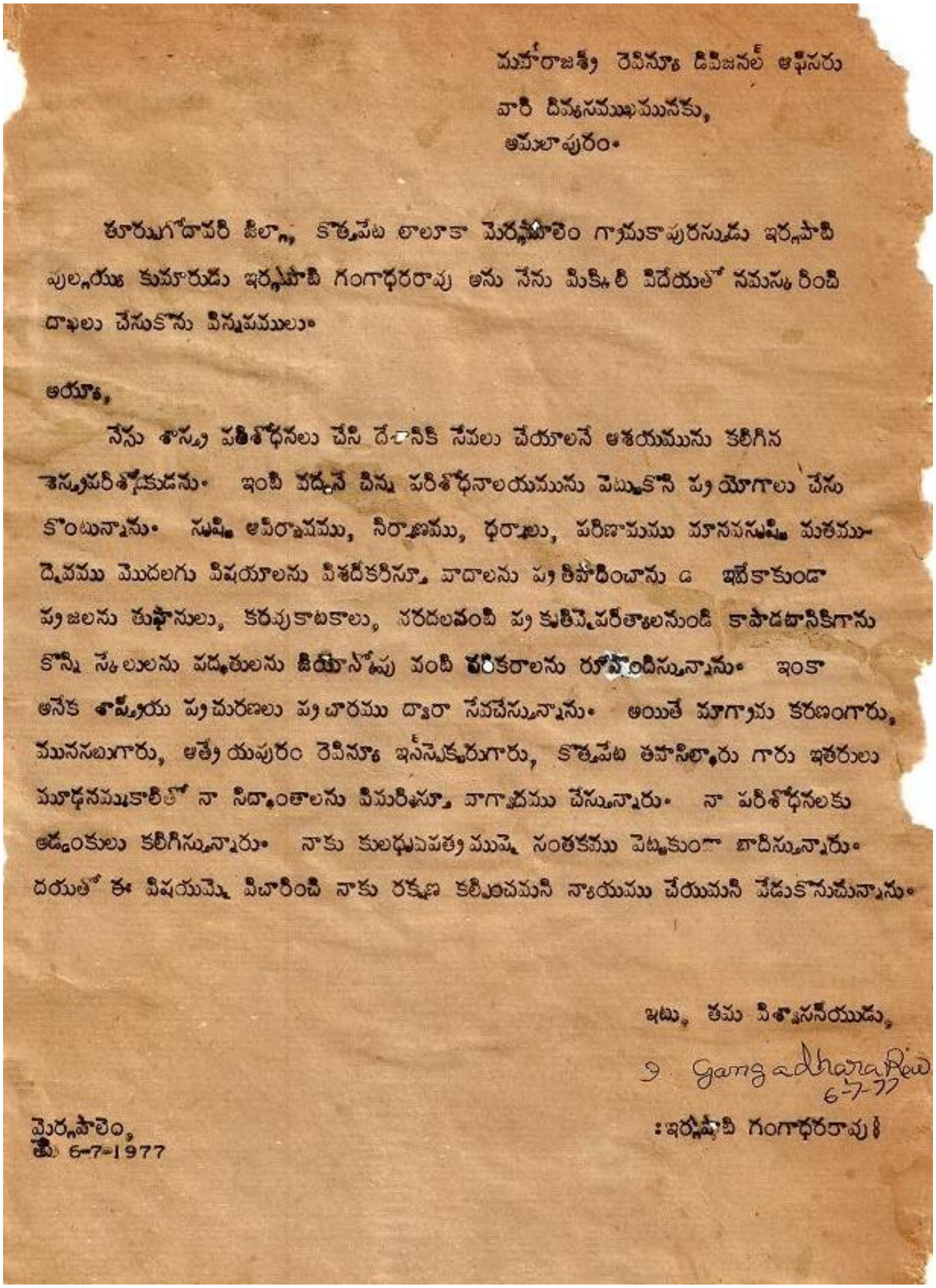


IRLAPATISM

Irlapati Theory of Universe

1977
IRLAPATISM
STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.—
OVER OUTER A.U.C.
OUTER A.U.C.
A.U.C.
GEO-UNIVERSE.
D.U.C.
INNER D.U.C.
OVER INNER D.U.C.
COSMIC BODIES LIKE STARS, PLANETS, GALAXIES etc.
COSMIC BODIES LIKE ELECTRONS, PROTONS, NEUTRONS etc.
THERE IS NO ENDING OF THE CIRCLES IN ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDER

G. R. IRLAPATI.



మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

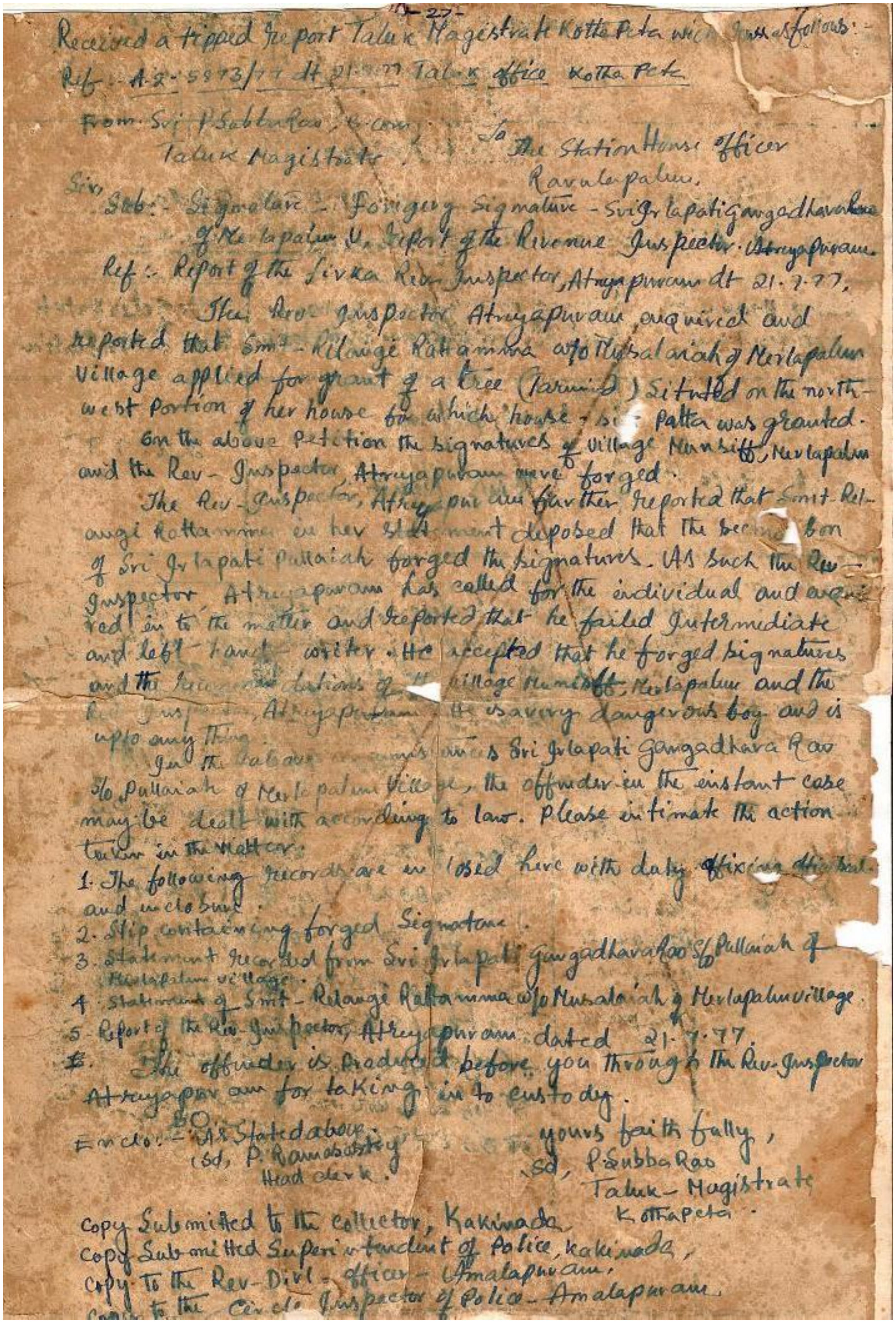
తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తపేట తాలూకా మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామకాపురస్థుడు ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను మిక్కిలి విదేయతతో నమస్కరించి దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ, వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను. ఇవే కాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు, కరవుకాటకాలు, వరదలవంటి ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను కొన్ని స్కేలులను పద్ధతులను జియానోస్కోపు వంటి పరికరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మాగ్రామ కరణంగారు, మునసబుగారు, ఆత్రేయపురం రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తపేట తహసిల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు మూఢనమ్మకాలతో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ, వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు అడ్డంకులు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులభ్రష్టపత్రముపై సంతకము పెట్టకుండా బాధిస్తున్నారు. దయతో ఈ విషయమై విచారించి నాకు రక్షణ కల్పించమని న్యాయము చేయుమని వేడుకొనుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,
I. Gangadhara Rao
6-7-77
:ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు:

మెర్లపాలెం,
తే: 6-7-1977



-27-

Received a tipped Report Taluk Magistrate Kotta Peta which runs as follows:-

Ref:- A.2-5973/77 dt 21.7.77 Taluk office Kotha Peta

From Sri P.Subba Rao, B.com, To The Station House officer
Taluk Magistrate. Ravulapalem.

Sir,
Sub:- Signature - Forgery Signature - Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V. Report of the Revenue Inspector. Atreyapuram.

Ref:- Report of the Sivka Rev-Inspector, Atreyapuram dt 21.7.77.

The Rev-Inspector Atreyapuram enquired and reported that Smt-Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village applied for grant of a tree (Tarmind) situated on the north-west portion of her house for which house-site patta was granted.

On the above petition the signatures of village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev-Inspector, Atreyapuram were forged.

The Rev-Inspector, Atreyapuram further reported that Smt-Relangi Rattamma in her statement deposed that the second son of Sri Irlapati Pullaiah forged the signatures. As such the Rev-Inspector Atreyapuram has called for the individual and enquired in to the matter and reported that he failed Intermediate and left hand writer. He accepted that he forged signatures and the [illegible] of the village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev-Inspector, Atreyapuram. He is a very dangerous boy and is upto any thing.

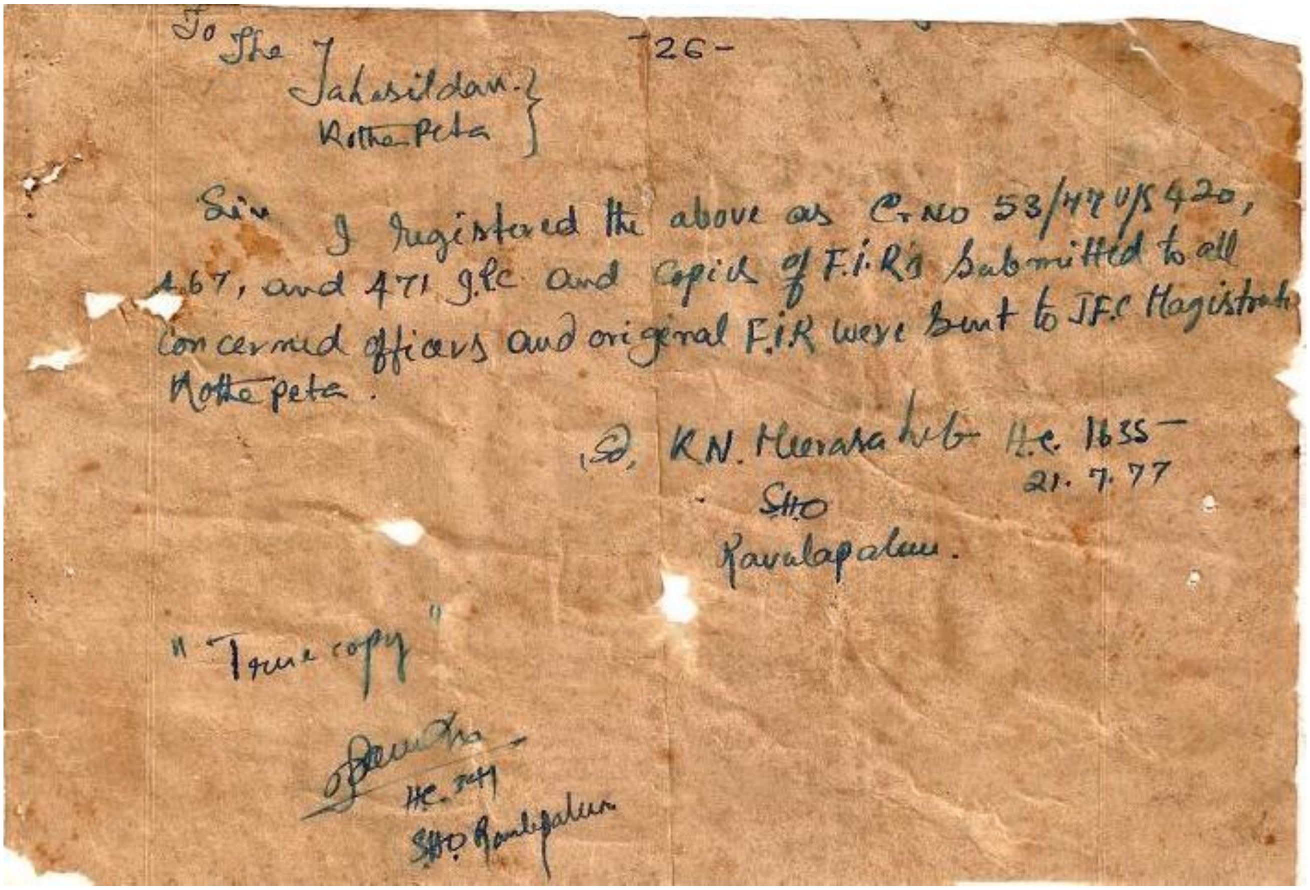
In the [illegible] circumstances Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village, the offender in the instant case may be dealt with according to law. Please intimate the action taken in the matter.

1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing [illegible] and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged Signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt-Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of the Rev-Inspector, Atreyapuram dated 21.7.77.
6. The offender is produced before you through the Rev-Inspector Atreyapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo:- As stated above.
(Sd, P. Ramasastry
Head clerk.

yours faithfully,
Sd, P.Subba Rao
Taluk-Magistrate
Kothapeta.

Copy Submitted to the collector, Kakinada.
Copy Submitted Superintendent of Police, Kakinada,
Copy To the Rev-Divl-officer-Amalapuram.
Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police-Amalapuram.



-26-

To The
Tahasildar. }
Kothapeta }

Sir,
I registered the above as Cr No 53/77 U/S 420, 467, and 471 I.P.C and copies of F.I.R's submitted to all concerned officers and original F.I.R were sent to J.F.C Magistrate Kothapeta.

Sd, K.N. Meerasaheb H.C. 1635 — 21.7.77
SHO
Ravulapalem.

"True copy"

H.C. 344
SHO Ravulapalem

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS KOTHAPETA.

PRESENT: SRI D. VENKATANARAYANA, B.Com., LL.B., Judicial Magistrate
of the I Class.

TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1979.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Between:

The State of Andhra Pradesh, through

The State Inspector of Police, Razole
Cr.No.53/79 of Ravupalame- P.S. .. Complainant.

and

Irlapati Gangadhara Rao,
s/o Pullayya, Aged 19 yrs.
Merlapalem. .. Accused.

This case coming on 20.11.79 for hearing before me in the presence of the State-Complainant and the accused appearing in person and having stood over for consideration till this day, the court delivered the following:-

JUDGMENT

The Inspector of Police, Razole has laid the charge sheet in Cr.No.53/79 of Ravulapalem Police Station Under Sections 420, and 471 IPC against the accused herein.

2. The case of the prosecution is that P.W.1 is resident of Merlapalem village and she is living in a house constructed in R.S.No.129 in Merlapalem village which was given to her by the Revenue Department. There is a tamarind tree in the said house site near her house. The branches of the said tree were over-hanging on her house endangering safetyto her house. She was advised to apply for patta of the said tamarind tree. The accused who had come to know about it approached P.W.1 two weeks prior to 21.7.77 and offered his services to get the ~~xxx~~ tree of patta for her and he induced her to affix her thumb impression on the application written by him and wanted her to get the recommendations of the Village Munsif and Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram. When she expressed her inability to secure their signatures he resorted to forging of the signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). completing the application and the recommendations ~~thxx~~ he presented the application in the Taluk Office, is that he was beaten by P.W.4 and others and he was forced to put his signature on Ex.P3 and also Ex.P2. Further, the plea of the accused is that there was altercation between him and P.W.4 with regard to the existence of God and also with regard to obtaining of signature of P.W.4 on the caste certificate. Except, the confession statement of the accused Ex.P3 before P.Ws. 2 to 4, there is no direct evidence to connect the accused with the offences charged against him. P.W.4 is an illeterate. She does notknow on which paper the accused obtained her thumb impression. Even for a moment sake, it is presumed that it is the accused who obtained the signature of P.W.1, on Ex.P1, Ex.P1 itself is completely in torn condution and the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who is competent authority to grant patta of the tamarind tree, would not have acted upon the petition Ex.P1. Moreover, the prsecution failed to explain the reason why the accused forged the signature of P.W.4 and the Village Munsif, Merlapalem on Ex.P1 and by forging the signature what is the wrongful gain the accused wanted to obtain. There is no evidence to show that it is the accused who filed Ex.P1 petition and other enclosures in the Tehsil Office, Kothapeta. Further, there is a typed petition filed in this case which contains the recommendation of the Village Munsif and the recommendation of Revenue Inspector-P.W.4. It is not marked by prosecution. To support a conviction U/s. 467 IPC, there must be evidence that the document is a false document within the meaning of section 464 IPC and that it was forged by the accused with some intent mentioned in sec. 463 IPC. It is not sufficient that some possible intent may be inferred from the facts, it is necessary such intent should be established by evidence, which is laching in this case. Under Sec. 420 IPC, there must be evidence that the person deceived delivered to someone, or consented that some person shall retain certain property, that the person deceived was induced by the accused to do as above, that such person acted upon such inducement in consequence of his having been deceived by the accused, that the accused acted fraudulently and that subsequently when he approached P.W.4 to sign on the caste certificate, he demanded Rs. 10/- from him and that subsequently he reported the matter to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram bout the demanding of illegal gratification of P.W.4. The R.D.O. Amalpuram has promissed to enquire into the matter. Therefore, this case is falsely foisted against him. When he was coming from Ravulapalem the village servant took him before P.W.4. Thereafter he was ~~kept~~ taken to village chavidi where P.Ws. 1 to 4 were present and they beat him and obtained his signature on Ex.P3 and subsequntly he was taken to the Tahsildar, Kothapeta from there he was sent to Police Station, Ravulapalem and that he is innocent and he did not commit any offence.

6. The point for consideration is whether the prosecution has been able to establish its case against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt?

7. The case of the prosecution is that the accused forged the signature of P.S.4 the Revenue Inspector and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more alive). Ex.P1 is the petition which contains the alleged forged signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Ex.P1 is in torn condition. The alleged signature of Village Munsif, Merlapalem is completely torn and the signatures of P.W.4 is also torn completely except some portion. It also contains the thumb impression alleged to have been affixed by P.W.1. The prosecution to establish that it is the accused who is responsible for the alleged forgery of signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem relied on Ex.P1 petition and Ex.P2 the slip which is also alleged to have been signed by the accused in the presence of P.Ws. 2 to 4. There is no direct evidence available, in this case, who witnessed the forging of the signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem. Even then alleged signatures are in torn condition. Regarding the statement of the accused recorded by P.W.4 in the presence

dishonestly when so inducing that person, that the accused so induced that person intentionally, that such act of the accused was likely to cause damage or harm to that person in property. There must also evidence of fraudulent or dishonest intention at the time of the omission of the act in respect of which the cheating is alleged. Since the main part of the alleged signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more) are completely torn and Ex.P1 is in such a condition that the Tahsildar, Kothapeta would not have been acted upon it in granting patta of the tamarind tree to the petitioner ie., P.W.1. Therefore the question of commission of offences of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, forgery of a valuable security or authority to make transfer any valuable security and using a genuine a forged document which is known to be forged are not proved against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt.

In the result, the accused is given the benefit of doubt. The accused is found not guilty of the offences punishable Under sections 420, 467 and 471 IPC. and he is acquitted Under sec. 248(1) Cr.P.C.

Dictated to the Shorthand-writer, transcribed by him, Corrected by me and pronounced in Open Court on this the 27th day of November, 1979 in the presence of the accused.

Sd.D.Venkata Narayana,27.11.7
Judicial Magistrate of the
Ist Class, Kothapeta.

Appendix of evidence.
Witnesses examined for.

Prosecution:
P.W.1: Relangi Rattamma
P.W.2: Pericherla Satyanarayanaraju.
P.W.3: T.V.Sriramachandra Murty.
P.W.4: Malladi Panduranga Vithal,
RI, Atreyapuram.
P.W.5: K.M.Meera Sahe,
HC 1625, Ravulapalem P.S.
P.W.6: T.B.Pundarikakshudu,
Inspector of Police,
Ravulapalem.
P.W.7: P.Subba Rao,
Tahsildar, Kothapeta.

Defence:
None.

Documents marked:

Ex.P1: Forged petition, dt. 10.7.77 of P.W.1
Ex.P2: Slip
Ex.P3: Statement of accused.
Ex.P4: Statement of P.W.1
Ex.P5: F.I.R. in Cr.No. 53/77.
Ex.P6: Petition forwarded by the Tahsildar, Kothapeta to the S.H.O. Ravulapalem.

Nil.

M.Os marked:

Nil.

Sd. D. Venkatanarayana
27.11.79
Judicial Magistrate of I Class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

63
25/8/86

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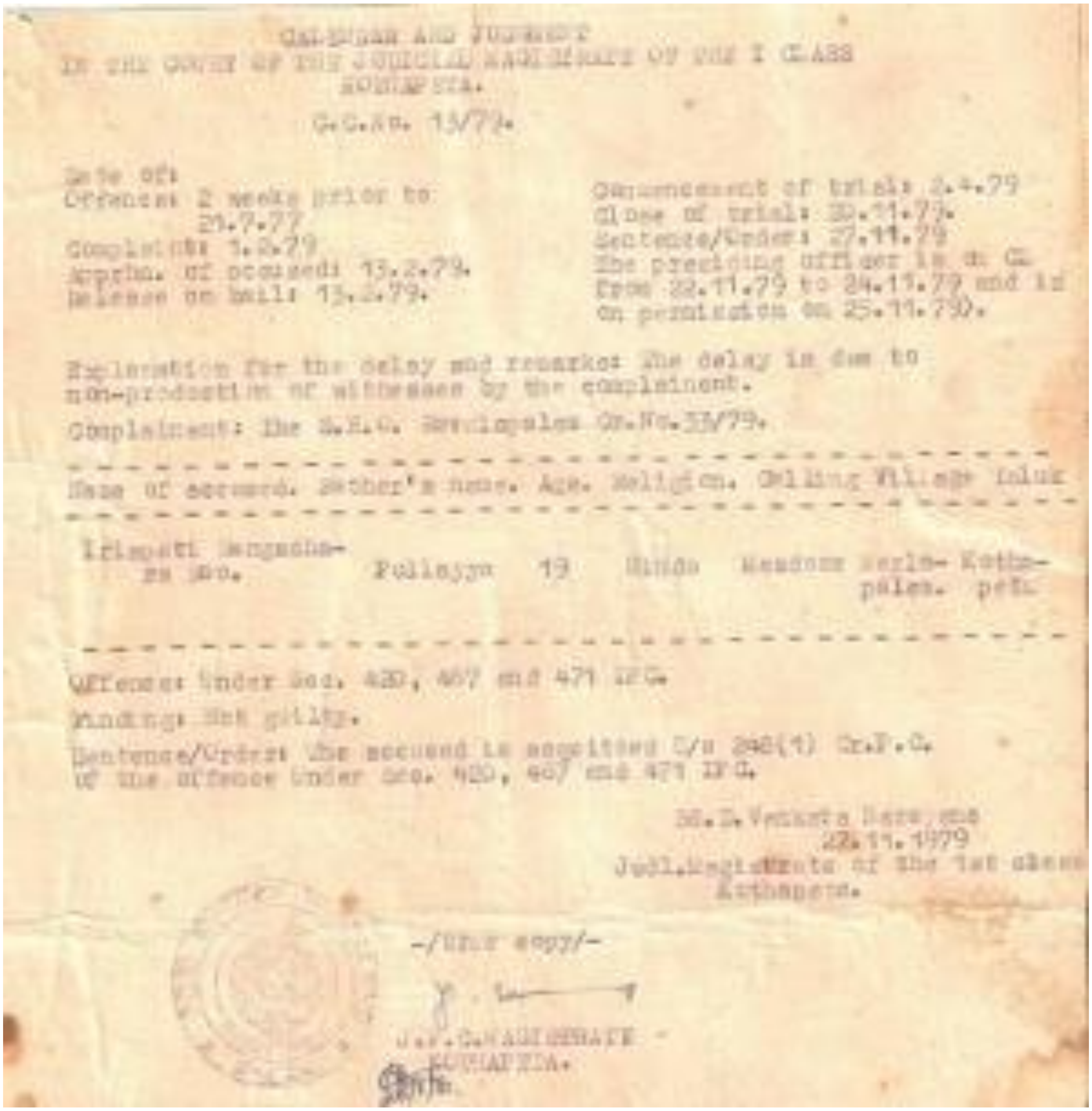


CALENDAR AND JUDGMENT
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS
KOTHAPETA.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Date of:
Offence: 2 weeks prior to
21.7.77
Complaint: 1.2.79
Apprhn. of accused: 13.2.79.
Release on bail: 13.2.79.

Commencement of trial: 2.4.79
Close of trial: 20.11.79.
Sentence/Order: 27.11.79
The presiding officer is on CL
from 22.11.79 to 24.11.79 and is
on permission on 25.11.79.

Explanation for the delay and remarks: The delay is due to non-production of witnesses by the complainant.

Complainant: The S.H.O. Ravulapalem Cr.No.33/79.

Name of accused.	Father's name.	Age.	Religion.	Calling	Village	Taluk
Irlapati Rangachara Rao.	Pollayya	19	Hindu	Mason	Kerla-palem.	Kotha-peta.

Offence: Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

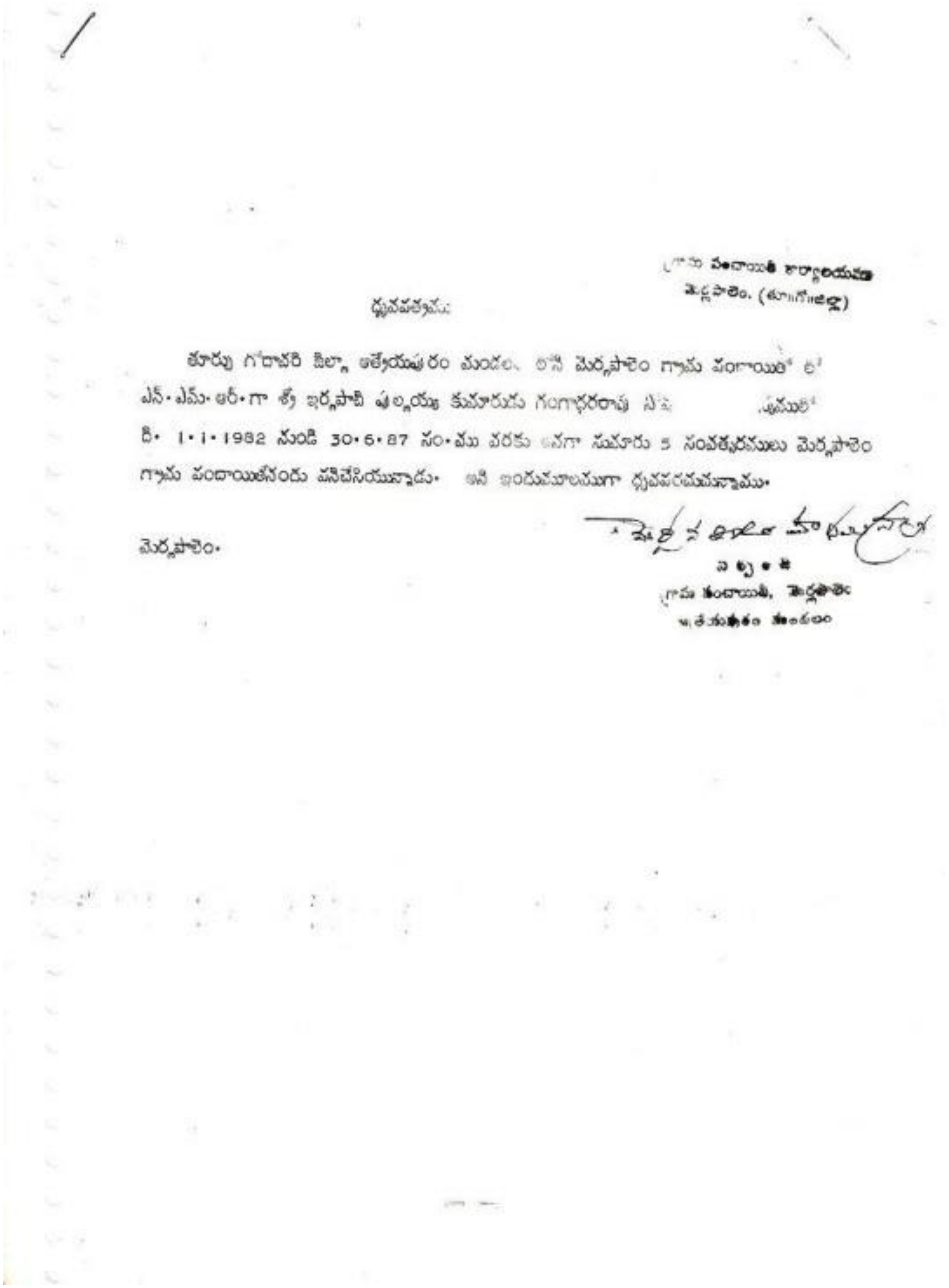
Finding: Not guilty.

Sentence/Order: The accused is acquitted U/s 248(1) Cr.P.C. of the offence under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Sd. D. Venkata Narayana
27.11.1979
Judl. Magistrate of the 1st class
Kothapeta.

-/True copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.



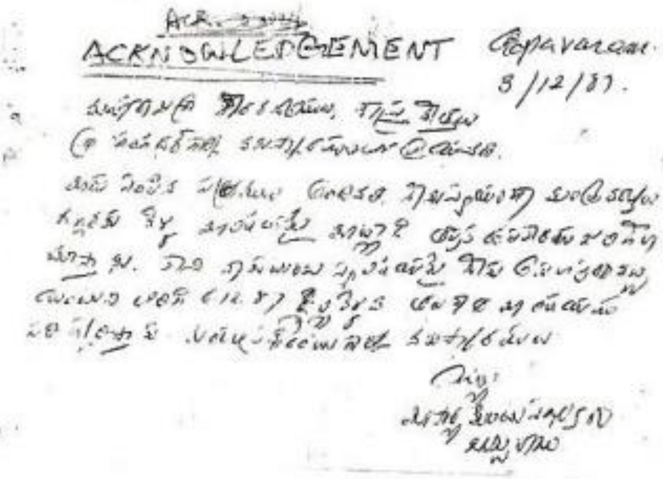
గ్రామ పంచాయితీ కార్యాలయము
మెర్లపాలెం. (తూ॥గో॥జిల్లా)

ధ్రువపత్రము:

తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా, ఆత్రేయపురం మండలం, లోని మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామ పంచాయితీ లో ఎన్.ఎమ్.ఆర్.గా శ్రీ ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు గంగాధరరావు ని [illegible] దీ. 1.1.1982 నుండి 30.6.87 సం.ము వరకు అనగా సుమారు 5 సంవత్సరములు మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామ పంచాయితీనందు పనిచేసియున్నాడు. అని ఇందుమూలముగా ధ్రువపరచుచున్నాము.

మెర్లపాలెం.

[illegible]
గ్రామ పంచాయితీ, మెర్లపాలెం
ఆత్రేయపురం మండలం



~~ACK. [illegible]~~

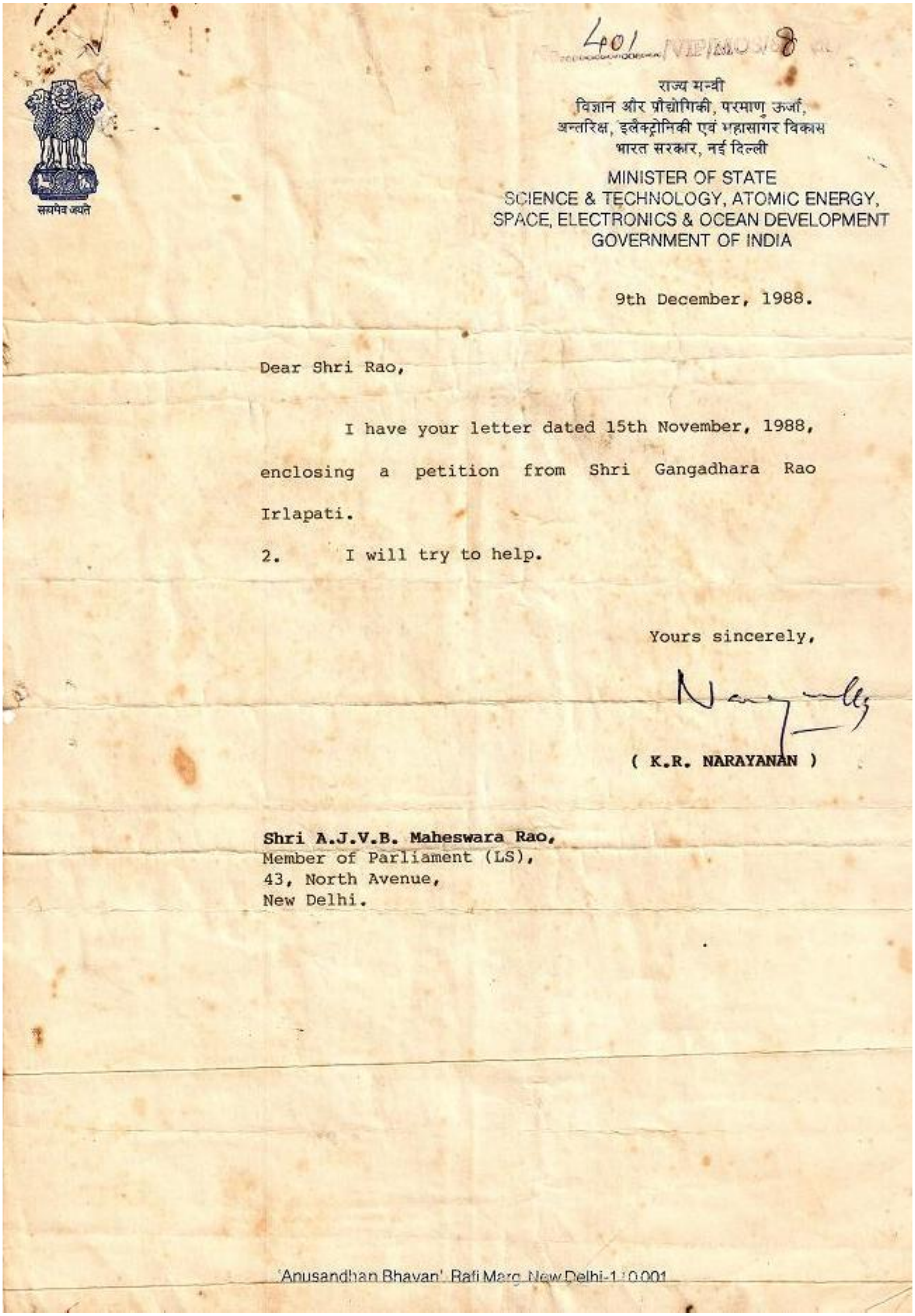
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT Gopavaram.

3/12/87.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



401/VIP/MOS/8

सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मन्त्री
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रोनिकी एवं महासागर विकास
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

MINISTER OF STATE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

I have your letter dated 15th November, 1988, enclosing a petition from Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati.

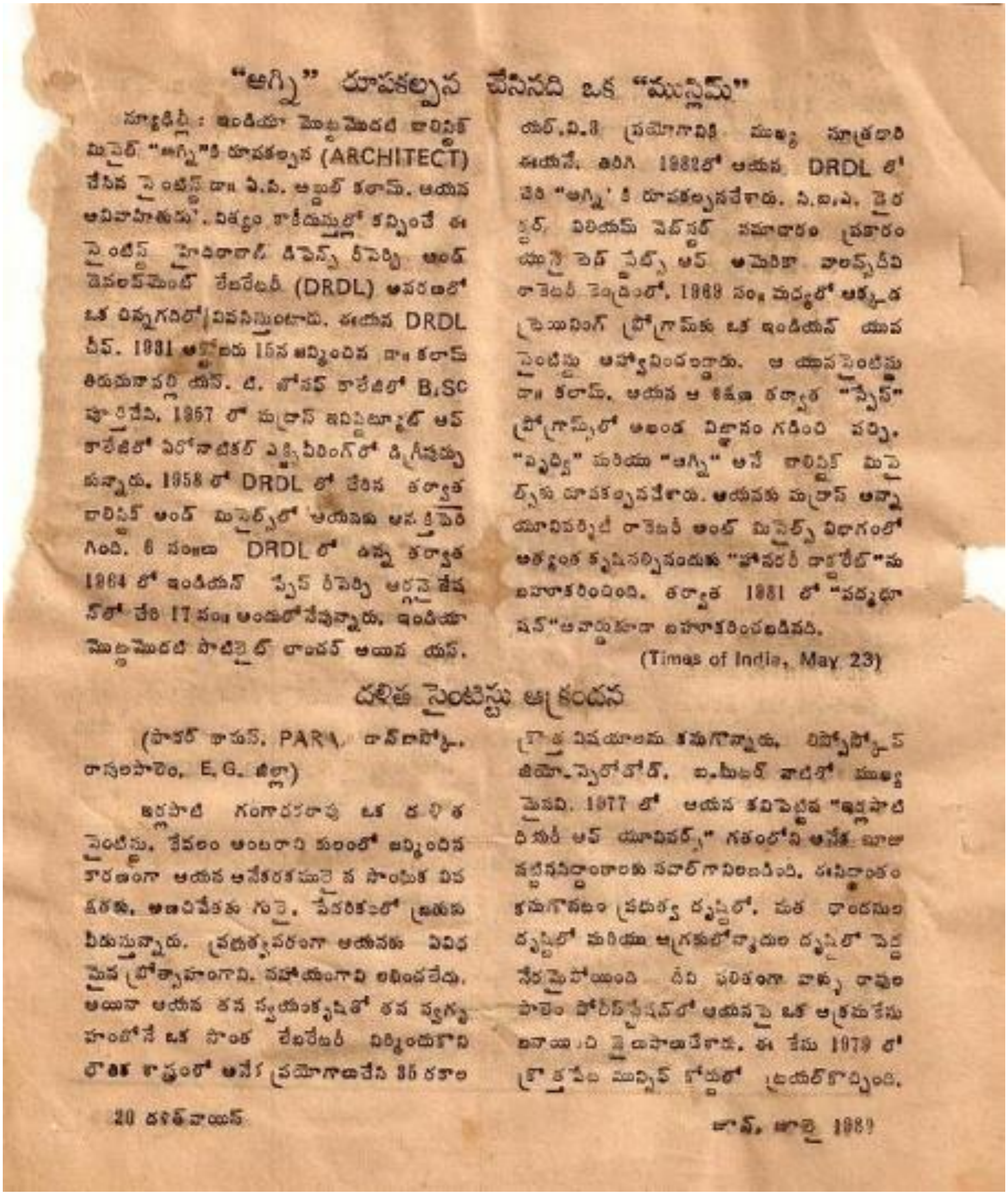
2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

(K.R. NARAYANAN)

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
Member of Parliament (LS),
43, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

'Anusandhan Bhavan', Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001



"అగ్ని" రూపకల్పన చేసినది ఒక "ముస్లిమ్"

న్యూఢిల్లీ: ఇండియా మొట్టమొదటి బాలిస్టిక్ మిసైల్ "అగ్ని"కి రూపకల్పన (ARCHITECT) చేసిన సైంటిస్ట్ డా॥ ఏ.పి. అబ్దుల్ కలామ్. ఆయన అవివాహితుడు. విశ్వం కాకీయుమ్మల్లో కన్పించే ఈ సైంటిస్ట్ హైదరాబాద్ డిఫెన్స్ రీసెర్చి అండ్ డెవలప్‌మెంట్ లేబరేటరీ (DRDL) ఆవరణలో ఒక చిన్నగదిలో నివసిస్తుంటాడు. ఆయన DRDL చీఫ్. 1931 అక్టోబరు 15న జన్మించిన డా॥ కలామ్ తిరుచునాపల్లి యస్. టి. జోసఫ్ కాలేజిలో B.SC పూర్తిచేసి, 1957 లో మద్రాస్ ఇన్స్టిట్యూట్ ఆఫ్ కాలేజిలో ఏరోనాటికల్ ఇంజనీరింగ్‌లో డిగ్రీ పుచ్చుకున్నారు. 1958 లో DRDL లో చేరిన తర్వాత బాలిస్టిక్ అండ్ మిసైల్స్‌లో ఆయనకు ఆసక్తి పెరిగింది. 6 సం॥లు DRDL లో ఉన్న తర్వాత 1964 లో ఇండియన్ స్పేస్ రీసెర్చి ఆర్గనైజేషన్‌లో చేరి 17 సం॥ అందులోనే వున్నారు. ఇండియా మొట్టమొదటి సాటిలైట్ లాంచర్ ఆయన యస్.ఎల్.వి.3 ప్రయోగానికి ముఖ్య సూత్రధారి ఆయనే. తిరిగి 1982లో ఆయన DRDL లో చేరి "అగ్ని"కి రూపకల్పనచేశారు. సి.ఐ.ఎ. డైరక్టర్ విలియమ్ వెబ్‌స్టర్ సమాచారం ప్రకారం యునైటెడ్ స్టేట్స్ ఆఫ్ అమెరికా వాలప్స్ దీవి లాంచింగ్ కేంద్రంలో 1963 సం॥ మధ్యలో ఆర్కెట్ ట్రెయినింగ్ ప్రోగ్రామ్‌కు ఒక ఇండియన్ యువ సైంటిస్టు ఆహ్వానించబడ్డారు. ఆ యువ సైంటిస్టు డా॥ కలామ్. ఆయన ఆ శిక్షణ తర్వాత "స్పేస్" ప్రోగ్రామ్స్‌లో అఖండ విజ్ఞానం గడించి వచ్చి, "పృథ్వి" మరియు "అగ్ని" అనే బాలిస్టిక్ మిసైల్స్‌కు రూపకల్పనచేశారు. ఆయనకు మద్రాస్ అన్నా యూనివర్శిటీ రాకెట్రీ అండ్ మిసైల్స్ విభాగంలో అత్యంత కృషిసల్పినందుకు "హానరరీ డాక్టరేట్"ను బహూకరించింది. తర్వాత 1981 లో "పద్మభూషన్" అవార్డుకూడా బహూకరించబడినది.

(Times of India, May 23)

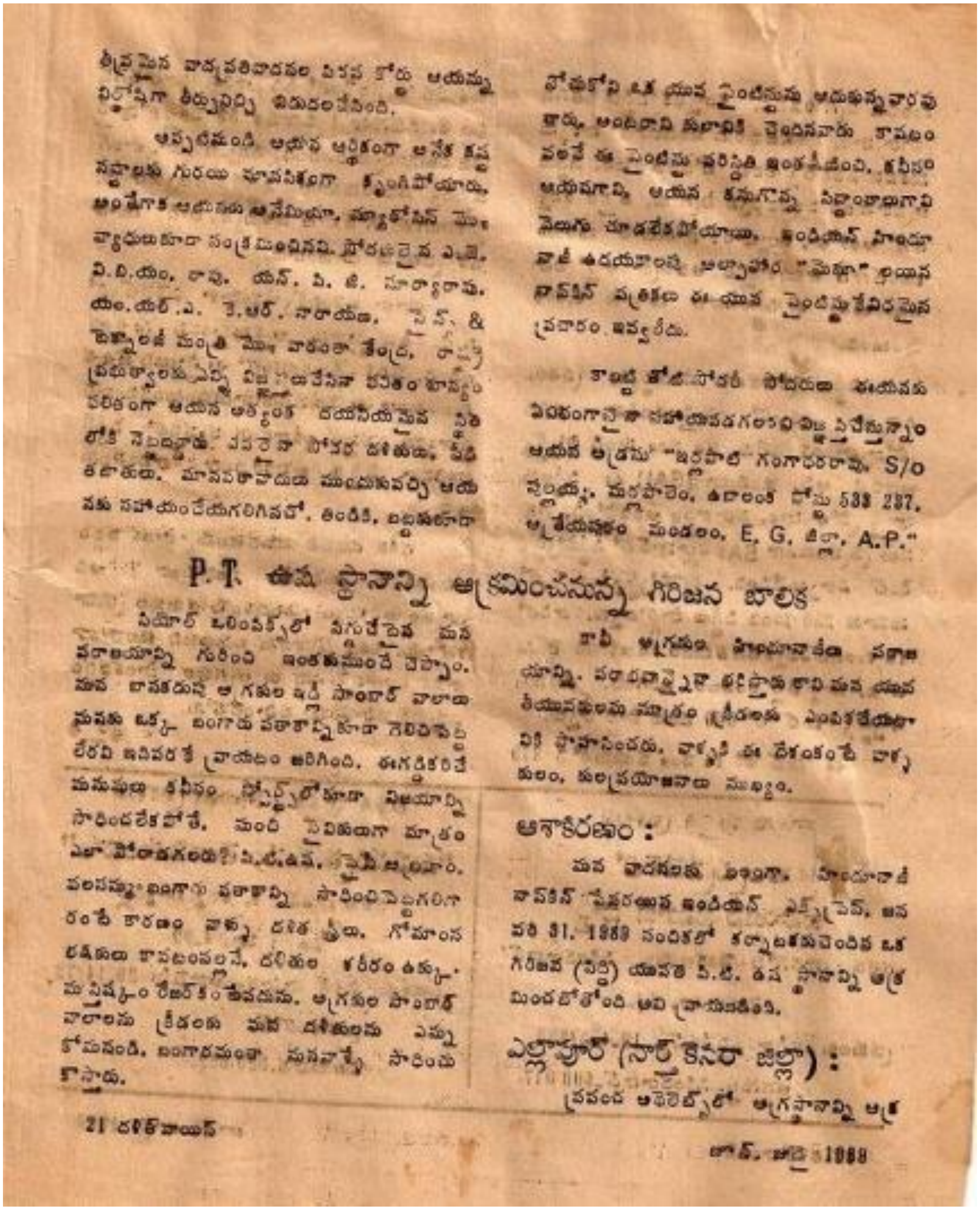
దళిత సైంటిస్టు ఆక్రందన

(పాకర్ బాసన్, PARA, దావ్‌దాపో, రావులపాలెం, E.G. జిల్లా)

ఇల్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు ఒక దళిత సైంటిస్టు. కేవలం అంటరాని కులంలో జన్మించిన కారణంగా ఆయన అనేకరకములైన సాంఘిక వివక్షకు, అవమానాలకు గురై, పేదరికంలో బ్రతుకు ఈడుస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వపరంగా ఆయనకు ఏవిధమైన ప్రోత్సాహంగాని, సహాయంగాని లభించలేదు. అయినా ఆయన తన స్వయంకృషితో తన స్వగృహంలోనే ఒక సొంత లేబరేటరీ నిర్మించుకొని భౌతిక శాస్త్రంలో అనేక ప్రయోగాలుచేసి 35 రకాల క్రొత్త విషయాలను కనుగొన్నారు. రిఫ్లెక్టోస్కోప్, టెలీ-స్పెక్ట్రోకోర్డ్, ఐ-బీమర్ వాటిలో ముఖ్యమైనవి. 1977 లో ఆయన కనిపెట్టిన "ఇల్లపాటి థియరీ ఆఫ్ యూనివర్స్" గతంలోని అనేక ప్రసిద్ధ సిద్ధాంతాలకు సవాల్‌గా నిలబడింది. ఈ సిద్ధాంతం కనుగొనటం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలో, మత ఛాందసుల దృష్టిలో మరియు అగ్రకులోన్మాదుల దృష్టిలో పెద్ద నేరమైపోయింది. దీని ఫలితంగా వాళ్ళు రావులపాలెం పోలీస్‌స్టేషన్‌లో ఆయనపై ఒక అక్రమ కేసు బనాయించి జైలుపాలుచేశారు. ఈ కేసు 1979 లో క్రొత్తపేట మున్సిఫ్ కోర్టులో ట్రయల్‌కొచ్చింది.

20 దళితవాయిస్

జూన్, జూలై 1989



తీవ్రమైన వాద్యప్రతివాదనల పిదప కోర్టు ఆయన్ను నిర్దోషిగా తీర్పునిచ్చి విడుదలచేసింది.

అప్పటినుండి ఆయన ఆర్థికంగా అనేక కష్ట నష్టాలకు గురయి మానసికంగా కృంగిపోయారు. అంతేగాక ఆయనను అనేమియా, ట్యూబర్‌క్యులోసిస్ మొ॥ వ్యాధులు కూడా సంక్రమించినవి. ప్రొఫెసర్లైన ఎ.వి. వి.బి.యం. రావు. యస్. పి. జి. సూర్యారావు. యం.యస్.ఎ. కె.ఆర్. నారాయణ. సైన్స్ & టెక్నాలజీ మంత్రి మొ॥ వారంతా కేంద్ర, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలకు ఎన్ని విజ్ఞప్తులు చేసినా ఫలితం శూన్యం. ఫలితంగా ఆయన అత్యంత దయనీయమైన స్థితిలోకి నెట్టబడ్డారు. ఎవరైనా పోషక దాతలు, పీడిత దళితులు, మానవతావాదులు ముందుకువచ్చి ఆయనకు సహాయంచేయగలిగినచో, తిండికి, బట్టకుకూడా నోచుకోని ఒక యువ సైంటిస్టును ఆదుకున్నవారవుతారు. అంటరాని కులానికి చెందినవారు కావటం వలనే ఈ సైంటిస్టు పరిస్థితి ఇంత [illegible]. కనీసం ఆయనగాని, ఆయన కనుగొన్న సిద్ధాంతాలుగాని వెలుగు చూడలేకపోయాయి. ఇండియన్ హిందూ నాజీ [illegible] అల్పాహారం "మెఘా" అయిన నావకిన్ పత్రికలు ఈ యువ సైంటిస్టు కేవిధమైన ప్రచారం ఇవ్వలేదు.

కాబట్టి తోటి సోదర శోదరులు ఈయనకు ఏదోవిధంగానైనా సహాయపడగలరని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాం. ఆయన అడ్రసు "ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు. S/o వెల్లయ్య, మల్లపాలెం, ఉదాలంక పోస్టు 533 237, ఆత్రేయపురం మండలం, E. G. జిల్లా, A.P."

P.T. ఉష స్థానాన్ని ఆక్రమించనున్న గిరిజన బాలిక

సియోల్ ఒలింపిక్స్‌లో [illegible] మన పరాజయాన్ని గురించి ఇంతకుముందే చెప్పాం. మన [illegible] అగ్రకుల [illegible] సాంబార్ వాలాలు మనకు ఒక్క బంగారు పతకాన్ని కూడా గెలిచిపెట్టలేరని ఇదివరకే వ్రాయటం జరిగింది. [illegible] మనుషుల కనీసం స్పోర్ట్స్‌లో కూడా విజయాన్ని సాధించలేకపోతే, మంచి సైనికులుగా మాత్రం ఎలా పోరాడగలరు? పి.టి.ఉష, షైనీ అబ్రహాం, వలసమ్మ బంగారు పతకాన్ని సాధించిపెట్టగలిగారంటే కారణం వాళ్ళు దళిత స్త్రీలు. గోమాంస భక్షకులు కావటంవలనే. దళితుల శరీరం ఉక్కు. మా సిద్ధాంతం [illegible]. అగ్రకుల సాంబార్ వాలాలను క్రీడలకు మన దళితులను ఎన్నుకోమనండి. బంగారమంతా మనవాళ్ళే సాధించుకొస్తారు.

కాని అగ్రకుల హిందూవాదులు [illegible]. [illegible] మన యువతీయువకులను మాత్రం క్రీడలకు ఎంపికచేయటాన్ని [illegible]. వాళ్ళకి ఈ దేశంకంటే వాళ్ళ కులం, కులప్రయోజనాలు ముఖ్యం.

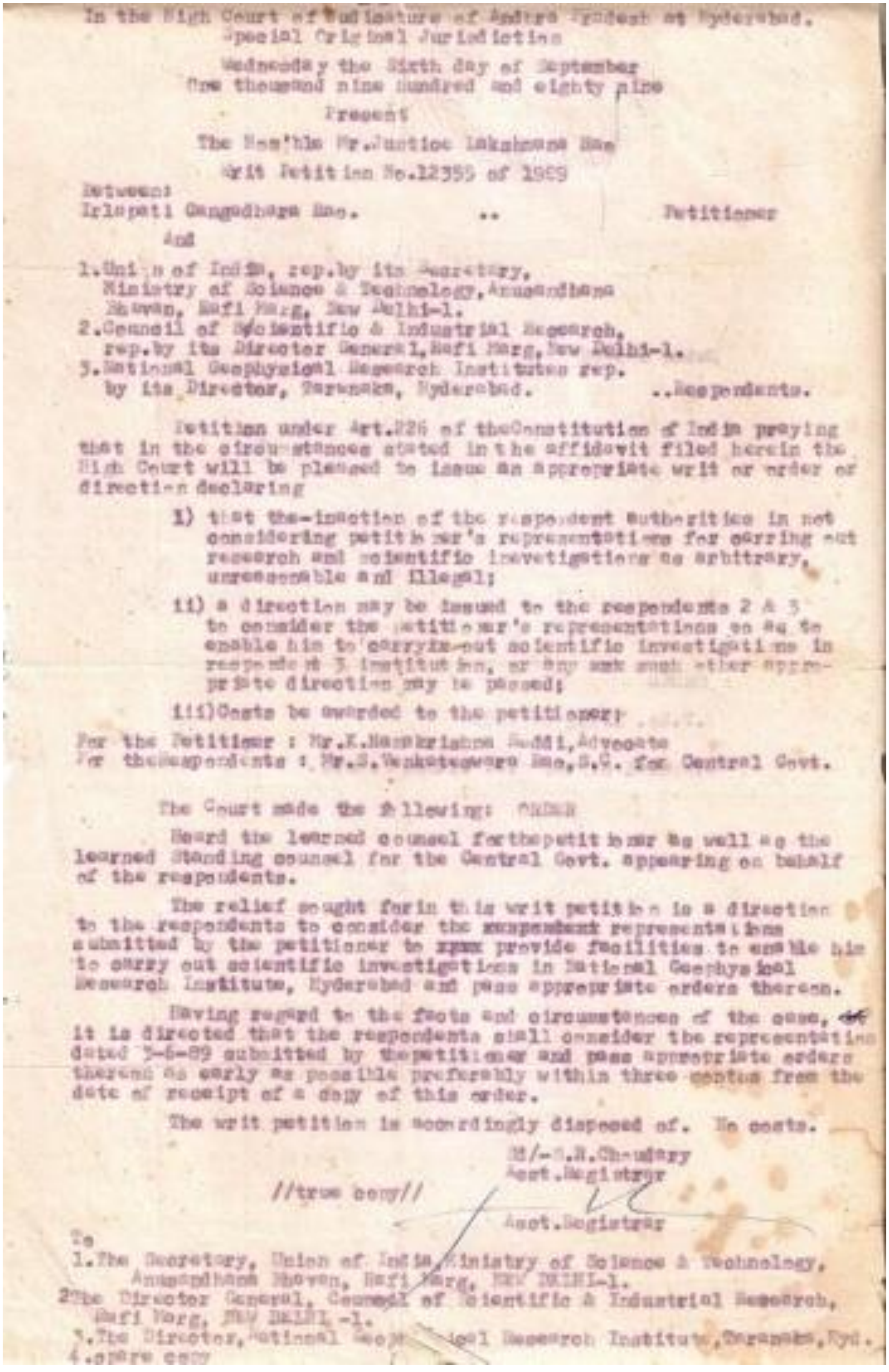
ఆశాకిరణం :

మన పాఠకులకు శుభవార్త. హిందూనాజీ నావకిన్ పత్రికయిన ఇండియన్ ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్, జనవరి 31, 1989 సంచికలో కర్నాటకకుచెందిన ఒక గిరిజన (సిద్ది) యువతి పి.టి. ఉష స్థానాన్ని ఆక్రమించబోతోంది అని వ్రాసింది.

ఎల్లాపూర్ (నార్త్ కెనరా జిల్లా) :

ప్రపంచ అథెలెట్స్‌లో అగ్రస్థానాన్ని ఆక్ర

1



In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad.
Special Original Jurisdiction

Wednesday the Sixth day of September
One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine

Present

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmana Rao

Writ Petition No.12355 of 1989

Between:
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner

And

1. Union of India, rep. by its Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2. Council of ~~S~~ Scientific & Industrial Research, rep. by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
3. National Geophysical Research Institutes rep. by its Director, Tarnaka, Hyderabad. ..Respondents.

Petition under Art.226 of the Constitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order or direction declaring

i) that the inaction of the respondent authorities in not considering petitioner's representations for carring out research and scientific investigations as arbitrary, unreasonable and illegal;

ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3 to consider the petitioner's representations so as to enable him to ~~carryix~~-out scientific investigations in respondent 3 institution, or any ~~xxx~~ such other appropriate direction may be passed;

iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr. K. Ramakrishna Reddi, Advocate
For the Respondents : Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao, S.C. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner as well as the learned Standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behalf of the respondents.

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction to the respondents to consider the ~~respondent~~ representations submitted by the petitioner to ~~xpxx~~ provide facilities to enable him to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, ~~it~~ it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representation dated 3-6-89 submitted by the petitioner and pass appropriate orders thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

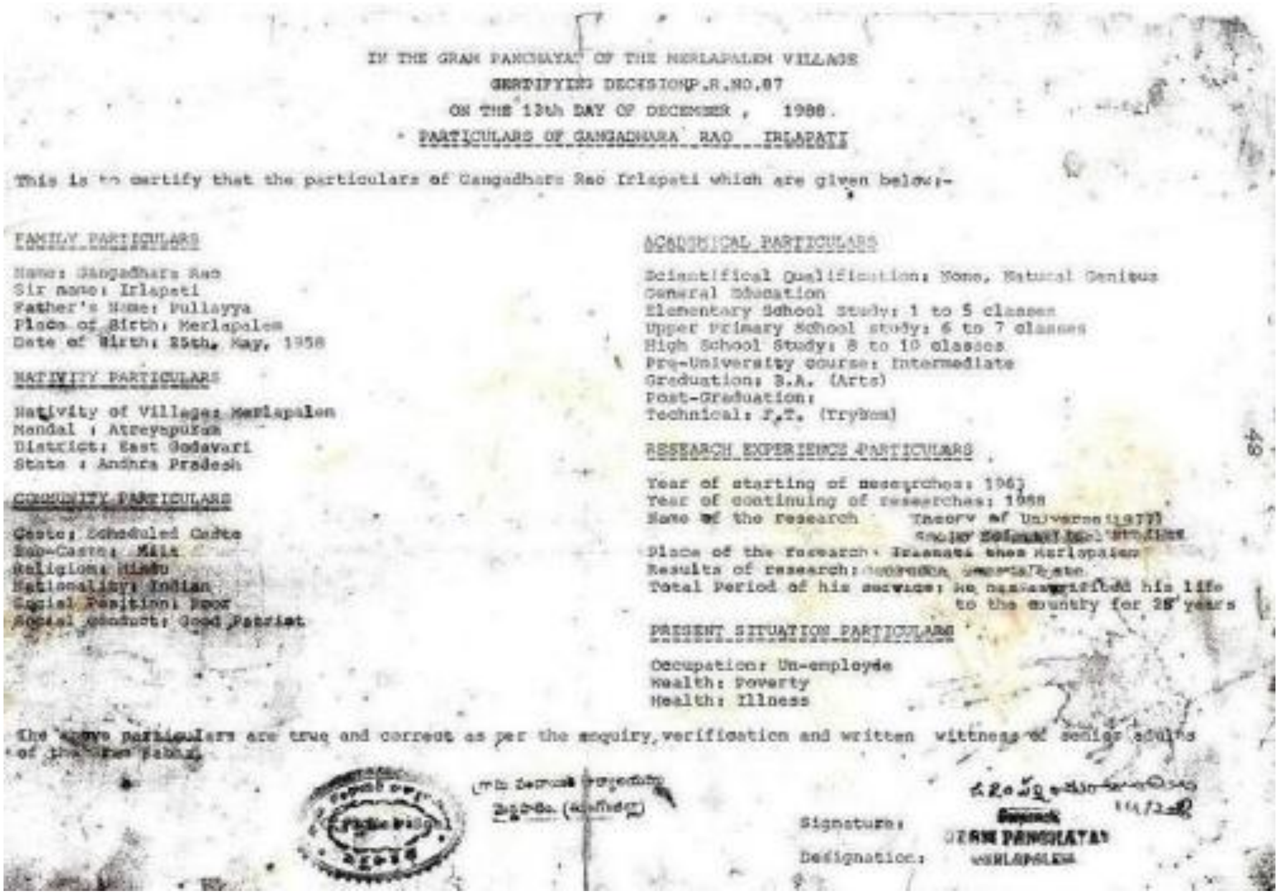
Sd/- S.R. Choudary
Asst. Registrar

//true copy//

Asst. Registrar

To
1. The Secretary, Union of India, Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
2. The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
3. The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Tarnaka, Hyd.
4. spare copy

1



IN THE GRAM PANCHAYAT OF THE MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
CERTIFYING DECISION P.R.NO.87
ON THE 13th DAY OF DECEMBER , 1988.
PARTICULARS OF GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

This is to certify that the particulars of Gangadhara Rao Irlapati which are given below:-

FAMILY PARTICULARS

Name: Gangadhara Rao
Sir name: Irlapati
Father's Name: Pullayya
Place of Birth: Merlapalem
Date of Birth: 25th, May, 1958

NATIVITY PARTICULARS

Nativity of Village: Merlapalem
Mandal : Atreyapuram
District: East Godavari
State : Andhra Pradesh

COMMUNITY PARTICULARS

Caste: Scheduled Caste
Sub-Caste: Mala
Religion: Hindu
Nationality: Indian
Social Position: Poor
Social conduct: Good Patriot

ACADEMICAL PARTICULARS

Scientifical Qualification: None, Natural Genious
General Education
Elementary School Study: 1 to 5 classes
Upper Primary School study: 6 to 7 classes
High School Study: 8 to 10 classes
Pre-University course: Intermediate
Graduation: B.A. (Arts)
Post-Graduation:
Technical: F.T. (TryBom)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE PARTICULARS

Year of starting of researches: 1963
Year of continuing of researches: 1988
Name of the research Theory of Universe [illegible]
[illegible]
Place of the research: [illegible] then Merlapalem
Results of research: [illegible]
Total Period of his service: He has sacrificed his life to the country for 25 years

PRESENT SITUATION PARTICULARS

Occupation: Un-employde
Wealth: Poverty
Health: Illness

The above particulars are true and correct as per the enquiry, verification and written wittness of senior adults of the [illegible] Sabha.

Signature: Sarpanch
Designation: GRAM PANCHAYAT
MERLAPALEM

GOLLAPALLI SURYA RAO
M.L.A.
ALLAVARAM
East Godavari Dist.

Res : RAVULAPALEM
Phone : 27

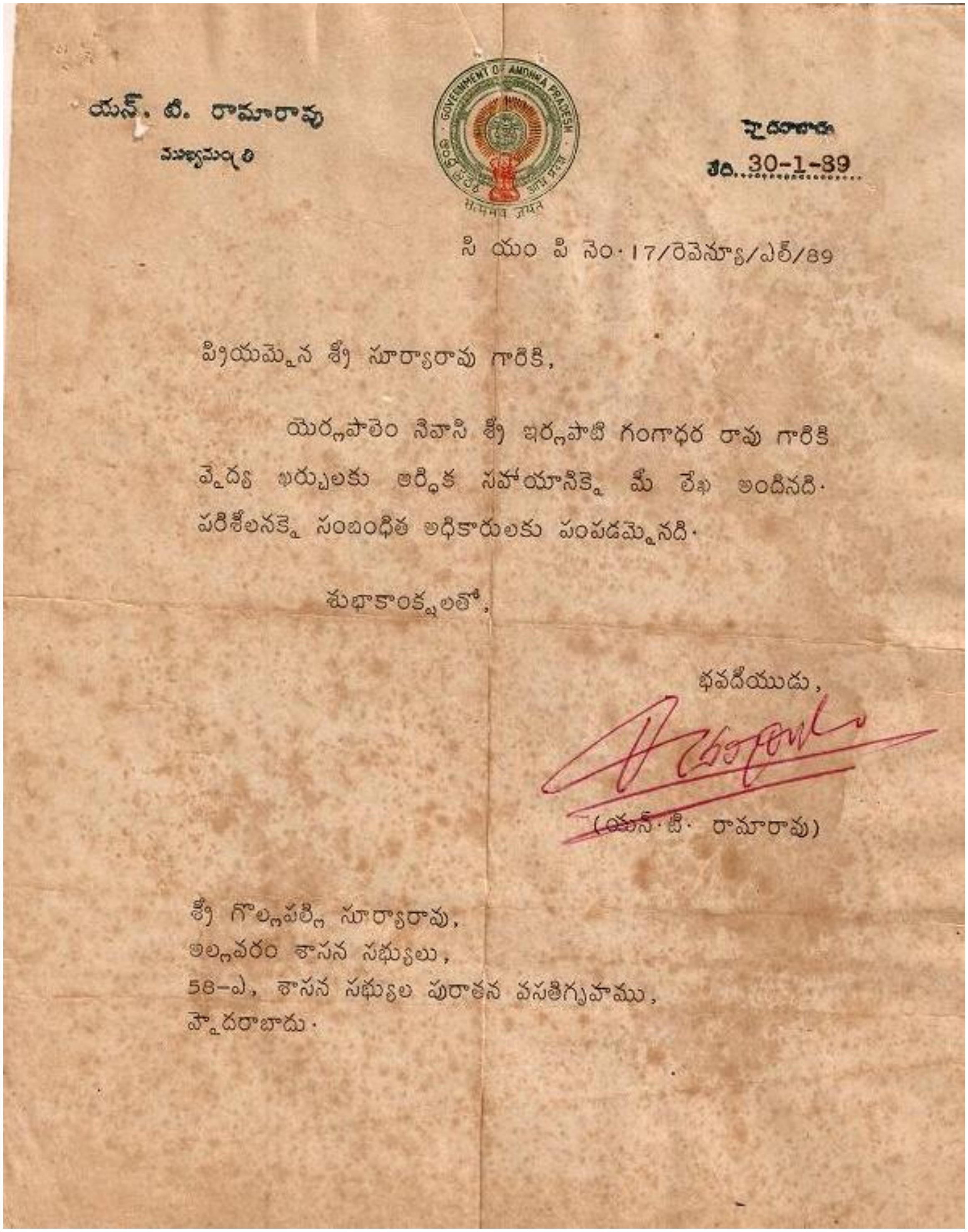
మహారాజశ్రీ గౌరవనీయులు
ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారికి సమర్పించు [illegible] మనవి

అయ్యా,

ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారు ఇర్శాపాటి గంగాధర రావు రాష్ట్రానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే కోరికయున్న కలిగిన శాస్త్రవేత్త. రాష్ట్ర ప్రజల ధన ప్రాణాలను ప్రాకృతిక మార్పులు విపత్తుల నుండి కాపాడటంలో ఎంతగానో ఉపయోగపడే అనేకమైన అధ్యయనాలతో కూడిన రాష్ట్ర ప్రాకృతిక అధ్యయన కేంద్రము అనే పథకము కనిపెట్టాడు. కనుక దయతో ఈ ప్రతిపాదనను సంబంధిత అధికారులకు పంపి రాష్ట్ర ప్రజల మేలుకై అమలు చేయవలసిందిగా కోరగలరు. ముఖ్యంగా ఇతడు తన పేదరిక స్థితి నుండి ఆర్థిక సహాయము చేసి అతనిని ఆదుకోవలసినదిగా కోరుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు
మీ విధేయుడు
గొ. సూర్యారావు

1



యన్. టి. రామారావు
ముఖ్యమంత్రి

హైదరాబాదు
తేది. 30-1-89

సి యం పి నెం. 17/రెవెన్యూ/ఎల్/89

ప్రియమైన శ్రీ సూర్యారావు గారికి,

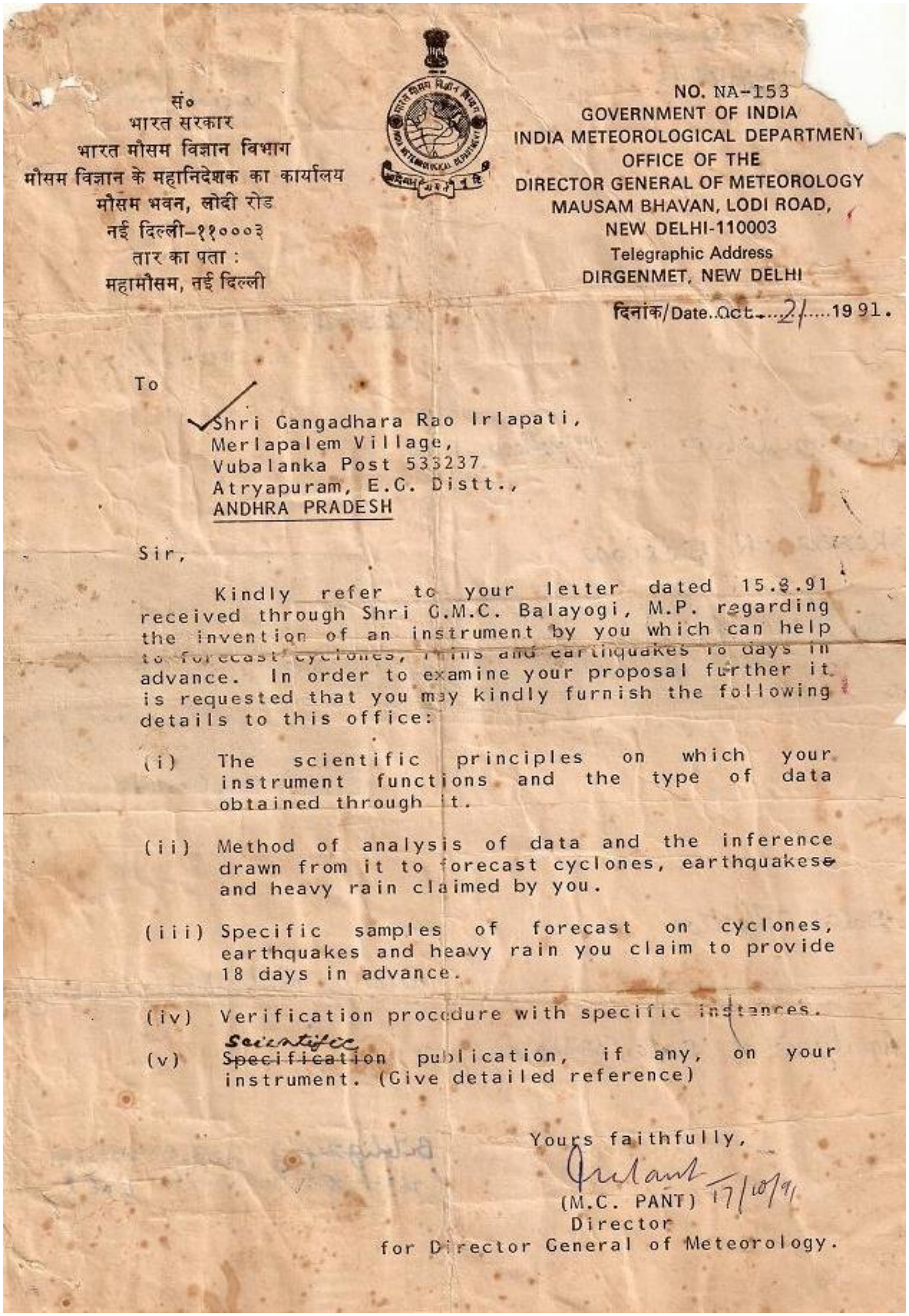
యెర్లపాలెం నివాసి శ్రీ ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధర రావు గారికి వైద్య ఖర్చులకు ఆర్థిక సహాయానికై మీ లేఖ అందినది. పరిశీలనకై సంబంధిత అధికారులకు పంపడమైనది.

శుభాకాంక్షలతో,

భవదీయుడు,

(యన్. టి. రామారావు)

శ్రీ గొల్లపల్లి సూర్యారావు,
అల్లవరం శాసన సభ్యులు,
58-ఎ, శాసన సభ్యుల పురాతన వసతిగృహము,
హైదరాబాదు.



सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली–११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date. Oct. 21 1991.

To

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village,
Vubalanka Post 533237
Atryapuram, E.G. Distt.,
ANDHRA PRADESH

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.8.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 18 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

(i) The scientific principles on which your instrument functions and the type of data obtained through it.

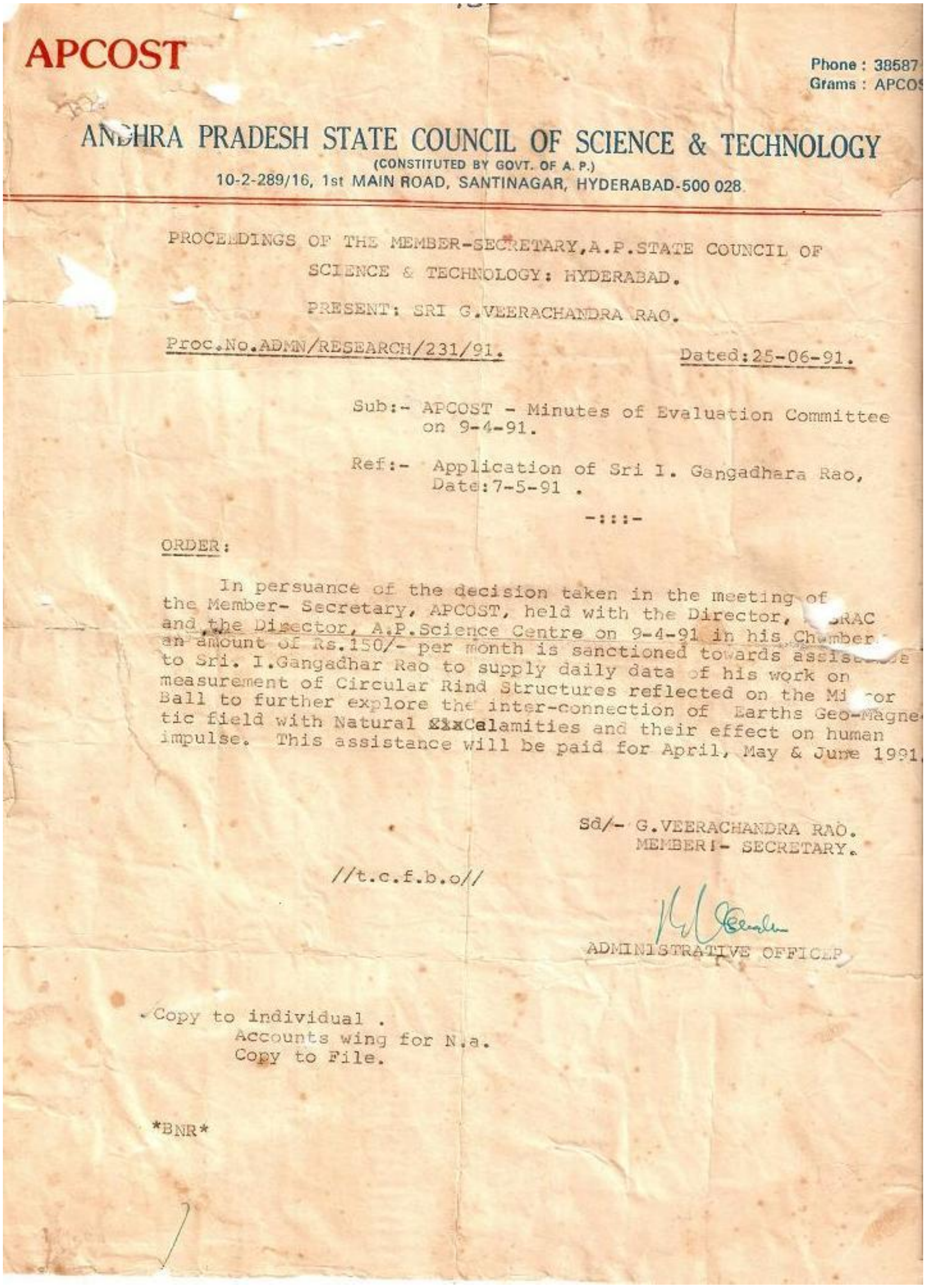
(ii) Method of analysis of data and the inference drawn from it to forecast cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain claimed by you.

(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

(v) Scientific ~~Specification~~ publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,
MCPant 17/10/91
(M.C. PANT)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology.



APCOST

Phone : 38587
Grams : APCO

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(CONSTITUTED BY GOVT. OF A. P.)
10-2-289/16, 1st MAIN ROAD, SANTINAGAR, HYDERABAD-500 028.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER-SECRETARY, A.P. STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: HYDERABAD.

PRESENT: SRI G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.

Proc.No.ADMN/RESEARCH/231/91. Dated:25-06-91.

Sub:- APCOST - Minutes of Evaluation Committee on 9-4-91.

Ref:- Application of Sri I. Gangadhara Rao, Date:7-5-91 .

-:::-

ORDER:

In persuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Member- Secretary, APCOST, held with the Director, [illegible] SRAC and the Director, A.P.Science Centre on 9-4-91 in his Chamber. an amount of Rs.150/- per month is sanctioned towards assistance to Sri. I.Gangadhar Rao to supply daily data of his work on measurement of Circular Rind Structures reflected on the Mirror Ball to further explore the inter-connection of Earths Geo-Magnetic field with Natural Calamities and their effect on human impulse. This assistance will be paid for April, May & June 1991.

Sd/- G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.
MEMBER- SECRETARY.

//t.c.f.b.o//

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Copy to individual .
Accounts wing for N.a.
Copy to File.

BNR

kept—and for that the whole volume of refrigerator is cooled.

I would like to suggest that a fridge can be divided into compartments each insulated separately from the other.

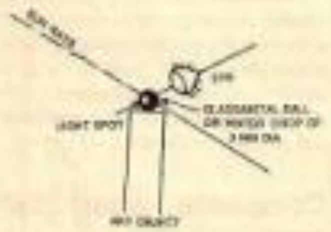
Further the coolant must be so networked that any member of compartments can be operated at a time. For example, if, we want to cool compartment A, we can switch on only that compartment and only that will work. For this we need separate set of control switches for compartments, apart from one main switch.

If feasible, I would like to develop this idea further.

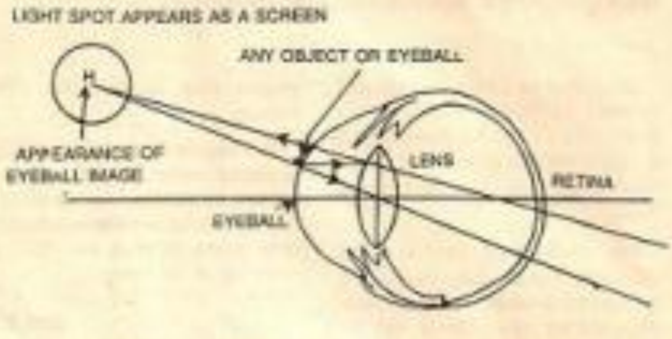
D. Srilatha
18, Manak Vihar, New Delhi 110092.

Light spot scope

I would like to offer a simple instrument which can be functioned with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye. Called 'Ligoscope' (Light spot scope), it can be made by shading or covering entire portion of glass or metal ball leaving a spot to allow sun rays to pass through it as shown in sketch (a). The light spot may be a water drop.



Place the light spot closely to the eye. The spot will appear many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen is the surface of eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, humidity and some dust like bubbles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.


LIGHT SPOT APPEARS AS A SCREEN

The principle is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum the clarity of vision decreases. At this position the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if placed just inside its minimum distance.

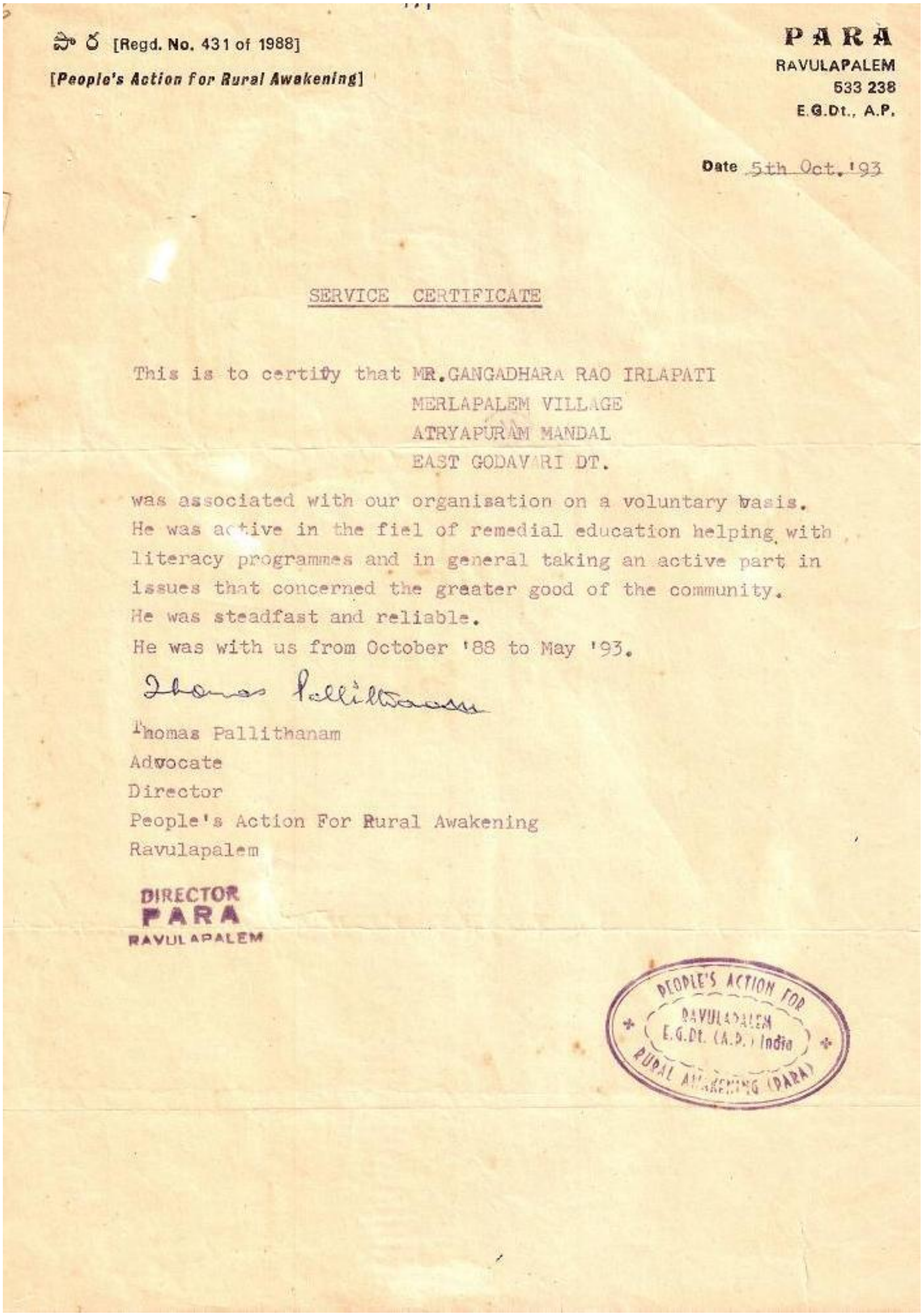
G.R. Irlapati
C/o K. Chiranjeevi, H. No. 28-3,
Saibaba Nagar Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad 500855, A.P.

Readers! Write

The readers of *Invention Intelligence* have always been creatively responsive to the contents published in the magazine through its various columns and articles by writing back their reactions and sometimes contributing their original ideas. We now intend to widen the scope of our Readers' Forum.

We are splitting the forum into two columns: (a) Readers Write; and (b) Ideas & Innovations. Whereas the former would incorporate the reactions, comments, suggestions and improvements from the readers in response to the published material, the latter would carry the innovative ideas of a reader to the fellow readers for their benefit and comments. We invite our readers to participate in these columns.

—Ed.



పా ర [Regd. No. 431 of 1988]
[*People's Action for Rural Awakening*]

P A R A
RAVULAPALEM
533 238
E.G.Dt., A.P.

Date 5th Oct.'93

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MR.GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
ATRYAPURAM MANDAL
EAST GODAVARI DT.

was associated with our organisation on a voluntary basis. He was active in the fiel of remedial education helping with literacy programmes and in general taking an active part in issues that concerned the greater good of the community.
He was steadfast and reliable.
He was with us from October '88 to May '93.

Thomas Pallithanam

Thomas Pallithanam
Advocate
Director
People's Action For Rural Awakening
Ravulapalem

DIRECTOR
PARA
RAVULAPALEM

A human weather forecasting scale

❑ G.R. Irlapati

Here is proposed a new weather forecasting system which can help forecast the cyclones, rains, monsoons, earthquakes and all other natural calamities days (about 18 days) in advance.

Its principle is that the forthcoming circumstances of a natural calamity affect the surrounding Earth's magnetic field. The changes of Earth's magnetic field being about changes in the cellular and molecular actions of man within that Earth's magnetic field. (Here is a thing to be understood that we can see some particles on the eye ball by a 'lisposcope'. These may be a part and parcel of human body. Particles thus born come upto the eyeball from the inner glands of eye of the body). The aforesaid changes of human body cause variations in the above particle emission. By daily counting and recording these particles in an order we can forecast the coming weather changes.

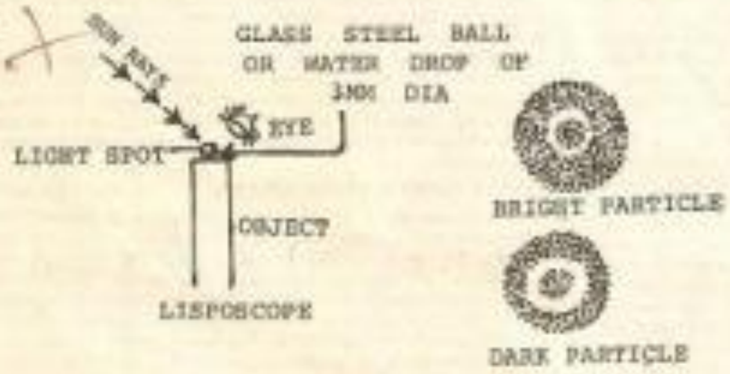
To see and count the aforesaid particles, make a 'lisposcope'. Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object. Fix it to a stand or hold it in your hand. Expose this ball or drop to sun rays. As a result of the sun rays there will be a light spot in the ball/drop. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot appears many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of eye ball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some unknown particles on the eye ball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

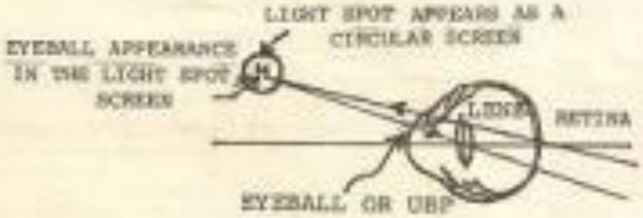
The lisposcope (light spot scope) principle is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscopes and forms virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if placed just inside its minimum distance (see sketch).

By lisposcope observations we can see two type of particles. One is bright, the other is not so bright. Both should be counted. Looking at the screen of light sopt, move the eye lids. After findings a number of particles all at once, you must count them without eyelids movement. Firstly, observe with one eye two or three times. Later on another eye. As we examine one after another with both eyes, we have to take into account the greatest number of particles.

Analyze the data and make a table with the particulars – date of observation, time of observation,

(Continued on page 280)




LIGHT SPOT APPEARS AS A CIRCULAR SCREEN
EYEBALL APPEARANCE IN THE LIGHT SPOT SCREEN
LENS
RETINA
EYEBALL OR UBP

containing the excreta, earthworm cocoons and undigested soil, is an excellent organic manure.

Vermicastings are endowed with different enzymes and growth promoting substances besides being rich in vitamins and antibiotics. Studies have shown that vermicastings have led to significant increase in the yield of several crops with a significant reduction in pesticide use and almost 'zero' chemical fertilizer inputs.

Save has put earthworms to the best possible use. Earthworms multiply very rapidly, eating soil continuously and depositing the digested material on the surface eight to ten times a day. The soil that passes through the earthworm gut is six to ten times rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and other micro-nutrients.

Natural farming, says *Save*, is 'do-nothing farming'. "You just have to create conditions congenial for the nature to take charge", he explains. For instance, croton plant indicates thirsty trees by wilting. By using these biological indicators, he uses only 15% of the water he used as a chemical farmer 25 years ago.

His results are spectacular, and are beginning to create waves in a country where until now isolated ecological farmers have had no national voice.

Following *Save's* footstep is *Ashok Sanghavi* whose organically grown bananas have created a niche for themselves in the wholesale market of Bombay. Says *Sanghavi*, "organically grown bananas last longer and are best suited for export".

In addition to the qualitative value of the naturally grown crops, *Save* and *Sanghavi* have demonstrated the sustainability of 'natural farming' techniques. Current agricultural practices are not only capital and labour intensive but provide short-term gains only. With the result, farmer stands to lose in terms of crop yields and soil productivity in a shorter time span. The negative impacts of 'green revolution' are already evident.

Save is concerned about sustaining soil productivity for a longer period of time. Says he, "oil may last but soil will not". He has compared his results (see the graph) with conventional farming and has proved that while crop yields continue to increase under natural farming techniques, the same starts declining after the second harvest in conventional system.

Apart from reduction in investment on the farm, natural farming can reduce the labour needed to work in other sectors of Indian economy. "By adopting natural farming", argues *Save*, "Government could make large savings on input subsidies and redirect money into sustainable food production". *(EEG Features)*

❑

(Continued from page 279)

number of particles and weather report. Firstly, we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily and record the number. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can understand that there is a relation between the difference in particle's number of the table and the changes in the weather after about 18 days.

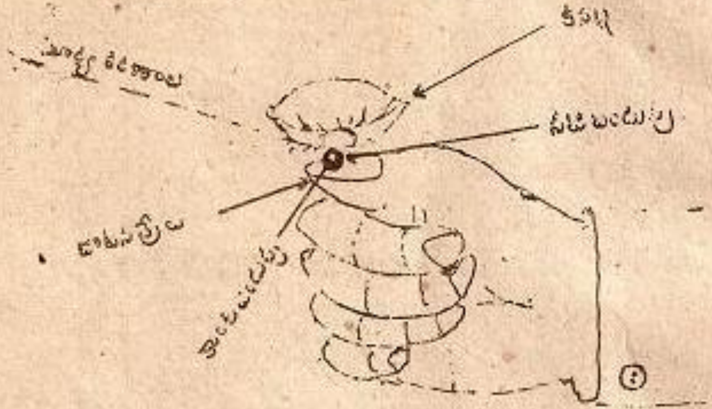
If the particle's number is minimum (1 to 50) the weather after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particle number is at maximum (50 to 100) there will be a great change in the weather after 18 days. ❑

తెలుగు వైజ్ఞానిక మాస పత్రిక, జనవరి 1993

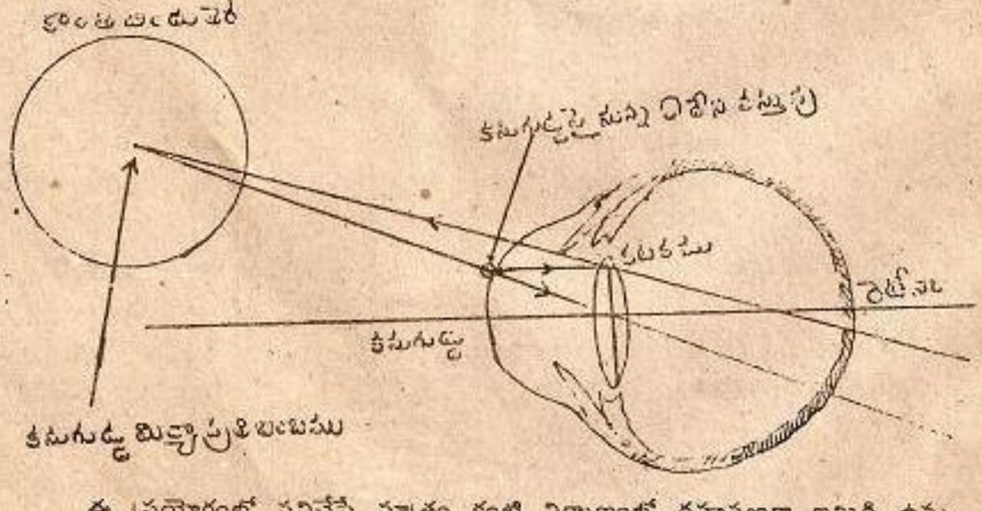
నీటి బిందు ప్రయోగం

ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు, యెర్రపాలెం గ్రామం, ఊబలంక పోస్టు - 533 237. తూ.గో.జిల్లా

1988లో నేను రూపకల్పన చేసిన కాంతి బిందుదర్శినిని కనిపెట్టడానికి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాల ముందుగానే దీనికి సంబంధించిన ప్రాథమిక పరిశీలనలను చేసేవాణ్ణి. వాటిలో ముఖ్యమైనది 1971లో కనుక్కొన్న నీటి బిందు ప్రయోగం. సరళమైన ఒక భౌతిక శాస్త్ర పరికరంగా కాంతి బిందుదర్శిని ప్రయోగశాల పరికరం కాగలదు.



పటంలో చూపినట్లు బొటనవేలు గోటి మీద ఒక అతి చిన్న నీటిబిందువు నుంచి సూర్య కాంతిలో నిలబడాలి. సూర్య కిరణాలు పడిన ఫలితంగా నీటి బిందువులో ఒక కాంతి బిందువు ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఈ కాంతి బిందువును కంటికి దగ్గరగా ఉంచి చూడండి. అది 1 సెం.మీ. పరిమాణం గల వృత్తాకారతెరగా కనిపిస్తుంది. ఈ కాంతి తెరలో మనకు కన్పించే ప్రదేశం, మనం చూస్తున్న కనుగుడ్డు ఉపరితలం ప్రదేశమే.



ఈ ప్రయోగంలో పనిచేసే సూత్రం కంటి నిర్మాణంలో రహస్యంగా ఇమిడి ఉన్న, ఇంతవరకు విజ్ఞానశాస్త్రం గుర్తించలేని ప్రకృతి రహస్యం. కన్ను తనీ సమీపబిందువు నుంచి

అనంత దూరంలో ఉన్న ఏ వస్తువునైనా తన కటక నాభ్యంతరం మార్చుకుంటూ చూడగలదు. కాని ఈ దూరం సమీపబిందువు కన్నా తగ్గినపుడు స్పష్టత తగ్గుతుంది. ఇట్లాంటి పరిస్థితులలో కంటిలోని కటకం సామాన్య సూక్ష్మదర్శినిలా పనిచేయడం ప్రారంభించి తనకు చేరువులో ఉన్న కనుగుడ్డు ఉపరితలం, దానిపై ఉన్న నీటిని, బుడగలు పోలిన కొన్ని ధూళికణాల మిథ్యా ప్రతిబింబాలను ఏర్పరుస్తుంది. కంటిముందు కాంతితెరను ఉంచినపుడు ఈ ప్రతిబింబాలు ఆ తెరలో ప్రతిఫలిస్తాయి. వాటిని తిరిగి అదే కన్ను గ్రహించడంవల్ల మనకు దృగ్గోచరమవుతుంది.

కనురెప్పలు మెదపినపుడు వాటి కదలికలు, కంటి నీటి కదలికలు, దానిపై ఉన్న కణాల కదలికను బట్టి పై సూత్రం నిరూపణ అవుతుంది.

రచయితలకు పెంచిన పారితోషికాలు

☆	ముద్రణలో 5 పేజీల మౌలిక వ్యాసానికి	రూ.	150.00
	అదనప పేజీ ఒక్కొక్క దానికి	రూ.	30.00
	గరిష్ఠ పరిమితి	రూ.	300.00
☆	అనువాదకులకు మొదటి 5 పేజీలకు	రూ.	75.00
	అదనపు పేజీ ఒక్కొక్క దానికి	రూ.	15.00
	గరిష్ఠ పరిమితి	రూ.	150.00
☆	అనువాదరచనల మూల రచయిత మొదటి 5 పేజీలకు	రూ.	75.00
	అదనపు పేజీ ఒక్కొక్క దానికి	రూ.	15.00
	గరిష్ఠ పరిమితి	రూ.	150.00
☆	గ్రంథ సమీక్షకు	రూ.	75.00
☆	పిహెచ్.డి., ఎం.ఫిల్., సిద్ధాంత వ్యాసాలపై సంక్షిప్త వ్యాస ప్రతికి	రూ.	50.00

తెలుగు వైజ్ఞానిక మాసపత్రిక 1993 సెప్టెంబరు

ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలను హెచ్చరించే నూతన పద్ధతి

జల్లిపాటి గంగాధరరావు, పెద్దపాలెం, తాటిలంక పోస్టు, తూ.గో.జిల్లా.

ఒక తుఫాను లేదా భూకంపం లేదా మరేదైనా ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యం ఏర్పడటానికి దోహదపడే పరిస్థితులు సంభవించినప్పుడు లేదా ప్రారంభించినప్పుడు అవి చుట్టూ ఆవరించి ఉన్న భూఅయస్కాంత క్షేత్రంలో మార్పులు కలిగిస్తాయి. ఆ భూఅయస్కాంత క్షేత్రంలోని మార్పులు ఆ క్షేత్రపరిధిలోని జీవరాసుల లేదా మానవ శరీరంలోని జీవకాంతి సంబంధిత గ్రంథులు పదార్థాలలో మార్పులు కలిగిస్తాయి. ఉదాహరణకు కంటిలోని, కాంతికి ప్రేరణపొందే ఏ విటమిన్ సంబంధిత రోడోప్సిన్ విడుదలవుతున్నాయి. ఇవి కంటినీరుగుండా కనుగుడ్డు పైకి రావటం తటస్థిస్తుంటుంది. వీటి సంఖ్యను లెక్కించవచ్చు. మొదట పేర్కొన్నట్లు జీవకాంతి పదార్థ గ్రంథులలోని మార్పులు వాటి నుంచి వెలువడే ఈ కణాల సంఖ్యలో కూడా మార్పులు కలిగిస్తాయి. ఈ మార్పులను గుర్తించడం ద్వారా రాబోయే ఒక తుఫాను లేదా వర్షం లేదా భూకంపాన్ని ముందుగానే గుర్తించవచ్చు. ఈ వ్యాసకర్త చేసిన పరిశోధనల ఫలితంగా కణాల సంఖ్యలో మార్పులు కనిపించిన 18 రోజుల తరవాత వాతావరణంలో మార్పు సంభవిస్తుందని వెల్లడయింది. కాబట్టి ఒక ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యం పుట్టుక సుమారు 18 రోజుల ముందు ప్రారంభమవుతుందని అది రూపు దాల్చటానికి సుమారు 18 రోజుల సమయం పట్టుతుందని తెస్తుంది.

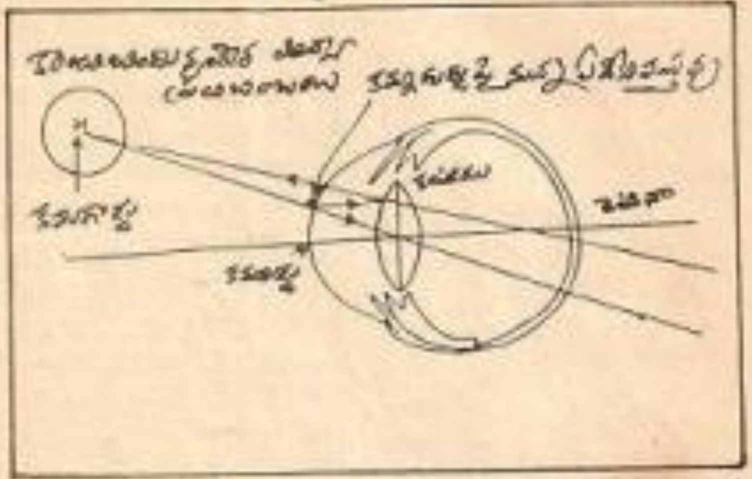
పై శాస్త్రీయ సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం పై కణాలను చూడటానికి, లెక్కించటానికి దాని ద్వారా వాతావరణంలోని మార్పులను గుర్తించటానికి గాను కాంతిబిందుదర్శిని అనే పరికరాన్ని తయారు చేద్దాం. ఒక పెన్సిలు వెనక భాగంపై అతిచిన్న నీటి బిందువు నుంచి సూర్యకాంతిలో నిలబడండి. లేదా ఏదైనా వస్తువుపై ఒక అతి చిన్న గాజుబంతిని లేదా స్టీలు బాలను అతికించి దానిపైకి సూర్యకిరణాలను ప్రసరింపజేసినా సరి కాంతి బిందుదర్శిని అనే పరికరం తయారుచేయబడుతుంది. కాంతికిరణాల పతనఫలితంగా నీటిబిందువు లేదా గాజు లేదా స్టీలుబంతిలో కాంతిబిందువు ఏర్పడుతుంది.

ఈ కాంతిబిందువును కంటికి దగ్గరగా ఉంచండి. అది గుండ్రంగా పెద్దదిగా ఒక కాంతి తెరలా కన్పిస్తుంది. కాంతితెరలో కన్పించే ప్రదేశం మనం చూసే కనుగుడ్డు ఉపరితలమే. కంటిలోని కటకం తన సమీపబిందువుకు లోనున్న వస్తువులను అంటే తన ముందున్న కనుగుడ్డు ఉపరితలాన్ని దానిపై ఉన్న కంటినీరు, దానితో పాటు కంటిలోపలి నుంచి వచ్చే కణాల ప్రతిబింబాలను ఏర్పరుస్తుంది. కంటికి దగ్గరగా మన పై పరికరం కాంతిబిందు తెరను ఉంచినపుడు ఆ తెరలో పై ప్రతిబింబాలు ప్రతిఫలిస్తాయి. వాటిని మనం కన్ను గ్రహించటంవల్ల అవి మనకు దృగ్గోచరమవుతాయి. కనురెప్పలు మెదపినపుడు కనుగుడ్డుపై వాటి కదలికలను మనం స్పష్టంగా కాంతిబిందుతెరలో చూడవచ్చు.

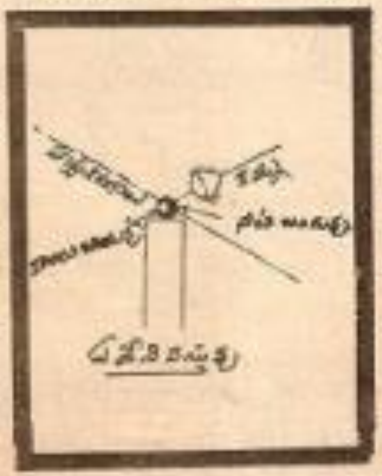
మేజిక్ రింగ్

[illegible] గంగాధరరావు

[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

సంవత్సరం 1991			ఏప్రిల్ నెల
1	10	16	35
2	8	17	32
3	11	18	12
4	20	19	35
5	25	20	25
6	34 వర్షము ఆరంభ	21	25
7	41	22	22
8	50	23	25
9	95	24	38
10	80	25	25
11	15	26	33
12	13	27	30
13	20	28	25
14	18	29	21
15	18	30	18

కూరగాయ పంటలపై
అంతర్వాహిక మందులు
చల్లరాదు.

చేపల, రొయ్యల, పెంపకందార్లకు శుభవార్త

[illegible]

పంపిణీదారులు: శిరీష మినరల్స్ అండ్ అల్లైడ్ ప్రొడక్ట్స్
హైదరాబాదు, ఫోన్: 875172, 875173 [illegible] 2088
[illegible], ఫోన్: 6294, 0394

పంపిణీదార్ల/ డీలర్ల/ విక్రేతల/ ఏజెన్సీలు కోరబడుచున్నవి.

ఆంధ్ర
శాస్త్రజ్ఞుని
అపూర్వసృష్టి

పద్దెనిమిది రోజులు ముందుగానే వాతావరణ మార్పును హెచ్చరించే స్కేలు

జి.ఆర్. వల్లభాచారి

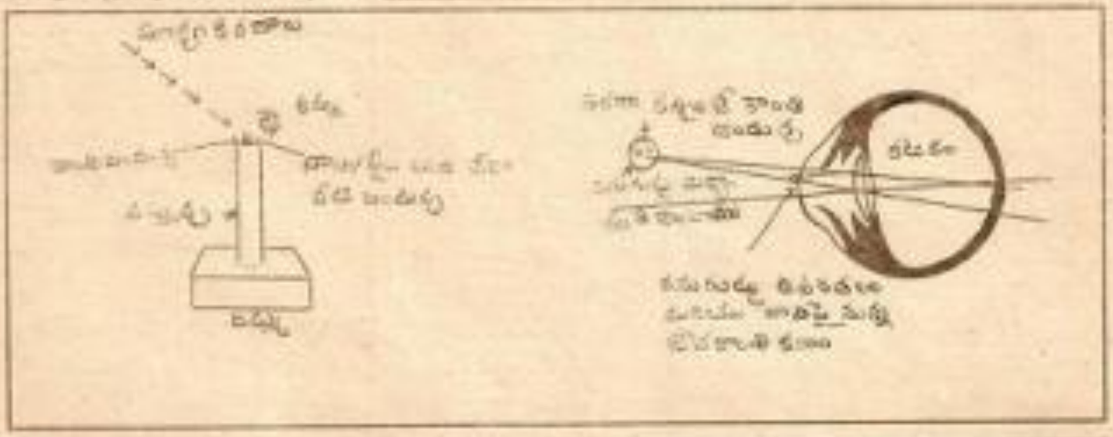
సిద్ధాంతము

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



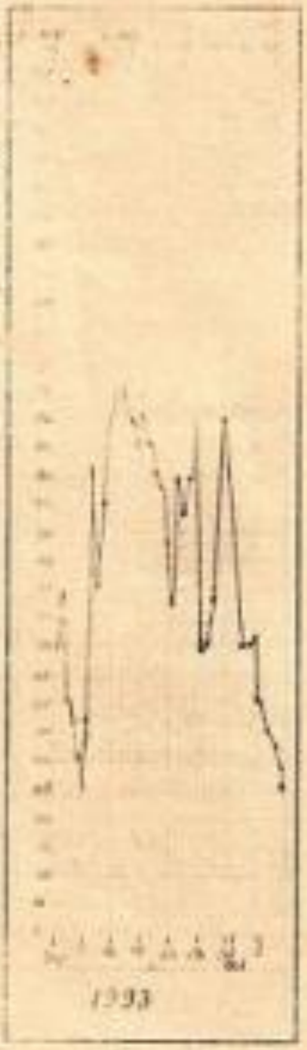
[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

1993 సెప్టెంబరు—డేటా విశ్లేషణ

తేది	డేటా	[illegible]
1.	50	-----
2.	60	-----
3.	40	-----
4.	30	[illegible]
5.	31	[illegible]
6.	25	[illegible]
7.	38	-----
8.	82	-----
9.	61	-----
10.	75	-----
11.	88	-----
12.	94	-----
13.	95	-----
14.	93	-----
15.	90	[illegible]
16.	85	[illegible]
17.	80	[illegible]
18.	78	-----
19.	69	-----
20.	58	-----
21.	80	-----
22.	80	-----
23.	74	-----
24.	80	[illegible]
25.	89	[illegible]
26	50	-----
27	51	-----
28	55	-----
29	60	-----
30	91	[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

డాటా సేకరణ

[illegible]

విశ్లేషణ

[illegible]

గ్రాఫ్ తయారు

[illegible] Date of Anticipation [illegible]

[illegible] Date of anticipation [illegible]

[illegible] Date of prediction [illegible] 18 [illegible])

[illegible] Date of prediction [illegible] Anticipation [illegible] 18 [illegible] 19 [illegible])

[illegible] Record of cells [illegible] 150 cells [illegible]

[illegible]

రికార్డింగ్

[illegible]

[illegible]

ఫోర్‌కాస్ట్

[illegible] 18 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 1 నుండి 20 [illegible] 18 [illegible]

[illegible] 60 నుండి 100కు [illegible] 150 [illegible] 18 [illegible]

ఆఖరు మాట

[illegible] ★

అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేయండి

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పత్రికలో ప్రచురింపబడుతున్న వ్యాసాలు, గేయాలు, ఇతర అంశాలపై మీ అభిప్రాయాలను ఈ క్రింది చిరునామాకు తెలియజేయండి.

సంపాదకుడు
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్
సమాచార, పౌర సంబంధాల శాఖ
సమాచార భవన్, ఎ.సి. గార్డ్స్,
హైదరాబాదు – 500 028.

LISPOSCOPE

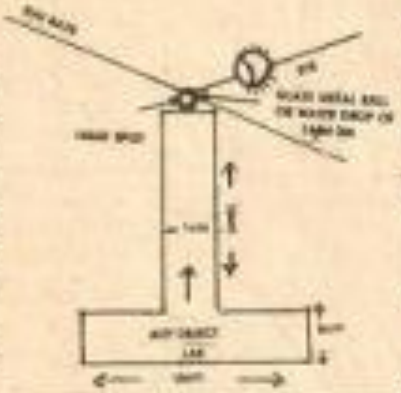
Light spot scope is a simple but wonderful instrument, constructed by the author in 1963, which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye.

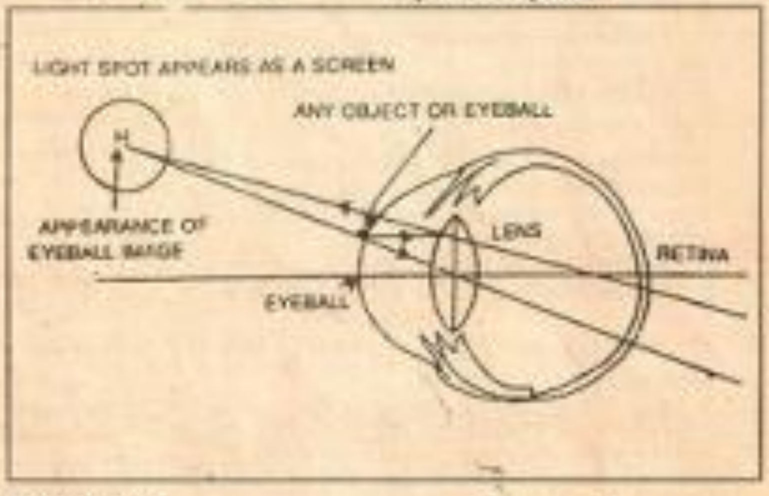
CONSTRUCTION

Take one slab having 10 cm. long, 1 cm. thick object. To this object is attached one 3 M.M. Steel/Glass ball or water drop. In this construction except the ball or drop the rest "Slab and object" can be made with metal or plastic or rubber or wood but these must be black in colour. The measurements can either be reduced or increased according to our convenience and we make many more modifications thus bringing many more changes in the instrument.

PERFORMANCE

Firstly expose the Steel/Glass ball or water drop to the Sun rays. As a result of the Sun rays there will be a light spot on the ball or drop. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot appears many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen is the surface of the eye ball. This can be proved by moving eyelids; the movement of eye lids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eye ball can be observed in the screen of light spot.





PRINCIPLE

The eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum the clarity of vision decreases. At this position the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in from of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if placed just inside its minimum distance.

USES

One can observe surface of the eyeball.

One can observe humidity on the eyeball.

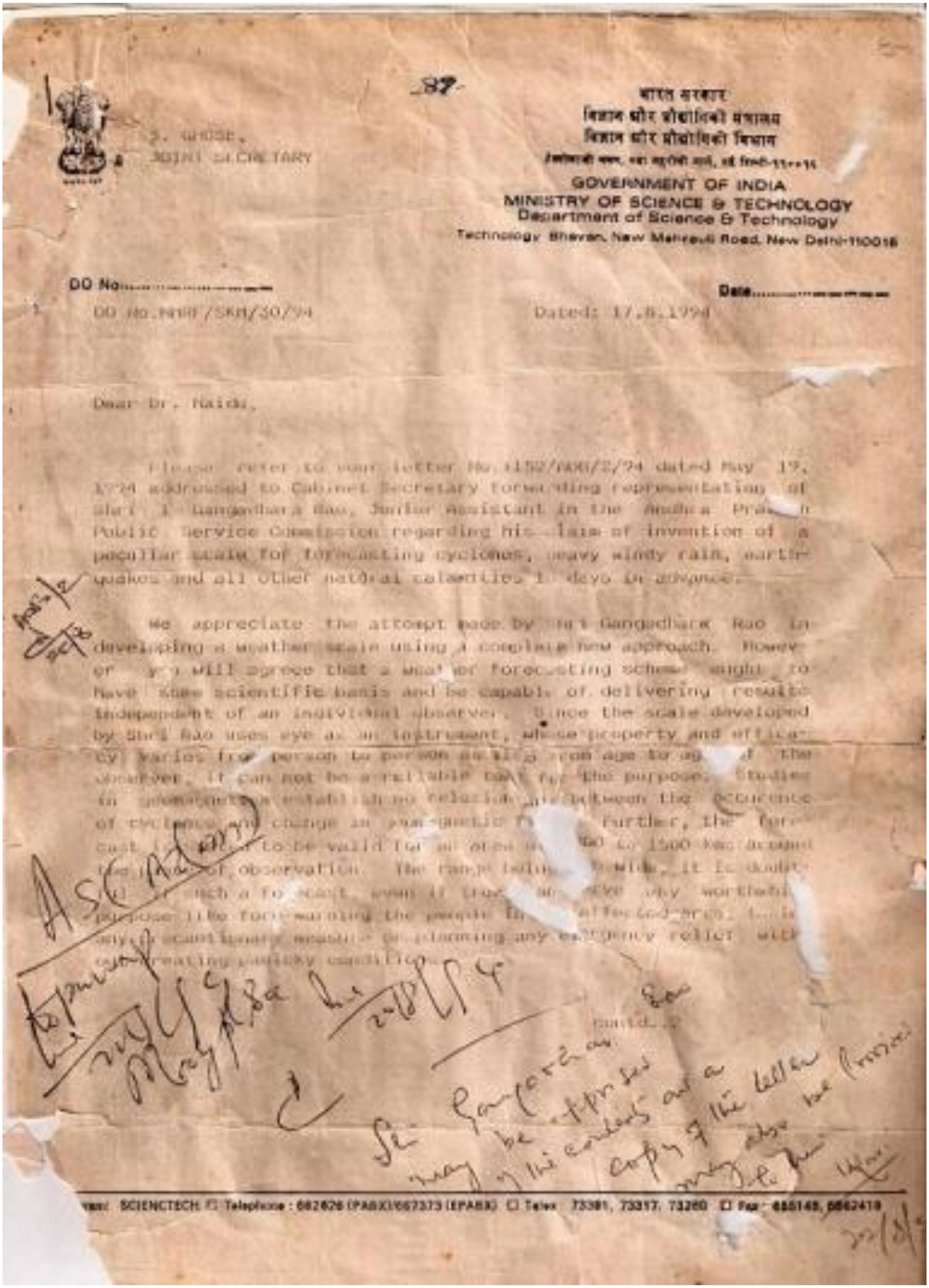
One can observe some new bioluminescent particles on the eyeball.

One can observe physiological vessels etc., through the same.

LIMITS

One can observe one's eye ball but not others.

- *Gangadhara Rao IRLAPATI,*
HYDERABAD-500 855.



-87-

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Department of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016

DO No. DO No.MHRF/SKM/30/94

Date. Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.1152/AKN/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri J. Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 1[illegible] days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic [illegible]. Further, the forecast is [illegible] to be valid for an area of [illegible] to 1500 kms around the place of observation. The range being so wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, will serve any worthwhile purpose like forewarning the people in the affected area, [illegible] in any precautionary measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

Contd..2

AS (Admn)

2-8/8/94

Sri Gangadhara Rao may be apprised of the contents of the letter. A copy of the letter may also be provided to him.

Gram: SCIENCTECH ☐ Telephone : 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) ☐ Telex : 73381, 73317, 73280 ☐ Fax : 686140, 6862418

బ్రహ్మాండ స్వరూపము

జి.ఆర్. త్రిపాఠి

విశ్వనిర్మాణము ఎలా ఉంటుంది? విశ్వానికి అది అంతమంటూ ఉందా? అసలు [illegible] "బిగ్‌బాంగ్ థియరీ", "స్టెడీ స్టేట్ థియరీ" ముఖ్యమైనవి. [illegible] "స్టెడీ స్టేట్ థియరీ" [illegible] ఉంటుంది.

నేను 1963-77 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య బ్రహ్మాండ స్వరూపముపై అనేక పరిశోధనలు చేసి ఒక సిద్ధాంతమును కనుగొన్నాను. ఆ సిద్ధాంతము ఉత్పత్తి (origin) నిర్మాణం (structure) స్వభావము (Nature) పరిణామము (evolution) బ్రహ్మాండ రహస్యము (Great Mystery) అనే 5 ప్రాథమిక విషయాలను కలిగి యున్నది. ఇది [illegible] ఒక పీఠిక, ఒక [illegible] యున్నది. బ్రహ్మాండ నిర్మాణమంతయు పీఠికలో ఇమిడి యున్నది. పీఠిక భావం క్రింది విధంగా యుంటుంది.

స్వయంకృషితో అనేక అంశాల పై పరిశోధనలు జరిపి అద్భుతమైన ఫలితాలు సాధించిన మరుగునపడ్డ శాస్త్రవేత్త శ్రీ జి.ఆర్. త్రిపాఠి. వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులపైన, తుపానుల రాకను 18 రోజుల ముందుగానే పసిగట్టడంపైనా ఆయన చేసిన పరిశోధనలు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాల, ప్రభుత్వాల ప్రశంసలు అందుకున్నాయి. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావం, విశ్వాగాలవంటి అత్యంత క్లిష్టమైన అంశాలపై తాను చేసిన అద్భుత పరిశోధనల సామాన్యులు సులభంగా తెలుసుకునేలా తన సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఈ వ్యాసంలో వివరించారాయన.

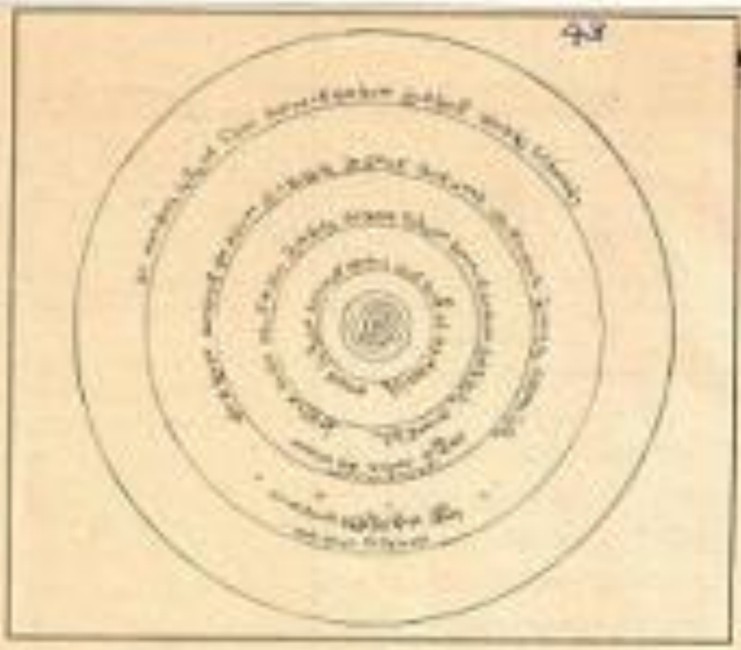
పీఠిక

[illegible]

పై పీఠిక ప్రకారము మనం నివసించే ఈ విశ్వం అత్యల్పమైనది, పరమాణువు వంటిది. 'ప్రోటాన్' మొదలగు పరమాణువులు, ఫోటాన్ మొదలగు కాంతికణాలు కూడా ఈ విశ్వం వంటి సృష్టి గోళాలే. [illegible] ఈ నా సిద్ధాంతానికి సాక్ష్యాధారాలుగా అనేక ఉదాహరణలు తీసుకొన్నాను.

సాక్ష్యాధారాలు

[illegible]



అవరోహణ వృద్ధి

[illegible]

ఆరోహణ వృద్ధి

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

విశ్వాల ధర్మాలు

[illegible]

త్రివిధ ఆవేశ కణాలు

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

కేంద్రక విచ్ఛిత్తి

[illegible]

వివిధ భారాల ఒకే సృష్టి

[illegible]

[illegible]

బ్రహ్మాండ రహస్యము

[illegible] •

శాస్త్ర పరిశోధన

భూకంపాలను ముందుగా పసిగట్టే జియోస్కోపు

జి.ఆర్. జక్కపాటి

ఆవిష్కరణ

ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలన్నింటిలో కెల్లా అతి భయంకరమైనది భూకంపము. ప్రపంచదేశాలకు భూకంప వినాశన బెడద చాలా తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నది. మనదేశంలో కూడా భూకంపాలు గతంలో సంభవించి ఎంతో నష్టాన్ని కలుగచేశాయి. ముఖ్యంగా 1993లో మహారాష్ట్రలో వచ్చిన భూకంపం వల్ల అనేక వేల మంది చనిపోయారు.

భూకంపాలను 12 గంటలు నుండి 18 గంటలు ముందుగానే హెచ్చరించే జియోస్కోపు అనే పరికరాన్ని నేను 1980 దశకం ప్రారంభము లోనే రూపకల్పన చేశాను. భారతదేశం భవిష్యత్తులో భూకంపం వల్ల తీవ్రంగా నష్టపోతుందని గమనించిన నేను భూకంపాలను హెచ్చరించే ఈ పరికరాన్ని రూపకల్పన చేయడం జరిగింది. అయితే ఇది సరైన ఆదరణకు నోచుకోలేక పోయింది.

దానికి ప్రతిస్పందించిన నాటి కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మంత్రి నేటి ఉపరాష్ట్రపతియైన కె.ఆర్. నారాయణన్ గారు ఈ జియోస్కోపును అభివృద్ధి చేయవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వానికి సిఫార్సు చేయడం జరిగింది.

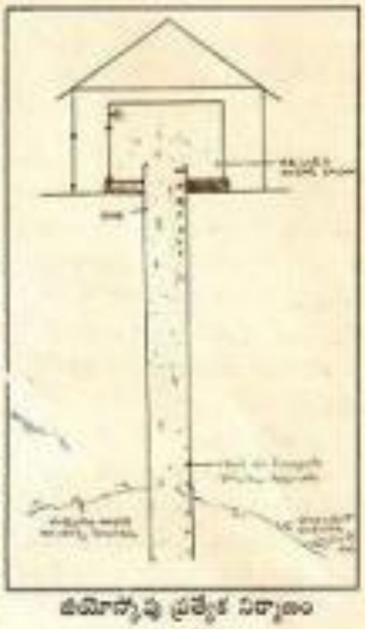
అంతేగాకుండా 1989లో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ హైకోర్టు కూడా హైదరాబాదులోని జాతీయ భూభౌతిక పరిశోధనా సంస్థ వారిని ఈ పరికరం అభివృద్ధి చేయటానికి ప్రోత్సాహాన్ని కల్పించమని ఆదేశించింది.

1991లో భారత వాతావరణశాఖ వారు ఉపకరణం విషయమై కొంత శ్రద్ధ చూపింది వారు. ఏమైనప్పటికిని ఈ జియోస్కోపు పరికరం సరైన ఆదరణకు నోచుకోలేక పోయింది.

అయితే ఈ పరికరాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమే ప్రోత్సహించనవసరం లేదు. సామాన్య ప్రజలు కూడా సులభంగా దీనిని నిర్మించుకొని భూకంపాల రాకను గుర్తించవచ్చు. ఆ ఉద్దేశ్యముతోనే ప్రస్తుతం జియోస్కోపును "ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్" పత్రిక ద్వారా ప్రకటిస్తున్నాను. మన రాష్ట్రం కూడా భూకంపాలకి గురయ్యే అవకాశాలను కల్గియున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రతి ఒక్కరూ జియోస్కోపును ఉపయోగించుకొని భూకంపాల రాకను ముందుగానే గుర్తించగలరు.

జియోస్కోపును వివరించే ముందు ఒక యదార్థ సంఘటన గురించి చెప్తాను. హైదరాబాదు నందు క్రొత్తగా చేరిన రోజులు. నాకు స్వతహాగా పరిశోధనాసక్తి కాబట్టి నేను ఎక్కడ ఉన్నా బావి యున్న ఇంటినే అద్దెకు తీసుకొంటాను. ఆ బావినే జియోస్కోపుగా మలుచుకొని భూమి లోని మార్పులను గమనించటం నాకు అలవాటు. (బావినే జియోస్కోపుగా ఎలా రూపొందించాలో ముందు తెలుసుకొంటారు.)

ఆ రోజు సెప్టెంబరు 29వ తేది 1993 వ సంవత్సరము. నేను సాయంత్రానికి ఇంటికి చేరే సరికి మా ప్రక్క గదిలో అద్దెకు యుంటున్న "అనంతలక్ష్మి" అనే ఆమె ఆశ్చర్యంగా నన్ను పిలుస్తూ "చూడు అన్నయ్యా! మన గదిలో మామూలు బల్బు వేశాము కాని ట్యూబు లైటులా తెల్లగా కాంతి వస్తుంది" అంటూ ఆశ్చర్యం చూపారు... [illegible] కూడా అప్పుడంతే మన గదిలో కాంతి కూడా తెల్లగా వస్తోందని ఆశ్చర్యము తెలిపారు. వారు మామూలు విద్యుత్ బల్బు ట్యూబులైటు కాంతి వస్తుందేమిటా? అని ఆశ్చర్యపోతున్నారే తప్ప అసలు విషయం వారికి తెలియదు. కొంతసేపటిలో భయంకరమైన భూకంపం రాబోతుందని వారికి తెలియదు. అయితే నాకు వెంటనే విషయం అర్థమైంది. తొందరగా వెళ్ళి బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం చూశాను. నీటి మట్టంలో హెచ్చుతగ్గులు లేవు. నిలకడగానే యున్నవి. అప్పుడు నాకు కొంచెం మనసు కుదుటపడింది. స్థానికంగా గాక కొంచెం దూరంగానే తెల్లవారేసరికల్లా భయంకరమైన భూకంపం రాబోతోందన్న మాట. (అదేలా తెలుస్తుందో మీరు ముందు తెలుసుకుంటారు.) ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలియచేద్దామని అనుకొన్నాను. ఆ ప్రయత్నాన్ని మానుకున్నాను. ఎందుకంటే ప్రయోగ ఫలితం విఫలమై ఒక వేళ భూకంపం సంభవించకపోతే కొన్ని



జియోస్కోపు ప్రత్యేక నిర్మాణం
(స్థూల పద్ధతి)

సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కొనవలసి వస్తుంది. అందుచేత దానిలో ఏదో జరుగుతుందని అనుకొని ఆ రాత్రంతా మేలుకొని యున్నాను.

30వ తేది తెల్లవారే సమయం 4 గంటల ప్రాంతంలో భూప్రకంపనలు రావటం, మహారాష్ట్రలో ఘోర విపత్తు సంభవించటం జరిగింది. ఈ రీతిగా నేను ప్రతిపాదించిన జియోస్కోపు అనే పరికరం ద్వారా 1993 సెప్టెంబరు 30 వ తేదీనాడు మహారాష్ట్రలో సంభవించిన భూకంపాన్ని గుర్తించటం జరిగింది.

జియోస్కోపును ఎవరైనా సులభంగా రూపొందించుకొని భూకంపాల రాకను ముందుగానే కనిపెట్టవచ్చు. ఆ సదుద్దేశ్యము తోనే ఈ వ్యాసాన్ని వ్రాయటం జరిగింది. మీరు కూడా జియోస్కోపును రూపొందించుకొంటే భూకంపాల రాకను ముందుగానే ఊహించగలరు. దీనిని స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి, సూక్ష్మ నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి అనే రెండు రకాలతో రూపకల్పన చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఆ పద్ధతులను గూర్చి వివరంగా తెలుసుకొందాము.

జియోస్కోపు - స్థూల నిర్మాణము

జియోస్కోపు యొక్క స్థూల నిర్మాణము చాలా సరళమైనది. ఇది ఖర్చు లేనిది. సామాన్య ప్రజలు సైతము తమ చుట్టూ యున్న అనుకూల పరిస్థితులను కొద్ది మార్చి జియోస్కోపును నిర్మించుకోవచ్చు. జియోస్కోపు యొక్క ఈ స్థూల నిర్మాణముతో భూకంపాల రాకను 24 గంటలు ముందుగానే గుర్తించవచ్చు. దీనికి సాంకేతిక నైపుణ్యము ఏమీ అవసరం లేదు. నిరక్షరాస్యులు, పేద వారు సైతము ఈ జియోస్కోపును ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొని, దీని సహాయముతో భూకంపాల రాకను గుర్తించవచ్చు

సిద్ధాంతపరంగా జియోస్కోపు స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి ఏమిటనగా - దీనికై లోతుగల బావిని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొనవలెను. బావిలోని నీటి ఊట సర్వదా ప్రవహిస్తూ యుండేదయితే మరీ మంచిది. బావి అడుగు భాగం నుండి భూమి ఉపరితలం వరకు మెట్లు లేదా అడుగులలో కొలతలు గుర్తించవలెను. పై భాగమున ఒక గది నిర్మించవలెను. అనగా ఆ గదిలోనే ఈ బావి యుండాలి. గదికి కిటికీలు ఉండవచ్చు. గదికి ఒకేఒక ద్వారము యుండాలి. గది లోపలి గోడలకు తెల్లటి సున్నం లేదా రంగును వేయాలి. గదిలోపల విద్యుత్ బల్బును మాత్రమే అమర్చాలి. మెర్క్యురీ విద్యుత్ దీపం లేదా ఫ్లోరోసెంట్ లాంప్ వంటివి అమర్చరాదు. ఫిలమెంటును కలిగి, విద్యుత్ బల్బుకు ఏ విధమైన రంగు లేదా ఫ్లోరోసెన్స్ పదార్థాలు పూయబడని పారదర్శకము, సాధారణము అయిన విద్యుత్ బల్బును మాత్రమే వాడాలి. ఈ గదిలో ఏ విధమైన విద్యుత్ పంకాలు అమర్చరాదు. ఈ గదిని అవసరమైతే, దీనికి పైగా వేరొక గది లేదా కప్పును కల్పిన మంచిది. ఇది జియోస్కోపు యొక్క స్థూల నిర్మాణము. పటం చూడండి.

పైన వివరించబడిన జియోస్కోపు యొక్క స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతిని స్వయంగా ఏర్పాటు చేసుకుంటే మంచిది. అయితే సామాన్య ప్రజలు, నిరక్షరాస్యులు, విద్యావంతులు లేదా ధనికులు మరియు ఎవరైనా సరే తమ చుట్టూ యున్న పరిస్థితులను కొద్ది మార్పులు చేసి, జియోస్కోపును అతి సులభంగాను, చౌక పద్ధతిలోను నిర్మించుకోవచ్చు. అలా తమంతట తాముగా తయారు చేసుకొన్న "జియోస్కోపు" సహాయముతో ఏ విధమైన సాంకేతిక నైపుణ్యం అవసరం లేకుండానే భూకంపాల రాకను 12 నుండి 24 గంటలు ముందుగానే కనిపెట్టవచ్చు.

ఇదెలా అనగా - ఇంటి ముందు బావిగలవారు పైన వివరించబడిన జియోస్కోపు స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి ప్రకారము, కొద్ది మార్పులు చేర్పులు చేసుకొని జియోస్కోపును ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవచ్చు. వారు తమ గదిలోపలి గోడలకు తెల్లటి సున్నం వేయాలి. ఫిలమెంటును కలిగి, ఏ విధమైన రంగు లేదా ఫ్లోరోసెన్స్ పదార్థము పూయబడక, పారదర్శకముగా యుండే సాధారణ విద్యుత్ బల్బును మాత్రమే అమర్చుకోవాలి. భూకంపం వచ్చేది లేనిది తెలుసుకోవాలనుకొనే పరిశీలన చేసే ఒక గంట ముందుగానే విద్యుత్ పంకా మొదలగువని ఆపి వేసి, చుట్టూ యున్న కిటికీ తలుపులన్నింటిని మూసివేయాలి. దానికి ఎదురుగా యున్న ద్వారం లేదా తలుపును మాత్రమే తెరచి యుంచాలి. ఈ పని లేదా ఏర్పాటు సరళమైనది, ఖర్చు లేనిది మరియు యాదృచ్ఛికముగా చేసేదే కదా! పటం చూడండి.

ఇప్పుడు పై విధంగా (అనగా ప్రత్యేకమైన లేదా తమ చుట్టూ యున్న పరిస్థితులను అనుకూలముగా మలచుకొన్నట్టి ద్వారా) స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతిలో నిర్మించుకొన్న జియోస్కోపు సహాయముతో భూకంపాల రాకను ముందుగానే గుర్తించే సరళమైన పద్ధతిని గూర్చి తెలుసుకొందాము.

దీనికై పరిశీలనలను నిర్జీత సమయాల్లో చేయవలెను. ప్రత్యేకముగా స్థూల పద్ధతిలో జియోస్కోపును నిర్మించుకొంటే, పగలు రాత్రి కూడా ప్రతి గంట గంటకు లేదా అను నిత్యము పరిశీలనలు చేసుకోవచ్చు. అయితే బావిని కలిగి తమ చుట్టూ యున్న పరిస్థితులను ఆధారముగా చేసుకొని స్థూల పద్ధతిలో జియోస్కోపును నిర్మించుకొంటే మాత్రము పరిశీలనలను సూర్యాస్తమయము అయ్యి చీకటి పడిన వెంటనే ఒకసారి మరియు సూర్యోదయము అయ్యే ముందు చీకటి ఉండగానే ఒకసారి పరిశీలన చేసుకోవచ్చు. లేదా రాత్రంతయూ పరిశీలన చేయవచ్చు.

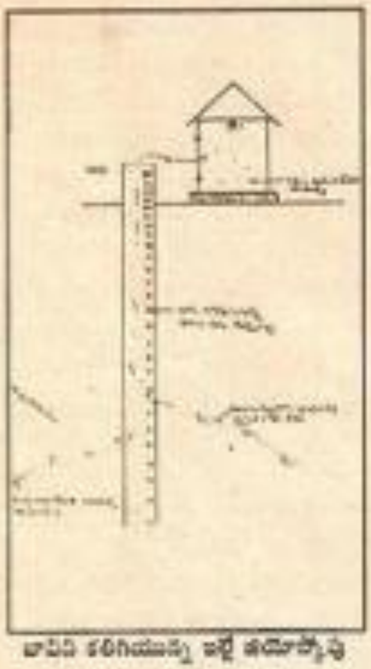
పరిశీలకుడు విద్యుత్ బల్బు కాంతిలో గదిలోపలి గోడలు మరియు గది ఏ విధమైన కాంతి రంగులో యుంటుందో బయట నిలబడి అంచనావేసుకోవాలి. సాధారణ విద్యుత్ బల్బు కాంతి ఎరుపు పసుపు మిశ్రమమైన ఒక విధమైన తెల్లని కాంతిలో యుండటం మనం అను నిత్యం చూస్తూనే యుంటాము. అట్టి పరిశీలకుడు తమ గది

అను నిశ్చయము ఏ విధమైన కాంతితో యున్నదో తనకు తానుగా ఊహించుకొని మనసులో నిర్ణయించుకోవాలి. ఆ విధముగా గది వెలుపల నుండి, లోపలి నుండి గది వర్ణమును లేదా రంగును గమనిస్తూ యుండాలి.

అయితే ఎప్పుడైనా గది యొక్క కాంతి రంగు మారినట్లు కన్పించి, ఆ గదిలోపలి కాంతి యొక్క రంగు "పసుపుపై పాలిపోతు స్పష్టంగా అగుపించే నీలి తెలుపు రంగు" కాంతిలో కన్పిస్తే ఆ సమయంలో 12 గంటల నుండి 24 గంటలలో భూకంపము వస్తున్నట్లుగా జియోస్కోపు హెచ్చరిస్తుందని పరిశీలకుడు గమనించాలి. "అనగా సాధారణ సమయాల్లో ఎరుపు పసుపు మిశ్రమమై మనసుకందరము అను నిశ్చయము చూస్తూ యుండే తెల్లని కాంతిలో కనపించే జియోస్కోపు లేదా అంటే జియోస్కోపు గది గోడలు- భూకంపము వచ్చే ముందు పసుపుపై పాలిపోతున్నట్లు (వెలవెల పోతున్నట్లు) గా అగుపించే నీలిరంగు మిశ్రమమైన తెల్లని కాంతిలో కనిపించును. ఈ కాంతి వర్ణ భేద ఫలితము ద్వారా 12 గంటల నుండి 24 గంటలలోగా భూకంపము యొక్క రాకను సూచిస్తుంది.

కొన్ని సమయాల్లో బావిలోని నీటి "మట్టంలో హెచ్చు తగ్గులు కనిపించవచ్చు. అనగా బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం పెరగటంగాని, తరగటంగాని చేస్తుంది. మరికొన్ని సమయాల్లో స్థిరంగా యుంటుంది. ఈ భేదాలను కూడా పరిశీలకుడు గమనించాలి. అకస్మాత్తుగా బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం పెరగటం లేదా తరగటంకూడా భూకంపం రాకను సూచిస్తుంది.

బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా తగ్గిన లేదా పూర్తిగా నీరు ఇంకి పోయిన పక్షంలో ఆ ప్రాంతంలోనే అతిభయంకరమైన భూకంపం రాబోతున్నదని జియోస్కోపు హెచ్చరిస్తుంది. అందువల్ల అక్కడి భూమి దానిపై నున్న గ్రామాలు, పట్టణాలు లేదా చెట్లు చేమలు కొండలు కోనలు ఏవైనా సరే భూమిలోకి వెళ్ళిపోవచ్చు. లేదా ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని భూమి రెండుగా చీలిపోవచ్చు. భూమిలో పగుళ్ళు ఏర్పడవచ్చు. ఆ ప్రదేశములోని భూకంప తీవ్రత హెచ్చుగా యుంటుందని పరిశీలకుడు గ్రహించాలి. అక్కడి యావత్తూ సర్వనాశనమై పోతుందని గ్రహించాలి. ఎందుచేతనంటే అది భూప్రకంపన కేంద్రబిందువవ్వటం.



బావిని కలిగియున్న ఇల్లే జియోస్కోపు

అట్లాగాక బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా పెరిగినప్పుడు భూప్రకంపన కేంద్ర బిందువు చుట్టూ యున్న ప్రాంతంలో మనం ఉన్నామని తీవ్ర స్థాయిలో భూకంపం రాబోతుందని జియోస్కోపు హెచ్చరిస్తుందన్న మాట. అక్కడ భూకంప తీవ్రత హెచ్చుగా యుంటుంది. పెద్ద పెద్ద భవంతులు కుప్పకూలిపోతాయి. లక్షల వేల సంఖ్యలో ప్రాణ నష్టం జరుగవచ్చు.

ఇక్కడ కొన్ని గమనికలను పరిశీలకుడు గమనించాలి. ఒక వేళ విద్యుత్ వోల్టేజ హెచ్చినా గది కాంతి మారుతుంది. ఆ సమయంలో భూకంపము వస్తుందని పరిశీలకుడు తప్పుగా నిర్ణయం తీసుకోరాదు. మరొకటి విద్యుత్ వోల్టేజ హెచ్చినప్పుడు గది రంగు అతి తెల్లగా ఉంటుంది. కాని గది రంగు వర్ణ విహీనమై వెల వెల పోయే నీలి తెలుపు రంగుగా యుండదు. ఈ విధమైన రంగు భూకంపం వచ్చే ముందు మాత్రమే యుంటుంది. పైగా వోల్టేజ పెరిగినప్పుడు విద్యుత్ బల్బు మాత్రము తెల్లగా ప్రజ్వరిల్లుతూ యుండి, గది రంగు మారుతుంది. అయితే భూకంపం వచ్చే ముందు గదిలోని కాంతి రంగు మారినప్పటికీ బల్బు మాత్రము యథాస్థితిగానే యుంటుంది. తెల్లని కాంతితో ప్రజ్వరిల్లదు. కాని దాని నుండి వచ్చే కాంతి మిగతా సాధారణ పరిస్థితులలో యుండే కాంతికి భిన్నంగా నీలి తెలుపు రంగుగా యుంటుంది. మరియు విద్యుత్ వోల్టేజ పెరిగే దృశ్యము ప్రతి ఇంట్లోను యుంటుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని కూడా పరిశీలకుడు గమనించవలసి యుంటుంది. కాని భూకంపం వచ్చే సమయంలో జియోస్కోపు గదిలోని కాంతి రంగు ఒక విధంగాను, మిగిలిన అందరి ఇంట్లోని (బావిలేని వారివి) కాంతి వేరొక విధంగాను యుంటుంది.

ఇటువంటి ఎన్నో విషయాలను పరిశీలకుడు తన స్వయం విశ్లేషణా శక్తితో గమనించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా జియోస్కోపు స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి చాలా సులభమైనది. బావిని కలిగి యున్న వారు పై కొద్ది మార్పులను లేదా విశేషాలను పాటిస్తే జియోస్కోపుగా వారు తమ ఇంటిని మార్చుకో వచ్చునన్న మాట. ఇంకా తేలికగా చెప్పాలంటే బావిని కలిగియున్న ప్రతీ ఇల్లు ఒక జియోస్కోపు కేంద్రమే కదా!

ఈ జియోస్కోపు స్థూల నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి పని చేసే సూత్రంను గూర్చి ఇపుడు వివరిస్తాను. భూమి పై పొరలలో కలిగే సర్దుబాట్ల వల్ల భూకంపము వస్తుంది. ఇలా సర్దుబాట్లు జరుగటానికి భూగర్భంలో జరిగే మార్పులు కారణము. గ్రహగతుల ఆకర్షణ వికర్షణ

శక్తులు కూడా భూమి యొక్క పొరలలో సర్దుబాట్లు జరగడానికి కారణ మౌతాయి.

ఇలా అనేక కారణాలవల్ల భూమి పై పొరలలో జరిగే సర్దుబాట్ల వల్ల జరిగే అలజడి కంపనాలుగా భూ ఉపరితల భాగానికి చేరుకుంటుంది. అందువల్ల భూమి పొరల్లో ఎక్కడ ఈ రకమైన అలజడి వచ్చి నప్పటికీ ఈ కంపనాల వల్ల భూమి ఉద్ధృతంగా కంపిస్తుంది. భూగర్భంలోని సర్దుబాటు కొన్ని సెంటీమీటర్లు ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆ అలజడి వల్ల జన్మించే కంపనాల వల్ల భూమి కంపించే స్థాయి అతి తీవ్రంగానే యుంటుంది.

భూకంపాలలో అత్యధిక భాగం భూమి అడుగు పొరలలో కలిగిన బెణుకుడు వల్ల ఏర్పడినవే. ఈ బెణుకుడు - ప్రతిబలం, వికృతుల ఫలితముగా కలిగినదని తెలియ వస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా భూమి పొరలలో కలిగే సర్దుబాట్లవల్ల జన్మించిన కంపనాలు సుదూర ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రయాణిస్తూ భూమిని కంపింప చేస్తాయి. నిజానికి ఒక పెద్ద భూకంపము రావటానికి కొద్ది గంటల ముందు మనం గ్రహించలేనంతటి సూక్ష్మ కంపనాలు పుట్టును. ఈ చిన్నవైన కంపనాల తాకిడికి భూమిలోని మట్టి మరియు నీటి అణువుల యందు ఉన్న రేడాన్ హైడ్రోజన్ మొదలగు వాయువులు విడగొట్టబడతాయి. ఆ విధముగా భూకంపము వచ్చే ముందు వచ్చేటి చిన్నవైన భూప్రకంపనాలకు భూమి లోపల మట్టి, నీరు మొదలగు వాటి యందు ఉన్న రేడాన్, హైడ్రోజన్ మొదలగునటువంటి విడుదలైన వాయువులు, వాటి పైపైగా ప్రయాణిస్తున్న లేదా ప్రవహిస్తున్న భూగర్భజల పొరలగుండా బావి యొక్కనీటిని చేరుతాయి. బావిని చేరిన ఆ వాయువులు బావిగుండా భూమ్యుపరితలానికి చేరి, బావిపైన లేదా బావి ప్రక్కనే యున్న గదిని దట్టంగా ఆక్రమించుకుంటాయి.

అందువల్ల సాధారణ వాయువుల యొక్క మనము సర్వసాధారణంగా చూసేటి గది రంగు, పై వాయువులు గదిని ఆక్రమించుకొన్నప్పుడు భిన్నమైన రంగులో కనిపిస్తుంది. రాడాన్ మొదలగు వాయువులు గది నిండ నప్పుడు, గది రంగు నీలి వంకరమైన తెలుపు రంగులో కనిపిస్తుంది. దీనిని బట్టి భూకంపం రాకను ఊహించుకోవచ్చు. గది రంగు ప్రతి రోజూ ఉండే గది రంగు కన్నా భిన్నంగా యున్నప్పుడు సుమారు 12 గంటల నుండి 24 గంటలలోగా భూకంపము రాబోతుందని పరిశీలకులు గ్రహించాలి.

అదే విధంగా బావిలోని నీటి మట్టం హెచ్చు తగ్గులను పరిశీలకుడు గమనిస్తూ యుండాలి. ఒక వేళ ఎప్పుడైనా బావిలోని నీటి మట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా తగ్గి పోయి, నీరు పూర్తిగా ఇంకి పోయిన పక్షంలో భూకంపము అదే ప్రదేశంలో వస్తుందని పరిశీలకులు గ్రహించాలి. ఇదెలా యుంటే ఒక ప్రదేశములో నున్న భూమి యొక్క పొరలలో సర్దుబాటు జరిగిందనుకొందాం. అనగా అక్కడి భూమి క్రింది పొరలు పైపైగా కొంచెం దిగబడుతుందను కొందాము. ఇలా భూమి క్రిందికి దిగబడుతూ యుంటే, అదే ప్రదేశంలో భూమిపైనున్న బావియందు ఉన్న నీరు క్రిందికి వెళ్ళి పోతుంది. ఎందుచేతనంటే క్రిందకు జారి పోయిన భూపొర ప్రదేశాన్ని భర్తీ చేయుటానికి లేదా ఆ స్థలాన్ని ఆక్రమించటానికి ఆ ప్రాంతములోని భూమిలో యున్న భూగర్భ జలమంతా, క్రిందికి జారిన భూమి యొక్క ఖాళీ ప్రదేశంలోకి నడుస్తుంటుంది కదా! అందువల్ల భూకంపకేంద్ర బిందువు, అనగా భూకంపం పుట్టే ప్రదేశంలో, అనగా భూమి పొరలలో సర్దుబాటు జరిగిన ప్రదేశంలోని భూమిపై యున్న బావులయందు ఉన్న నీటి మట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా తగ్గిపోవటం తరువాత నీరు పూర్తిగా ఇంకి పోవటం కూడా జరుగుతుంది.

ఈ విధంగా జయోస్నాపు యొక్క సిద్ధాంతము ప్రకారము బావిలోని నీరు అకస్మాత్తుగా ఇంకిపోయిన పక్షంలో అదే ప్రదేశంలో భూకంపము వస్తుందని, ఆ ప్రదేశములోని భూమి పొరలు క్రిందికి దిగిపోవటం వల్ల అది సంభవిస్తుందని పరిశీలకుడు గ్రహించాలి.

మరియు కొన్ని సమయాలందు బావి నీటి మట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా పెరిగి (బావిపై నుండి నీరు పొంగి పొరలి వచ్చి యుండే కూడా) భూకంపం వస్తున్నదని పరిశీలకుడు గుర్తించాలి. ఇదెలా యుంటే ఒక ప్రదేశములోని భూమిలోని పొరలు సర్దుబాటు జరిగి, అక్కడి భూమి కొంచెం దిగజారిందను కొందాము. అందువల్ల ఆ భూపొరల క్రిందుగా యున్న భూగర్భజలంపై వత్తిడి కలుగ చేయబడుతుంది. ఆ నీరు భూమి క్రుంగే ప్రాంతానికి చుట్టుప్రక్కలా నెట్టబడుతుంది. ఆ విధముగా భూమిలో పొరలు క్రిందికి దిగజారిన ప్రాంతములోని నీరు ఆ ప్రాంతము నుండి వత్తిడితో దూరంగా ప్రయాణించటం వల్ల ఆ దూరప్రాంతాలలో యున్న బావుల యందు నీరు అధికంగా వచ్చి చేరటంతో, ఆ బావుల యందలి నీటి మట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా హెచ్చటం ప్రారంభిస్తుంది.

అందువల్ల బావుల యందలి నీటి మట్టం హెచ్చితే, భూమి దిగజారుతున్న ప్రాంతానికి చుట్టు ప్రక్కల యున్నామని పరిశీలకుడు గ్రహించాలి. అక్కడి భూమి పొరలు క్రిందికి దిగబడుతున్నాయనియు, ఆ భూమి పొరల అడుగు భాగాన యున్న నీరు వత్తిడికి గురై మన జయోస్నాపు యొక్క బావిలోకి వచ్చి చేరిందని పరిశీలకుడు గ్రహించాలి.

ఈ విధంగా బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా తగ్గితే భూకంపం పుట్టే ప్రదేశముపైనే యున్నామనియు బావిలోని నీటిమట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా హెచ్చితే భూకంప ప్రాంతానికి దగ్గరగా యున్నామనియు అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి.

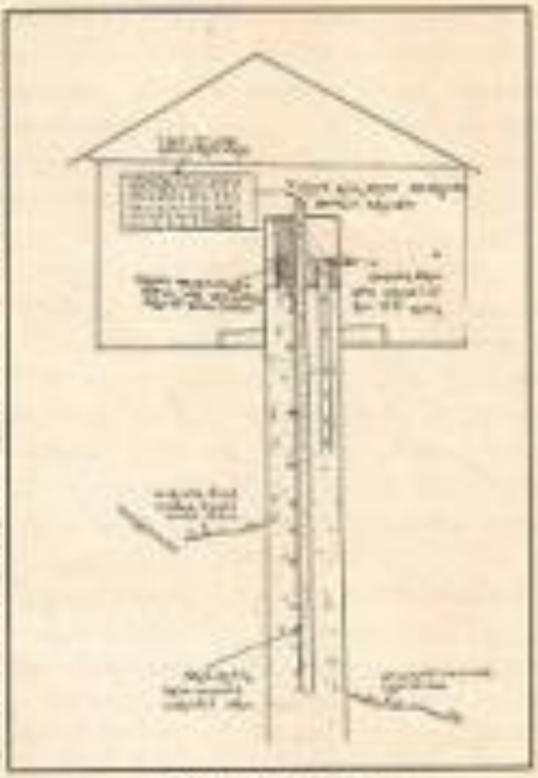
సూక్ష్మవిశ్లేషణ పద్ధతి

ఆధునిక పద్ధతిలో జయోస్నాపును నిర్మిస్తూ అందులో 'భూగర్భ వాయు పరిశీలనా వ్యవస్థ'. భూగర్భ జలపరిశీలనా వ్యవస్థ,

[illegible]

ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ వ్యవస్థ

[illegible]



[illegible]

[illegible]

వలయం తెగిపోయి బల్బులు వెలగటం ఆగిపోతాయి. కాబట్టి ప్యానల్‌లో గల విద్యుత్ బల్బుల శ్రేణిలో 1 నుండి 10వ నెంబరు గల బల్బులు మాత్రమే వెలుగును 11 నుండి 100వ నెంబరు వరకు గల బల్బులు వెలగవు. దీనిని బట్టి భూగర్భంలోని నీరు 90 మీటర్ల లోతుకు పడిపోయిందని గమనించవచ్చు.

ఈ విధమైన ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ వ్యవస్థ వల్ల భూగర్భంలోని నీటిమట్టం యొక్క హెచ్చు తగ్గులను గుర్తించవచ్చు. భూగర్భంలోని నీటి మట్టం యొక్క హెచ్చుతగ్గులు భూకంపం రాకను సూచించేవిగా ముందు వివరించాం కదా! భూగర్భంలోని నీటిమట్టం అకస్మాత్తుగా పడిపోతే భూకంప కేంద్రము వద్దనే యున్నామనియు, నీటి మట్టం హెచ్చితే భూకంపకేంద్రానికి దూరంగాయున్నామనియు భావించవచ్చు.

పైన వివరించిన ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ వ్యవస్థ ఉదాహరణ మాత్రమే. ఇటువంటి అనేక ఎలక్ట్రానిక్ వ్యవస్థలను జియోస్కోపులో అమర్చి, భూగర్భంలో పుట్టే ప్రకంపనాలను, ఇతర మార్పులను పసిగట్టవచ్చు.

భూగర్భ జల పరిశీలనా వ్యవస్థ

జియోస్కోపు ద్వారా భూగర్భం లోని నీటిని భౌతిక రసాయనిక పరిశీలనలకు గురి చేసి భూకంపాల రాకను గుర్తించవచ్చు. ఉదాహరణకు భూకంపము వచ్చే ముందు భూగర్భంలో లభించే నీటిలో రాడాన్ వాయువు ఎక్కువగా కలిగి యుంటుంది. కాబట్టి ఆ నీటిలో రాడాన్ వాయువు ఎక్కువగా కలిగియుంటే కూడా భూకంపం రాకను సూచించటమే. ఇటువంటి రసాయనిక పరీక్షలు చేసి కూడా భూకంపం రాకను గుర్తించవచ్చు.

భూగర్భ వాయు పరిశీలనా వ్యవస్థ

జియోస్కోపు ద్వారా భూగర్భం నుండి వెలువడే వాయువులను పరిశీలించి భూకంపాల రాకను గుర్తించవచ్చు. భూకంపం వచ్చే ముందే రాడాన్ మొదలగు వాయువులు అధిక శాతంలో విడుదలగును. వీటిని జియోస్కోపులో అమర్చిన కాంతి తెరలందు పట్టి భూకంపాల రాకను ఊహించవచ్చు. ఉదాహరణకు ముందు పేర్కొనబడిన విధంగా తెల్లటి సున్నం వేయబడినట్టి గదిలోని కాంతి రంగును బట్టి భూకంపాన్ని ఊహించవచ్చు. దీనికై జియోస్కోపు పరిశీలనా శాలయందే ఒక గదిని నిర్మించాలి. అందులో గోడలకు తెల్లటి సున్నం వేయబడుతుంది. జియోస్కోపు బావిలో నుండి వచ్చే వాయువులు ఈ గదిలోకి పోయే ఏర్పాటు చేయండి. ఈ గదిలోనే ఒక సాధారణ విద్యుత్ బల్బును పెట్టండి.

సాధారణ పరిస్థితుల యందు బల్బు కాంతిలో గది వర్ణం ఎరుపు, పసుపు మిశ్రితమైన తెల్లని కాంతిలో కనిపిస్తుంది. అయితే భూకంపం వచ్చే ముందు గది రంగు నీలి మిశ్రమమైన తెల్లని కాంతిలో వెల వెల బోతున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇలా గది రంగు మారటాన్ని మీరు గమనించిన 12 గంటల నుండి 18 గంటల లోగా భూకంపము వచ్చి తీరుతుంది.

ఇదేలా సంభవము? భూకంపము వచ్చే ముందు భూమిలో అనేక సూక్ష్మ ప్రకంపనాలు జరుగుతుంటాయి. అవి భూగర్భ పొరలలో యున్న రాడాన్ మరియు హైడ్రోజన్ మొదలగు వాయువులను కదిలిస్తాయి. అలా కదిలించబడి వెలువడిన రాడాన్ మొదలగు వాయువులు బావి పైపుకు ప్రవేశిస్తే వీటి పొర గుండా ప్రయాణించి బావి ముఖ ద్వారం వద్దకు చేరును. బావి నుండి అవి తెల్లటి సున్నం వేయబడిన గదిని చేరి గదిని నింపును.

అట్టి పరిస్థితిలో సాధారణ వాయువులు నిండిన గదిలో సాధారణ కాంతిలో ప్రకాశించే గది రంగు, పై రాడాన్ వాయువులతో నిండినపుడు నీలిరంగులో ప్రకాశించును. ఈ విధమైన వర్ణ వ్యత్యాసము ద్వారా భూకంపము యొక్క రాకను కనిపెట్టవచ్చు.

ఇదే పద్ధతి గాకుండా అనేక ఇతర మార్గాల ద్వారా కూడా భూమిలో నుండి వచ్చే వాయువులను పరీక్షించి, అందులో రాడాన్ వాయువు అధిక శాతంలో ఉందని గుర్తిస్తే భూకంపాన్ని ముందుగానే కనిపెట్టవచ్చు.

ఇది నేను రూపకల్పన చేసిన "జియోస్కోపు" యొక్క సంక్షిప్త వివరణ. దీని యందు అనేక మార్పులు చేర్పులు చేసి శక్తివంతమైన, సునిశితమైన జియోస్కోపును రూపొందించుకోవచ్చు.

●

అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేయండి

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ పత్రికలో ప్రచురితమవుతున్న వ్యాసాలు, గేయాలు, ఇతర అంశాలపై మీ అభిప్రాయాలను ఈ క్రింది చిరునామాకు తెలియజేయండి.

సంపాదకుడు
ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్
సమాచార, పౌర సంబంధాల శాఖ
సమాచార భవన్, ఎ.సి. గార్డ్స్,
హైదరాబాదు – 500 028.

GEOSCOPE

G.R. Irlapati

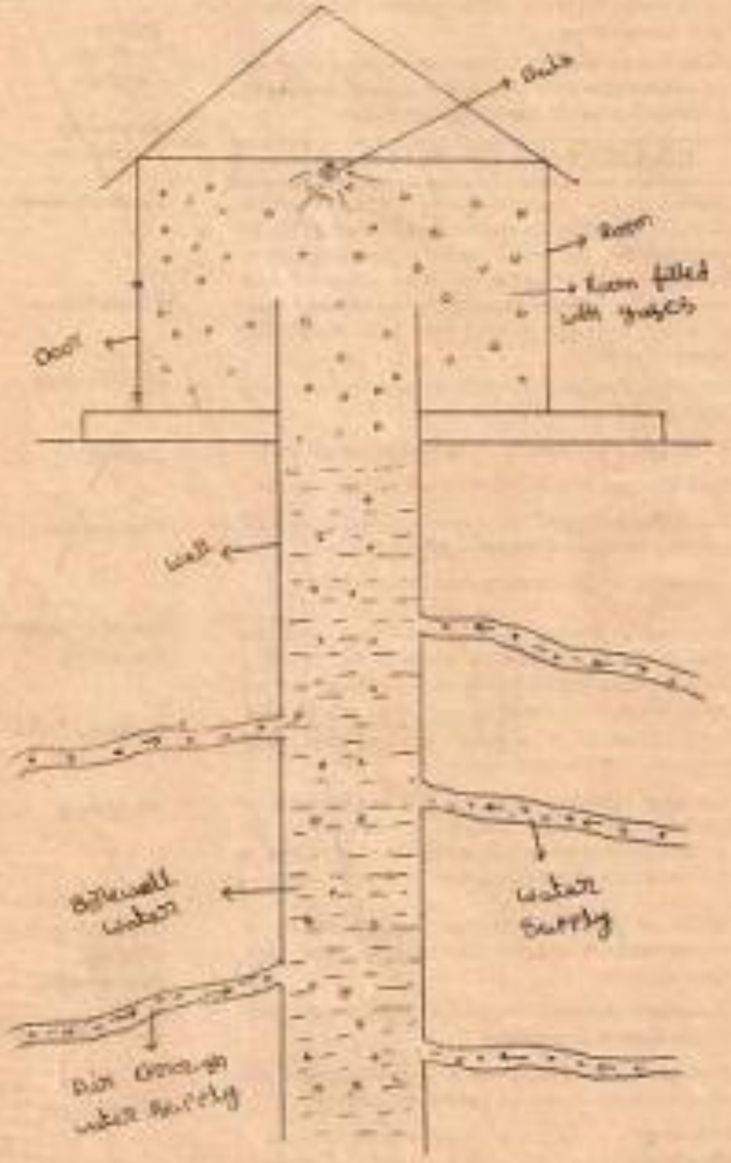
A model established inbetween under ground and observatory with the help of a mechanical system, proposed for detecting geological changes in advance. This can be divided in three systems as macro-system, micro-system and home made-system now let in know about the macro-system.

Its construction is that construct a room over a well. Wash, the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Its performance as that observe the colour of the light in the room daily. When the bulb glows. The light in the room generally appears reddish yellow in white colour. But just before occuring of an earth quake the room light turns in blue in colour.

Its principle is that due to other planets effect and some other geological reasons the changes are induced in the geosphere, that will cause earth quakes. When it occurs, the relavant causes in its occurance being out minor quakes and significant changes in the surrounding epi-centres. Helium, Hydrogen, carbon-di-oxide, radon gases from soil and water are released due to the aforesaid changes which enter in the well water through the fountains. When those gases occupy the room above the well, the light in the room is turned blue in colour since the room light is scattered by the molecules of the gases like Hydrogen etc. in the room which we see as a blue and violet of the room.

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more improvements in the Geoscope.



జియోస్కోపు

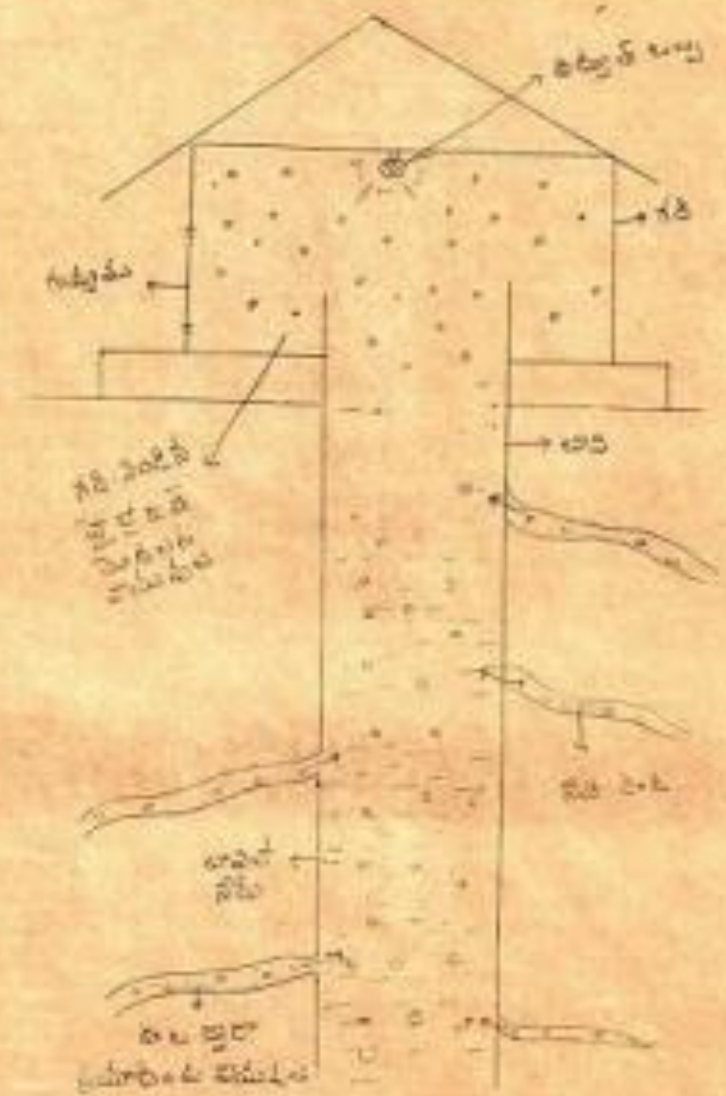
— [illegible]

ఇది భూగర్భానికి మరియు పరిశోధనాశాలకు మధ్యగా ఒక యాంత్రిక వ్యవస్థ ద్వారా సంబంధము ఏర్పరచి భూగర్భ సంబంధిత మార్పులను ముందుగా తెలుసుకొనుటకు 1980లో నాచే ప్రతిపాదించబడిన నమూనా. దీనిని స్థూల పద్ధతి, సూక్ష్మ పద్ధతి మరియు గృహ నిర్మాణ పద్ధతి అనే మూడు రకాలుగా విభజించవచ్చు. ఇప్పుడు స్థూల పద్ధతిని గూర్చి తెలుసుకొందాము.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली–११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

NO. NA-153
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address:
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date Nov..........,1996 19

To

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati,
C/o K. Chiranjeevi,
H.No. 28-3, Saibabanagar,
Judimetta,
Hyderabad.

Subject:- Request for forwarding the copies of representation to President of India and other VVIP.

Sir,

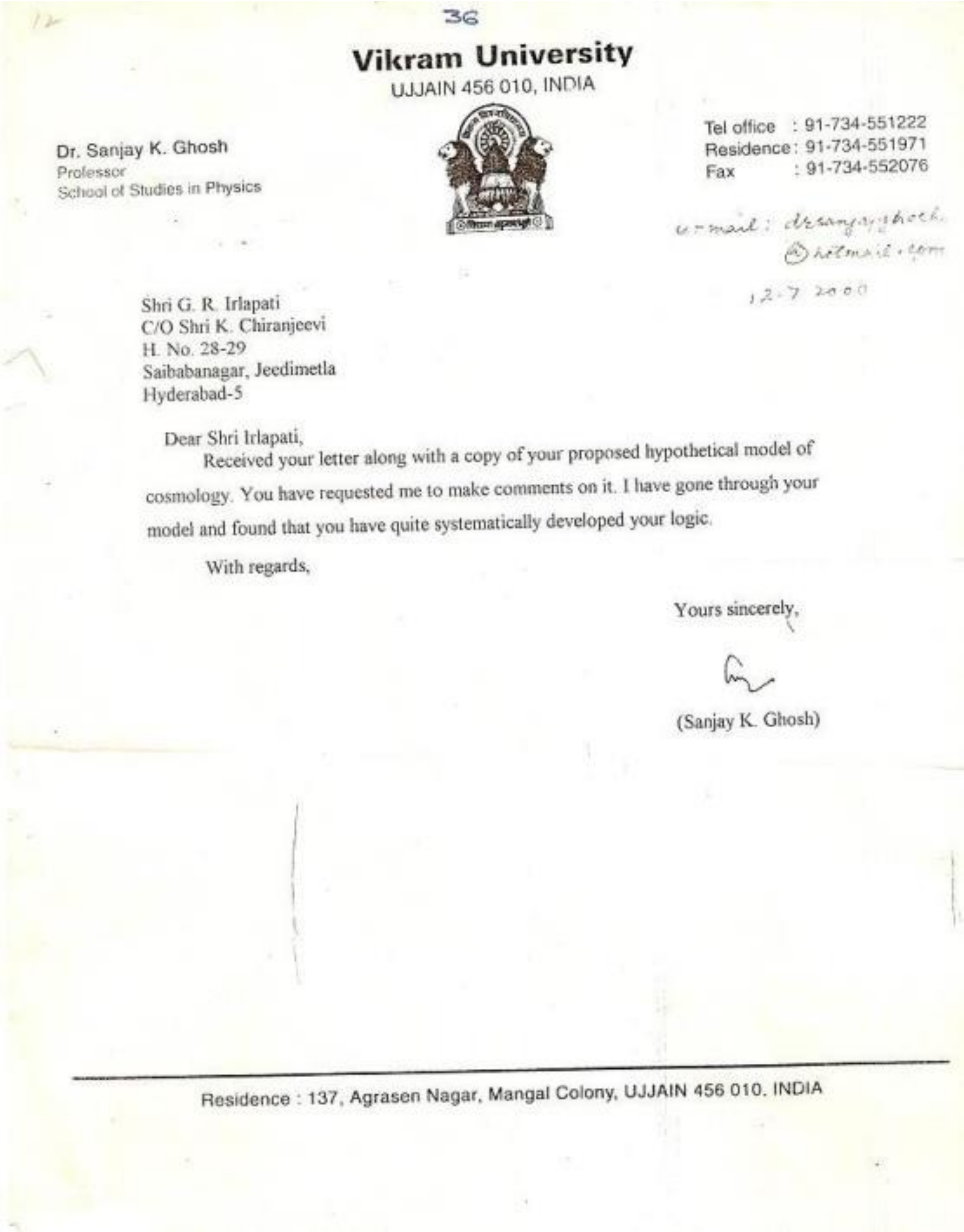
Kindly refer to your letter dated September 12, 1996 addressed to the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi on the subject quoted above.

In this connection, you are requested to kindly refer our earlier letters of even number dated 8.6.95 and 8.1.96 in which you were advised suitably for your weather prediction device and recruitment in the Central Government establishment as well. You may proceed accordingly in your future action.

Yours faithfully,

28/11/96

(S.C. GOYAL)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology



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Vikram University
UJJAIN 456 010, INDIA

Dr. Sanjay K. Ghosh
Professor
School of Studies in Physics

Tel office : 91-734-551222
Residence : 91-734-551971
Fax : 91-734-552076

e-mail: drsanjayghosh
@hotmail.com

12-7-2000

Shri G. R. Irlapati
C/O Shri K. Chiranjeevi
H. No. 28-29
Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla
Hyderabad-5

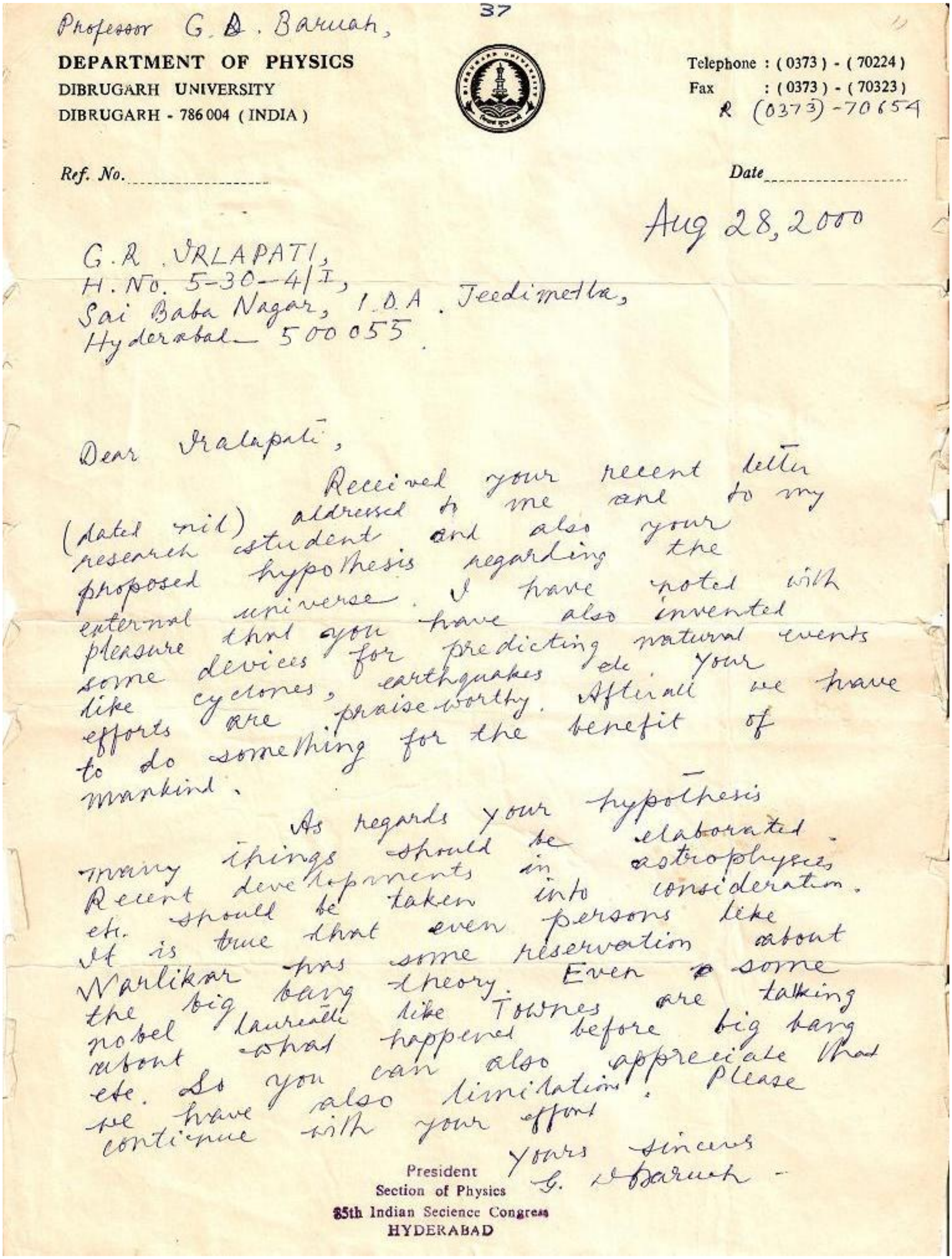
Dear Shri Irlapati,

Received your letter along with a copy of your proposed hypothetical model of cosmology. You have requested me to make comments on it. I have gone through your model and found that you have quite systematically developed your logic.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sanjay K. Ghosh)



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Professor G. D. Baruah,
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY
DIBRUGARH - 786 004 (INDIA)

Telephone : (0373) - (70224)
Fax : (0373) - (70323)
R (0373)-70654

Ref. No.

Date Aug 28, 2000

G. R. IRLAPATI,
H. No. 5-30-4/I,
Sai Baba Nagar, I.D.A. Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad - 500 055.

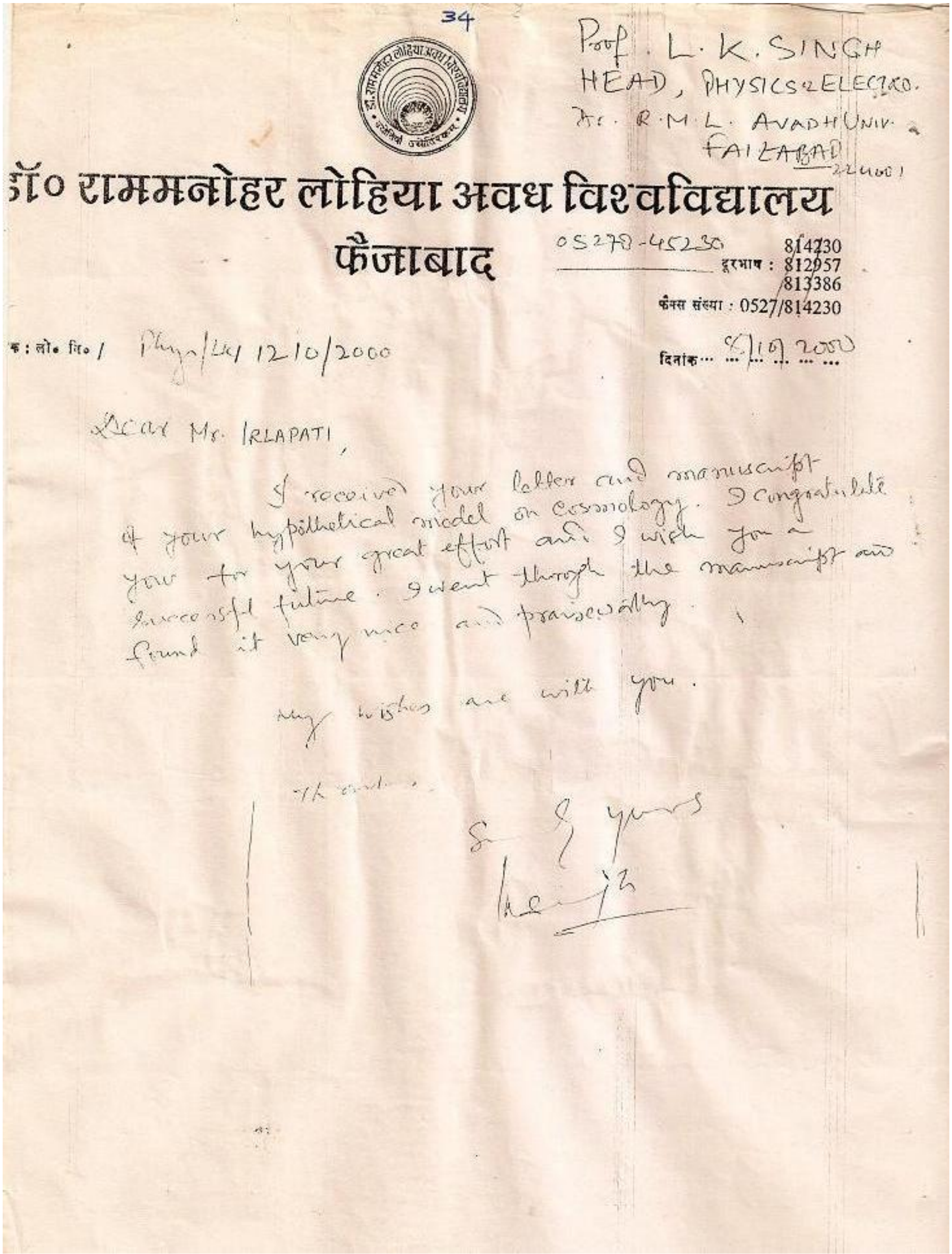
Dear Iralapati,

Received your recent letter
(dated nil) addressed to me and to my
research student and also your
proposed hypothesis regarding the
external universe. I have noted with
pleasure that you have also invented
some devices for predicting natural events
like cyclones, earthquakes etc. Your
efforts are praise-worthy. After all we have
to do something for the benefit of
mankind.

As regards your hypothesis
many things should be elaborated.
Recent developments in astrophysics
etc. should be taken into consideration.
It is true that even persons like
Narlikar has some reservation about
the big bang theory. Even some
nobel laureate like Townes are talking
about what happened before big bang
etc. So you can also appreciate that
we have also limitations! Please
continue with your efforts

Yours sincerely
G. D Baruah -

President
Section of Physics
85th Indian Secience Congress
HYDERABAD



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Prof. L. K. SINGH
HEAD, PHYSICS & ELECTRO.
Dr. R.M.L. AVADH UNIV.
FAIZABAD 224001

डॉ० राममनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्वविद्यालय

फैजाबाद

05278-45230
दूरभाष : 814230
812957
813386
फैक्स संख्या : 0527/814230

क : लो० वि० / Phys/LKS 12/10/2000

दिनांक 8/10/2000

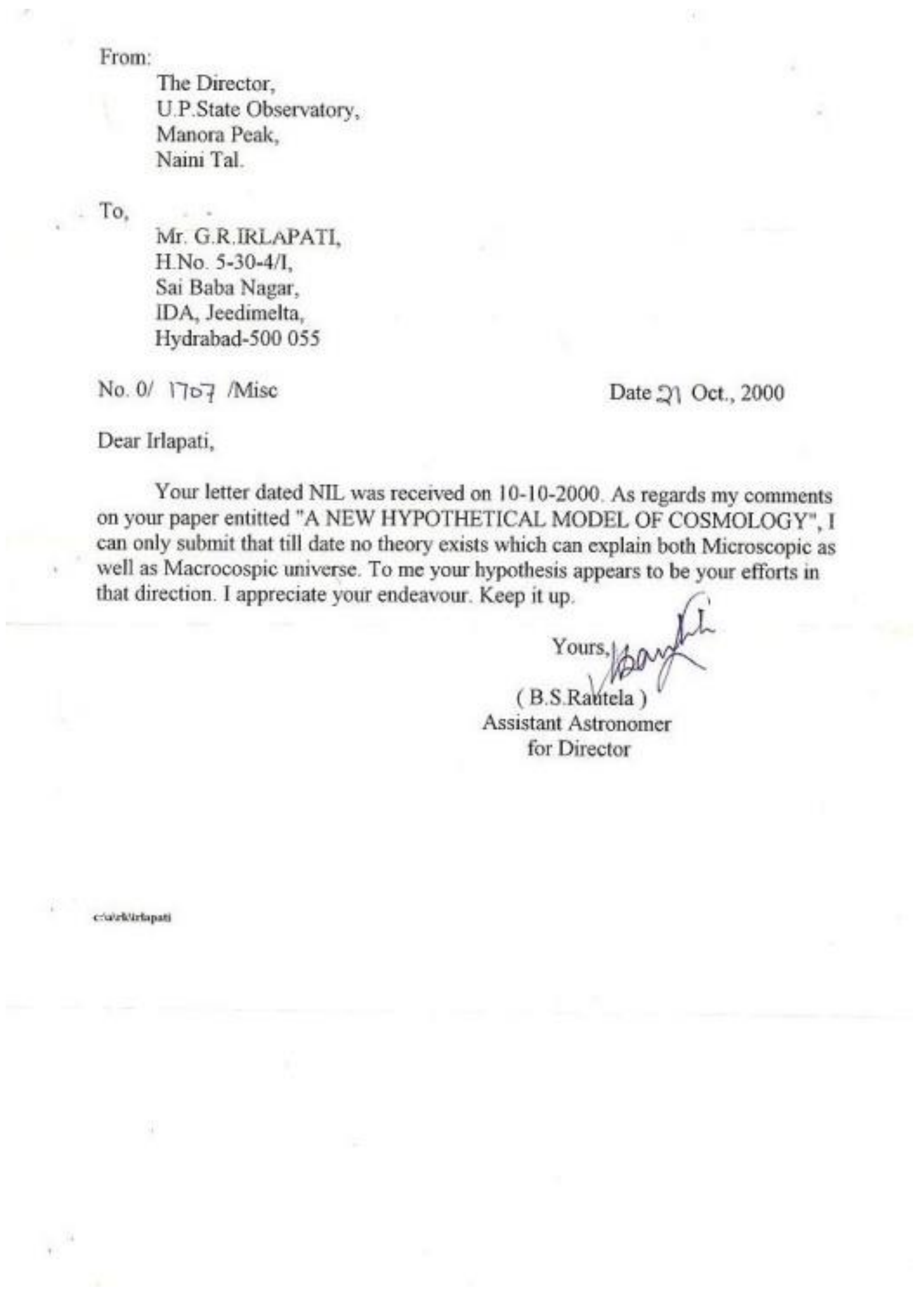
Dear Mr. IRLAPATI,

I received your letter and manuscript of your hypothetical model on Cosmology. I congratulate you for your great effort and I wish you a successful future. I went through the manuscript and found it very nice and praiseworthy.

My wishes are with you.

Thanks,

Sincerely yours



From:
The Director,
U.P.State Observatory,
Manora Peak,
Naini Tal.

To,
Mr. G.R.IRLAPATI,
H.No. 5-30-4/I,
Sai Baba Nagar,
IDA, Jeedimelta,
Hydrabad-500 055

No. 0/ 1707 /Misc

Date 21 Oct., 2000

Dear Irlapati,

Your letter dated NIL was received on 10-10-2000. As regards my comments on your paper entitted "A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY", I can only submit that till date no theory exists which can explain both Microscopic as well as Macrocospic universe. To me your hypothesis appears to be your efforts in that direction. I appreciate your endeavour. Keep it up.

Yours,
(B.S.Rautela)
Assistant Astronomer
for Director

c:\a\rk\irlapati

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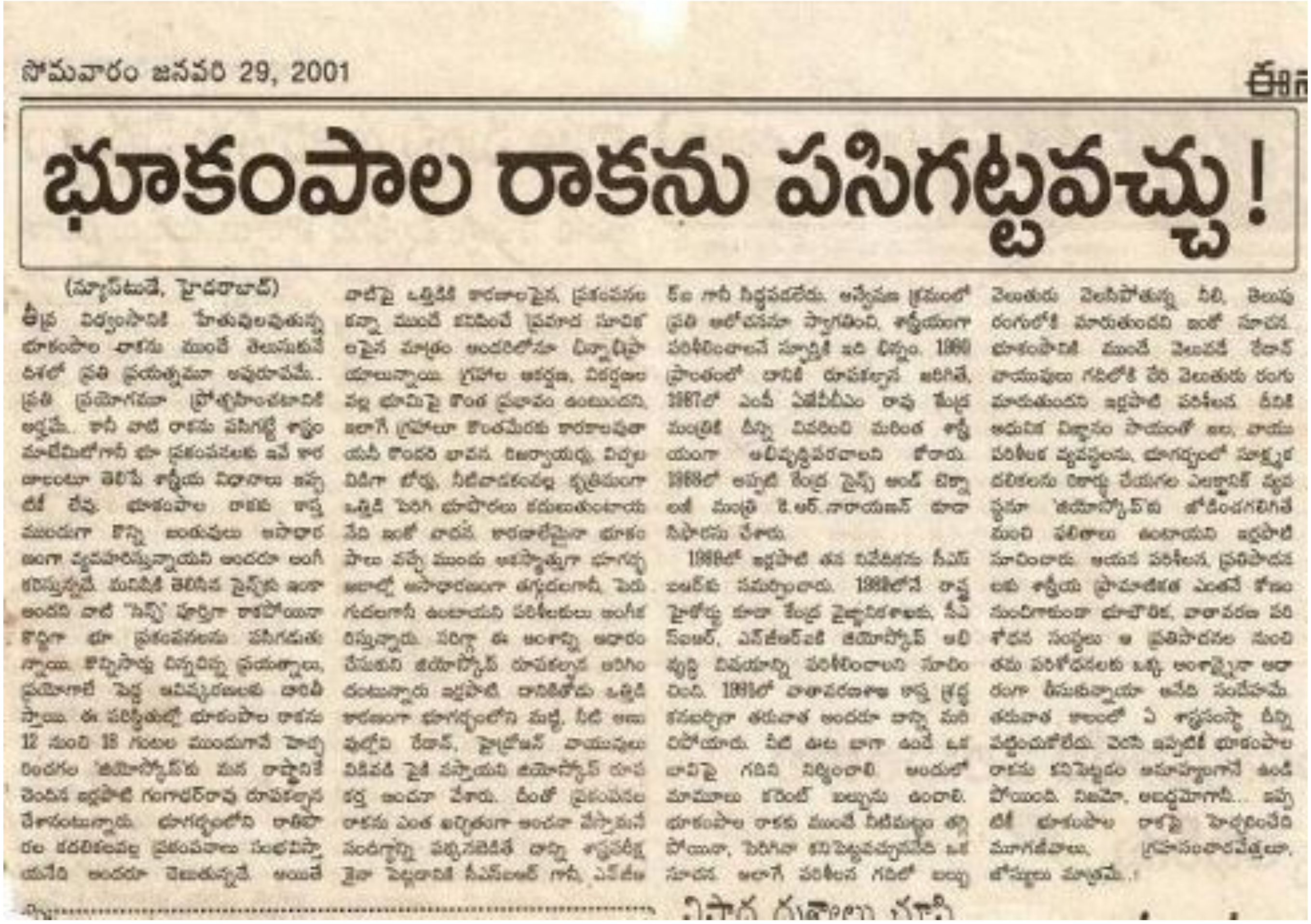


సోమవారం జనవరి 29, 2001

భూకంపాల రాకను పసిగట్టవచ్చు!

(న్యూస్‌టుడే, హైదరాబాద్)

Geoscope Project

National Geoscope Forecasting system

G.R. Irlapati

Many extensive researches were conducted on the National Geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centres i.e., Local geoscope centre, Regional geoscopic centre and National geoscopic centre for maintaining the system in a co-ordinated manner.

Local Geoscopic Centre

One or more required number of Geoscopes and observation personnel should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective geoscopes should watch the onset of earth quakes day and night.

Regional Geoscopic Centre

There should be established a Regional geoscopic centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Local geoscopic centres of the zone.

Central Geoscopic Centre

There should be established a national Geoscopic centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional geoscopic centres from all over India in a co-ordinated manner.

Performance

Whenever a Local geoscopic centre sends warning about the onset of Earth quakes, the observation personnel should immediately send the information to its Regional geoscopic centre. The Regional geoscopic centre should analyse the information and send it to the National geoscopic centre. The National geoscopic centre analyses the information supplied by the Local geoscopic centres and Regional geoscopic centres and estimates the epicentre, time, area, affected urban places etc., details of the impending earth quake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings to be issued in advance to take precautions.

I am now presenting the cheapest, most efficient, interesting, easiest and feasible device for immediate implementation.

Macro-Geoscope

This is a simple construction involving little expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Home-made Geoscope

This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children and science enthusiasts can make the home-made geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 48 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

Performance

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in colour. But before the occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "seismic luminescence emission"

Principle

Due to stress of continental plates and some other local reasons like dams, etc., on a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) chemicoseismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) seismic atomic radiations of radio active minerals compounds show up much earlier even at large distances from the epi-centre which enter the well through underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner, emit radiation which gives blue colour (sometimes red) to the room.

Micro-geoscope model

Micro-geoscope model is an elaborate construction. For this model a bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognise the rise and fall of the underground water, micro-vibrations and waves generated underground, the differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analysing departments of the observatory that is above the wall to observe the seismic changes taking place underground. The result of research on earth-quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be set up in the geoscope. This means relative results of past, present and future should be interposed, co-ordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar,
Jecdimetla, Hyderabad 500 055.

belong to one another. **

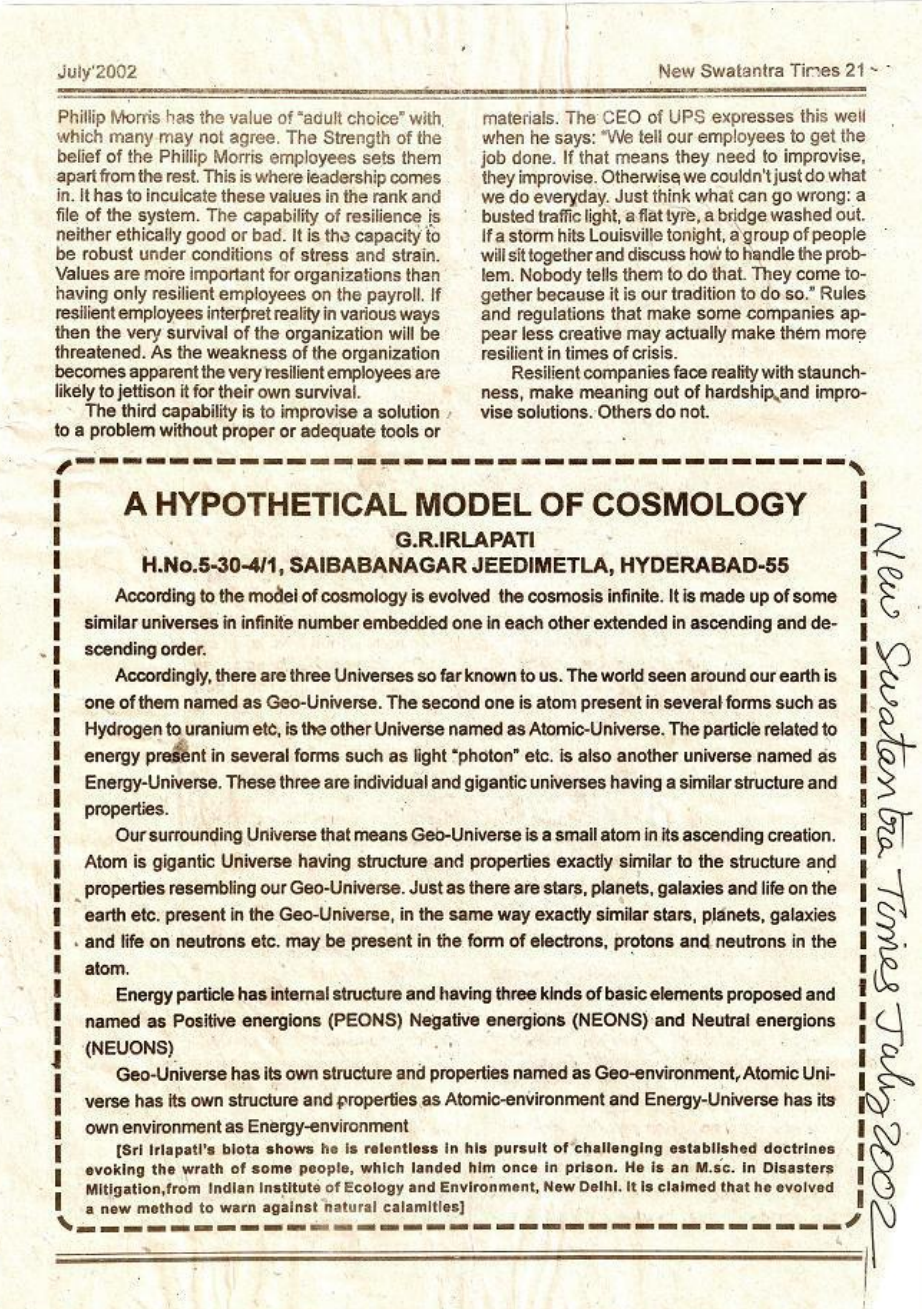
THE ENDURING ~~MYS~~TERY OF THE COSMOS

- Gangadhar Rao, Hyd.

May 2002 [illegible]

G.R. Irlapati is one of the unfortunate scientist who has broken the mystery of the cosmos. According to his hypothetical model of cosmology. A cos mos is made up of some similar universes in infinite number embeded one in each other extended in ascending and descending order.

To explain and justify this theory there are three universes so far known to us. The world seen around our earth is one of them proposed as geo universe. The other is atom present in several forms from Hydrogen to Uranium is other universe proposed as atomic universe. The practice related to energy present in several forms such as photon etc is also another universe proposed as energy-universe. These three are separate individual and gigantic universes having the. similar structure and properties embeded one in each other extended in ascending



Phillip Morris has the value of "adult choice" with which many may not agree. The Strength of the belief of the Phillip Morris employees sets them apart from the rest. This is where leadership comes in. It has to inculcate these values in the rank and file of the system. The capability of resilience is neither ethically good or bad. It is the capacity to be robust under conditions of stress and strain. Values are more important for organizations than having only resilient employees on the payroll. If resilient employees interpret reality in various ways then the very survival of the organization will be threatened. As the weakness of the organization becomes apparent the very resilient employees are likely to jettison it for their own survival.

The third capability is to improvise a solution to a problem without proper or adequate tools or materials. The CEO of UPS expresses this well when he says: "We tell our employees to get the job done. If that means they need to improvise, they improvise. Otherwise we couldn't just do what we do everyday. Just think what can go wrong: a busted traffic light, a flat tyre, a bridge washed out. If a storm hits Louisville tonight, a group of people will sit together and discuss how to handle the problem. Nobody tells them to do that. They come together because it is our tradition to do so." Rules and regulations that make some companies appear less creative may actually make them more resilient in times of crisis.

Resilient companies face reality with staunchness, make meaning out of hardship and improvise solutions. Others do not.

A HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY

G.R.IRLAPATI
H.No.5-30-4/1, SAIBABANAGAR JEEDIMETLA, HYDERABAD-55

According to the model of cosmology is evolved the cosmosis infinite. It is made up of some similar universes in infinite number embedded one in each other extended in ascending and descending order.

Accordingly, there are three Universes so far known to us. The world seen around our earth is one of them named as Geo-Universe. The second one is atom present in several forms such as Hydrogen to uranium etc, is the other Universe named as Atomic-Universe. The particle related to energy present in several forms such as light "photon" etc. is also another universe named as Energy-Universe. These three are individual and gigantic universes having a similar structure and properties.

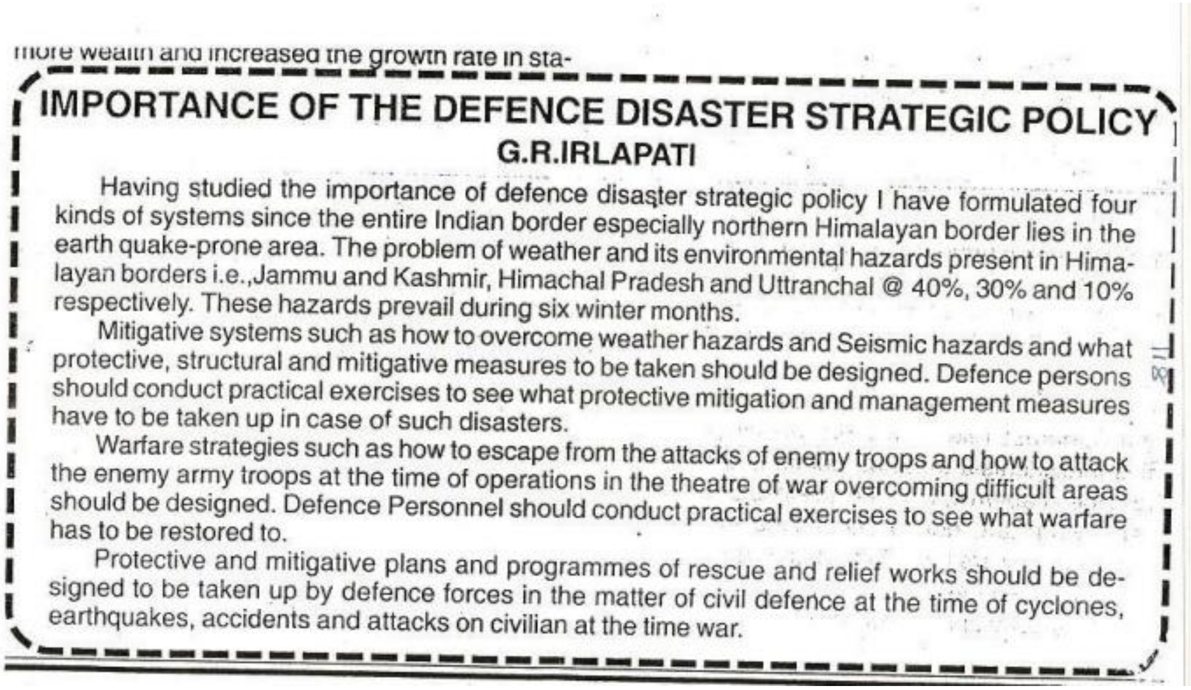
Our surrounding Universe that means Geo-Universe is a small atom in its ascending creation. Atom is gigantic Universe having structure and properties exactly similar to the structure and properties resembling our Geo-Universe. Just as there are stars, planets, galaxies and life on the earth etc. present in the Geo-Universe, in the same way exactly similar stars, planets, galaxies and life on neutrons etc. may be present in the form of electrons, protons and neutrons in the atom.

Energy particle has internal structure and having three kinds of basic elements proposed and named as Positive energions (PEONS) Negative energions (NEONS) and Neutral energions (NEUONS)

Geo-Universe has its own structure and properties named as Geo-environment, Atomic Universe has its own structure and properties as Atomic-environment and Energy-Universe has its own environment as Energy-environment

[Sri Irlapati's biota shows he is relentless in his pursuit of challenging established doctrines evoking the wrath of some people, which landed him once in prison. He is an M.sc. in Disasters Mitigation, from Indian Institute of Ecology and Environment, New Delhi. It is claimed that he evolved a new method to warn against natural calamities]

New Swatantra Times July 2002



more wealth and increased the growth rate in sta-

IMPORTANCE OF THE DEFENCE DISASTER STRATEGIC POLICY

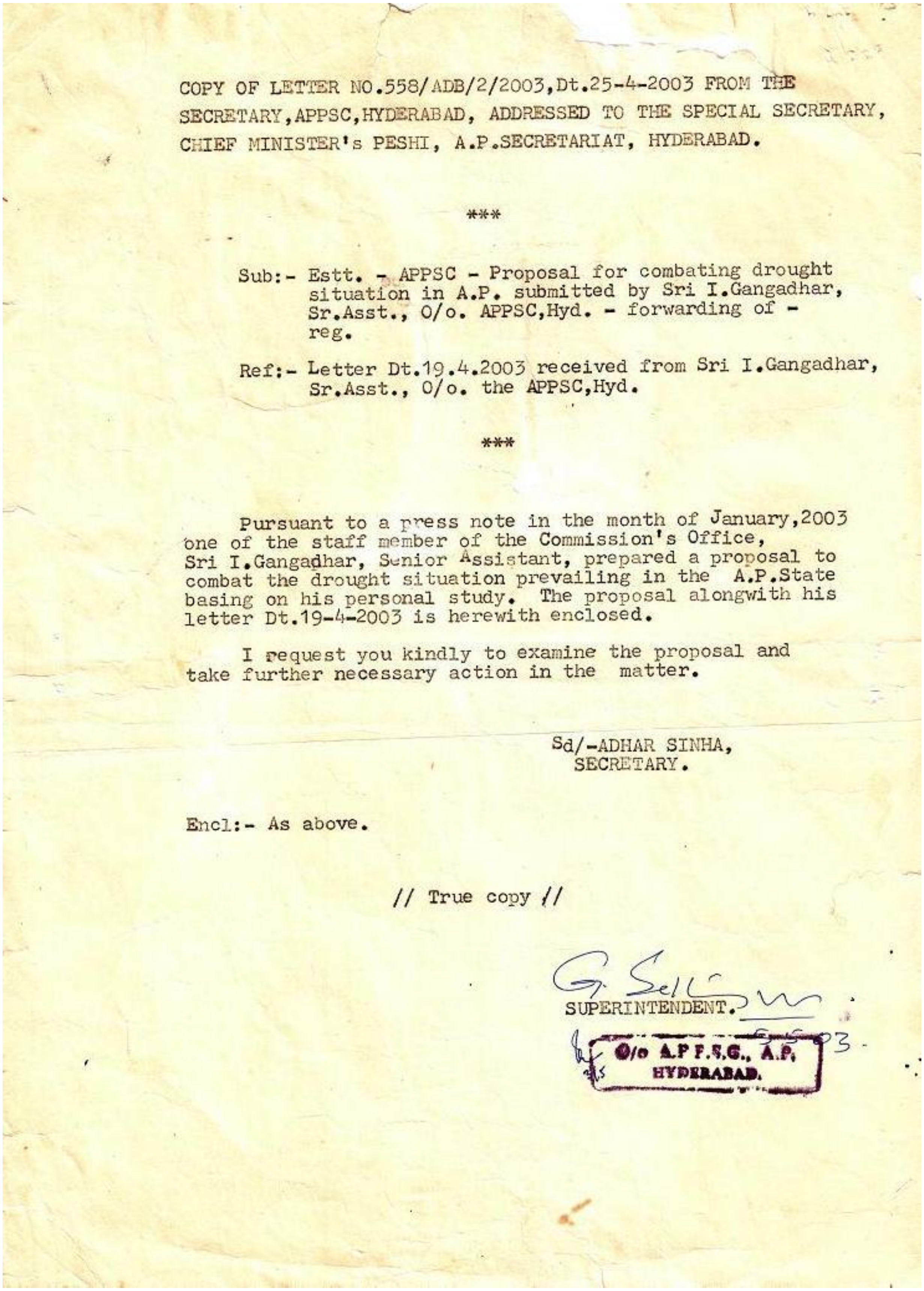
G.R.IRLAPATI

Having studied the importance of defence disaster strategic policy I have formulated four kinds of systems since the entire Indian border especially northern Himalayan border lies in the earth quake-prone area. The problem of weather and its environmental hazards present in Himalayan borders i.e.,Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttranchal @ 40%, 30% and 10% respectively. These hazards prevail during six winter months.

Mitigative systems such as how to overcome weather hazards and Seismic hazards and what protective, structural and mitigative measures to be taken should be designed. Defence persons should conduct practical exercises to see what protective mitigation and management measures have to be taken up in case of such disasters.

Warfare strategies such as how to escape from the attacks of enemy troops and how to attack the enemy army troops at the time of operations in the theatre of war overcoming difficult areas should be designed. Defence Personnel should conduct practical exercises to see what warfare has to be restored to.

Protective and mitigative plans and programmes of rescue and relief works should be designed to be taken up by defence forces in the matter of civil defence at the time of cyclones, earthquakes, accidents and attacks on civilian at the time war.



COPY OF LETTER NO.558/ADB/2/2003,Dt.25-4-2003 FROM THE SECRETARY,APPSC,HYDERABAD, ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL SECRETARY, CHIEF MINISTER's PESHI, A.P.SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD.

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Sub:- Estt. - APPSC - Proposal for combating drought situation in A.P. submitted by Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. APPSC,Hyd. - forwarding of - reg.

Ref:- Letter Dt.19.4.2003 received from Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. the APPSC,Hyd.

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Pursuant to a press note in the month of January,2003 one of the staff member of the Commission's Office, Sri I.Gangadhar, Senior Assistant, prepared a proposal to combat the drought situation prevailing in the A.P.State basing on his personal study. The proposal alongwith his letter Dt.19-4-2003 is herewith enclosed.

I request you kindly to examine the proposal and take further necessary action in the matter.

Sd/-ADHAR SINHA,
SECRETARY.

Encl:- As above.

// True copy //

SUPERINTENDENT.

5-5-03.

O/o A.P F.S.G., A.P,
HYDERABAD.

ప్రపంచ అగ్రశ్రేణీ దళిత శాస్త్రవేత్త ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు

భారతదేశంలో శాస్త్రవేత్తల ప్రతిభను నిర్ణయించేవి డబ్బు, కులం, రాజకీయం, ప్రభుత్వ సపోర్టు. వీటన్నిటికి తోడు పత్రికలు ప్రచార సాధనాలు కూడా అగ్రవర్ణాలు ధనిక వర్గాల గుప్పెట్లో ఉండడంతో పై వర్ణాలకు చెందిన శాస్త్రవేత్త ఏ చిన్న విషయం కనిపెడితే చాలు అతన్ని ఆకాశానికి కెత్తేస్తారు. మహా శాస్త్రవేత్తగా పొగడ్తలతో ముంచేస్తారు. అవార్డులు రివార్డులతో సత్కారాలు చేస్తారు. అధికారిక పదవుల అందలాలపై కూర్చోబెట్టి సకల సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించి గౌరవిస్తారు. కాని దళితుడు వందలాది వైజ్ఞానిక విషయాలను కనిపెట్టి అపారమైన ప్రతిభాపాటవాలను ప్రదర్శించినాసరే గుర్తింపుకు ప్రోత్సాహానికి నోచుకోలేక కనుమరుగైపోతారు.

ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు 1958 మే 25వ తేదీన తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామంలో ఒక నిరుపేద దళిత కుటుంబంలో జన్మించాడు. పుట్టుకతోనే సకల శాస్త్రాల సంతరించుకొన్న ఈ సహజ మేధావి తన 5వ ఏట నుండే ఇంటి వద్ద చిన్నచిన్న పరికరాలతో లేబొరేటరీ స్థాపించుకొని పరిశోధనలు చేస్తూ వేయికి పైగా వైజ్ఞానిక విశేషాలను కనిపెట్టాడు. అపారమైన ప్రతిభాపాటవాలను, అసమానమైన కృషిని ప్రదర్శించాడు. ప్రభుత్వాలు, విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలు, పత్రికలు, పరిశోధనాసంస్థలు, ప్రజా సమూహాలు, ప్రముఖులు ఇతనిని ఎంతగానో ప్రశంసించాయి. మహా శాస్త్రవేత్తగాను, జ్ఞాని, విజ్ఞాని, కవి, సకల విద్యాసనాధుడు, రచయిత, గాయకుడు; బ్రాహ్మీదత్త వరప్రసాదుడు, జగద్విఖ్యాత మహామేధావి, పుంభావ సరస్వతి, తెనుగు కవితా విలాసుడు; జీవ అణు భౌతిక రసాయన ఖగోళ బ్రహ్మాండాది నానావిధ సర్వశాస్త్రాలను పుట్టుకతోనే సంతరించుకొన్న మహా పాండిత్య ప్రతిభాసంపన్నుడు; అండకోటి బ్రహ్మాండాలను తన మహాజ్ఞాన నేత్రముతో దివ్యదృష్టితో శోధించి విశ్వసృష్టి సిద్ధాంతమును ప్రకటించి సృష్టి రహస్యాన్ని బద్దలుకొట్టిన చండ ప్రచండ మార్తాండ మేధాతేజుండు, రాష్ట్రం, దేశం గర్వించదగ్గ శాస్త్రవేత్త; తుఫానులు, భూకంపాలు, కరవు, కాటకాలు, అతివృష్టి, అనావృష్టి, పెనుగాలుల వర్షాలు, పిడుగులు, ఉరుములు, మెరుపులు, వడగండ్ల వానలు, చలిగాలులు, వడగాల్పులు వంటి ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలపై వేయికిపైగా అధ్యయనాలను చేసిన ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాల నిపుణుడు; ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల సంక్షోభ నివారణలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ విద్యను, పర్యావరణ శాస్త్రంలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిప్లొమాను, సైకాలజీలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిప్లొమాను ఆర్థికాది శాస్త్రాలలో గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిగ్రీని, సాంకేతిక కంప్యూటర్ శాస్త్రాలలో సర్టిఫికెట్టు ప్రోగ్రామ్ విద్య నభ్యసించిన విద్యావంతుడు; ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్‌లోని ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలపైన ప్రత్యేక అధ్యయనాన్ని చేసి మన రాష్ట్రం పట్ల దేశభక్తిని చాటిన పౌరుడు; దేశంలోని సంభవించే ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలను వేయి కళ్ళతో (వేయి శాస్త్రీయ పద్ధతుల్తో) పసిగట్టే శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు కల వ్యక్తిగా ఇతని ప్రతిభాపాటవాలను ప్రశంసించాయి.

కాని ప్రపంచం - విజ్ఞాన శాస్త్ర రంగంలో ఇతని విప్లవాత్మక కృషికున్న ప్రాధాన్యతను గుర్తించ లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఇతని పరిశోధనలకు ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వలేదు. సమాజ పరమైన మద్దతు లేదు. పత్రికలు ప్రసార సాధనాలు ఇతనికి ప్రచారం ఇవ్వలేదు. వైజ్ఞానిక వాస్తవాల ఆవిష్కరణలో ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులకు, విమర్శలకు, హింసలకు గురయ్యాడు. దళితుడైన కారణంగా కులవివక్షతకు, నిర్లక్ష్యానికి, జాత్యహంకారానికి గురై చీకటిలోనికి నెట్టి వేయబడి కోపర్నికస్, గెలీలియో, బ్రూనో వంటి శాస్త్రవేత్తల కోవలోనికి చేరిపోయాడు.

పరిశోధనలు

ఈ శాస్త్రవేత్త 1963-77 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య విశ్వాంతరాళానికి సంబంధించిన ఎన్నో విషయాలను కనిపెట్టారు. 1964లో భూ-విశ్వనమూనా సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1965లో అణు-విశ్వనమూనా సిద్ధాంతాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1967లో అంతరిక్ష నిర్మాణ నియమాలను, 1968లో అంతరిక్ష గతి నియమాలను, 1969లో సూర్య నిర్మాణ నమూనాను, 1971లో చంద్ర నిర్మాణ నమూనాను, 1972లో భూనిర్మాణ నమూనా సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1973లో విశ్వధ్రువస్థితి వాదాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1974లో విశ్వాంతరాళ ఆరోహణ అవరోహణ లోకాల సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1975లో విశ్వసృష్టి రహస్యవాదాన్ని, 1976లో దైవత్వ భావవాదాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1977లో ఇతడు కనిపెట్టిన విశ్వసృష్టి సిద్ధాంతాన్ని మిత్రులు "ఇర్లపాటి థియరీ ఆఫ్ యూనివర్స్" అనే పేర పుస్తకం రూపంలో ముద్రించారు. విశ్వాంతరాళానికి సంబంధించిన ఎన్నో రహస్యాలను ఇవి వెల్లడి చేస్తున్నాయి. ఇతని ప్రతిభాపాటవాలకు వ్యూహాశక్తికి ఊహా శక్తికి పరాకాష్ట భూకంపాలను హెచ్చరించే జియోస్కోపు రూపకల్పన. జియోస్కోపు ఆవిష్కరణ మూలకర్తగా రూపశిల్పిగా ఇతనికి తగిన గుర్తింపు రాలేదు. ఈ ఒక్క ఆవిష్కరణను బట్టే ఇతనికి దేశం తగిన గుర్తింపును ఇవ్వవలసింది. 1982లో జియోస్కోపును,

(మిగిలినది 28వ పేజీలో)

5,500 సంవత్సరాల అంబేద్కర్ క్యాలెండర్

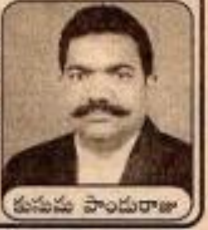
మధ్యప్రదేశ్‌కు చెందిన అంబేద్కర్ వీరాభిమాని ఒకరు ఏకంగా 5,500 సంవత్సరాల క్యాలెండర్‌ను రూపొందించి సంచలనం సృష్టించాడు. బ్రిజ్‌లాల్ కరారే అనే రిటైర్డ్ ఉపాధ్యాయుడు రెండు సంవత్సరాలు నిర్విరామంగా శ్రమించి ఈ అద్భుత కార్యాన్ని సాధించాడు. ఇన్నివేల సంవత్సరాల క్యాలెండర్‌ను తయారు చేయడం విశేషం కాదు కాని ఈ క్యాలెండర్ మొత్తం ఒకేఒక్క పేజీలో ఉండటమే అసలు విశేషం. అంటే మనం ఒక సంవత్సరం క్యాలెండర్‌కే పన్నెండు పేజీలు కేటాయిస్తే ఈ ఘనాపాటి 5,500 సంవత్సరాలకు ఒకేఒక్క పేజీని వినియోగించాడన్నమాట. అదే అంబేద్కర్ అభిమాని సాధించిన రికార్డు. క్యాలెండర్‌ను ఏవిధంగా చూడాలో ఆ పేజీలోనే స్పష్టంగా వివరించటం కూడా జరిగిందిట. క్యాలెండర్‌కు ఒకవైపు అంబేద్కర్ ఫోటో, మరోవైపు బుద్ధుని ఫోటో ముద్రించబడ్డాయి. ఈ క్యాలెండర్‌కు కరారే పెట్టిన పేరు 'అంబేద్కర్ మిలీనియం క్యాలెండర్' హ్యాట్సాఫ్ టు బ్రిజ్‌లాల్ కరారే.

-నేతల ప్రతాప్‌కుమార్ (కవి)
తణుకు

(ద న్యూ ఇండియన్ ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్ (27-7-2003) సౌజన్యంతో)

వచ్చే సంచిక నుండి

'లీగల్ కమెండో' శీర్షిక ప్రారంభం


కుసుమ పాండురాజా

ప్రియమైన పాఠకులకు,

దళితులకు ఉపయోగపడే అనేక న్యాయపరమైన అంశాలపై యువ మేధావి, ప్రముఖ న్యాయవాది కుసుమ పాండురాజా గారు ప్రతి సంచికలో అందజేస్తారు.

'దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్' కొనసాగుతుంది కాని ప్రచురింటం లేదు

ప్రియమైన పాఠకులకు,

దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్ శీర్షికకు అసంఖ్యాకంగా ఫిర్యాదులు వస్తున్నందున ప్రచురించటం కుదరడం లేదు. ఇక నుండి దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్ శీర్షికకు పంపించే ఫిర్యాదులను దళిత కమెండో లీగల్ అడ్వయిజర్ కుసుమ పాండురాజా గారు పరిశీలించి సంబంధిత అధికారులకు దళిత కమెండో తరుపున పంపించటానికి ఏర్పాట్లు చేశారు. కాబట్టి దళిత న్యాయస్థానం కొనసాగుతుంది కాని పత్రికలో ప్రచురించటం లేదు. పాఠకులు గమనించి, ఫిర్యాదులు యధావిధంగా పంపించగలరు.

-ఎడిటర్

దళిత శాస్త్రవేత్త ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు

(24వ పేజీ తరువాయి) 1983లో కరవును హెచ్చరించే పద్ధతులను, 1984లో క్షామాన్ని హెచ్చరించే పద్ధతులు మొదలగు ఆవిష్కరణలను కనిపెట్టారు. భూకంపాలను హెచ్చరించే జియోస్కోపు ప్రతిపాదనను 1987లో పార్లమెంటు సభ్యులు శ్రీ ఎ.జె.వి.బి.ఎం. రావుగారు కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మంత్రి గార్కి సమర్పించారు. కేంద్ర మంత్రులు (రాష్ట్రపతులు) శ్రీ కె.ఆర్.నారాయణన్ గారు ఈ జియోస్కోపును అభివృద్ధి చేయాల్సిందిగా కోరినారు. అంతేగాకుండా 1989లో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ హైకోర్టు వారు కూడా జియోస్కోపును ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వ విభాగాలను కోరటం జరిగింది.

1988-93 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య సమాజం - సైన్స్ - సంప్రదాయాల మధ్య మంచి అవగాహనా పరమైన సంబంధాల అభివృద్ధికై కృషి చేసాడు. వయోజన విద్య, సైన్సు ప్రాచుర్యానికై కృషి సల్పాడు. అంధ విశ్వాసాలను పోగొట్టి హేతుబద్ధమైన సమాజ జీవనశైలి నిర్మాణానికై కృషి చేసాడు. బయో ఫోర్‌కాస్ట్ ఫలితం (1990), మేజిక్ పెన్ను (1991), మేజిక్ రింగ్ (1991), చలిగాలులు (1992) వడగాల్పులు (1992) మొదలగు ఎన్నో విషయాలను కనిపెట్టాడు. 1991 ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మండలిలో భూ అయస్కాంత క్షేత్రం - వాతావరణం - ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల మధ్యగల సంబంధాలపై అధ్యయనం చేసాడు. తుఫానులు, వర్షాలు, చలిగాలులు, వడగాల్పులు, మొదలగు వాతావరణ మార్పులను హెచ్చరించే ఇతని పద్ధతులను ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా జి.ఎం.సి. బాలయోగి వంటి ప్రముఖులు ఎన్నో నివేదికలను భారత వాతావరణ శాఖకు పంపటం జరిగింది. ఇతను కనిపెట్టిన అనేక పరికరాలు, సిద్ధాంతాలు 1991-2003 సంవత్సరాలలో ఇన్‌స్పైన్ ఇంటెలిజెన్స్, సైన్సు ప్రమోషన్, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వంటి ఎన్నో పత్రికలలో ప్రచురితం అయ్యాయి. అంతేగాకుండా 1993-94 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య తుఫానులు వర్షాలు వంటి వాతావరణ మార్పులను హెచ్చరించే వెదర్ జెనిటిక్ సైకిల్ (1993) వెదర్ లూనార్ సైకిల్ (1993) వడగండ్ల వానలు, పెనుగాలులను హెచ్చరించే ఎన్నో పద్ధతులు కనిపెట్టాడు. ఈ వైజ్ఞానిక పరిశోధనలపై కేబినెట్ సెక్రటరీయేట్‌కు కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక విభాగానికి ఒక నివేదిక 1994లో పంపటం జరిగింది.

1995-96లో భారత వాతావరణ శాఖకు, లోకసభ సెక్రటరీయేట్ ద్వారా దేశంలోని ప్రముఖులందరికి జాతీయ వాతావరణ హెచ్చరిక విధానమును, సమర్పించడమైనది. 1995లో ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం వాతావరణ విభాగము వారి సహకారముతో వాతావరణ క్యాలెండరును రూపకల్పన చేయుటానికి కృషి చేయడం జరిగింది. 2001-2002 సంవత్సరాలలో కిసాన్ వరల్డ్, న్యూ స్వతంత్ర టైమ్స్ వంటి ఎన్నో పత్రికలలో ఎన్నో వైజ్ఞానిక ఆవిష్కరణలు ప్రచురితం అయ్యాయి.

ఈ శాస్త్రవేత్త కనుగొన్న ఎన్నో వైజ్ఞానిక విశేషాలను సంక్షిప్తంగా వచ్చే సంచికలలో దళిత ప్రపంచానికి తెలియచేయడం జరుగుతుంది.

-జె.దీన్‌దయాళ్, హైదరాబాద్

[illegible] 13-10-2003

భవిష్యత్ వ్యూహానికి బాటవేసే వర్షపాత గణాంక విశ్లేషణ

వ(క)రుణామయం

మహా వాతావరణ వలయంలో సాగుతున్న వైఎస్ పాలన

(టి. ఉదయవర్లు)

హైదరాబాద్, అక్టోబర్ 3: ముఖ్యమంత్రి డాక్టర్ వై.ఎస్. రాజశేఖర రెడ్డి చెప్పినట్టు రాష్ట్రంలో దేవుని పాలన సాగుతున్నదా? లేదా ఆర్థిక శాఖ మంత్రి కె. రోశయ్య అభివర్ణించినట్టు వరుణదేవుడు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీలో చేరాడో? లేదో కాని వైఎస్ఆర్ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చినప్పటి నుంచి సమృద్ధిగా వర్షాలు కురిసి రాష్ట్రం సస్యశ్యామలమైంది.

గత తొమ్మిది సంవత్సరాల్లో నారా చంద్రబాబు నాయుడు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉన్నన్ని నాళ్ళు సక్రమంగా వర్షాలు లేక రాష్ట్రం కరవు కాటకాలకు నిలయమైపోయింది.

ఈ పరిస్థితులకు కారణం దేవుడో, మానవుడో కాదన్న విషయం లోకజ్ఞానం ఉన్నవారందరికీ తెలిసిందే. అయితే ఈ శీతోష్ణస్థితి వర్షపాతం వెనుక గల కారణాలను ఇటీవల వాతావరణ శాస్త్రజ్ఞుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధర రావు అధ్యయనం చేసి ఫలితాలను వెల్లడించారు.

దాని ప్రకారం రాష్ట్రంలో మూడు రకాల మహా వాతావరణ వలయాలు ఉండగా, అదృష్టవశాత్తు డాక్టర్ వైఎస్ రాజశేఖర రెడ్డి పాలనాకాలం సాధారణ వర్షాల మహా వాతావరణ వలయంలో కొనసాగడం వల్ల మంచి వర్షాలు పడి పంటలు చక్కగా పండుతున్నట్టు విశ్లేషకుల పరిశోధన స్పష్టంచేసింది.

ఈ మూడు రకాల వాతావరణ వలయాల్లో అనేకమైన ఉప వలయాలు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. కొన్నిసార్లు రుతు పవనాలు రాష్ట్రానికి దగ్గరగా తూర్పు దిశలో ప్రయాణిస్తాయి. మరి కొన్ని సార్లు రాష్ట్రానికి దూరంగా పడమటి వైపునకు జరిగి ప్రయాణిస్తాయి. అంతే కాకుండా ఇవి ఆరోహణ, అవరోహణ దిశల్లో ప్రయాణిస్తాయి.

జూన్, జూలై, ఆగస్టు, సెప్టెంబర్ మాసాల్లో ఒక్కొక్కటిగా విడిచిపెడుతూ ప్రయాణిస్తాయి. మరి కొన్ని సార్లు ఈ మాసాల ముందుకు చొచ్చుకొని ప్రయాణిస్తాయి. తిరిగి ఇదే యథాతథ పరిస్థితి 14 సంవత్సరాల కొకసారి పునరావృతమవుతుంది.

ఇంకా మన రాష్ట్ర వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులకు సంబంధించి మరెన్నో కీలకమైన రహస్యాలున్నాయి. ఈ కారణాల వల్లనే కొన్ని సార్లు కరవు కాటకాలు, మరికొన్ని సార్లు భారీ వర్షాలు, ▷ *మిగతా 6వ పేజీలో...*

పోస్టింగ్ తీసుకున్న అవినీతి అధికారిని ప్రాధాన్యతలేని పదవిలో నియమించాలని, ఏసిబి నిజానిజాలు నిర్ధారణ అయ్యేవరకు అందించిన పదోన్నతి వర్తించవని ఆదేశాలు జారీ చేయడం గమనార్హం.

కొసమెరుపు

'తాచెడ్డ కోతి వనమెల్ల చెరిచిందన్న' సామెత లాగా రెవెన్యూ కార్యదర్శి తొందరపాటు చర్యల వల్ల, అవినీతి అధికారి నిర్వాకం మూలంగా నీతి, నిజాయితీలు కలిగిన అధికారుల పదోన్నతులకు సైతం బ్రేక్ పడింది.

వ(క)రుణామయం

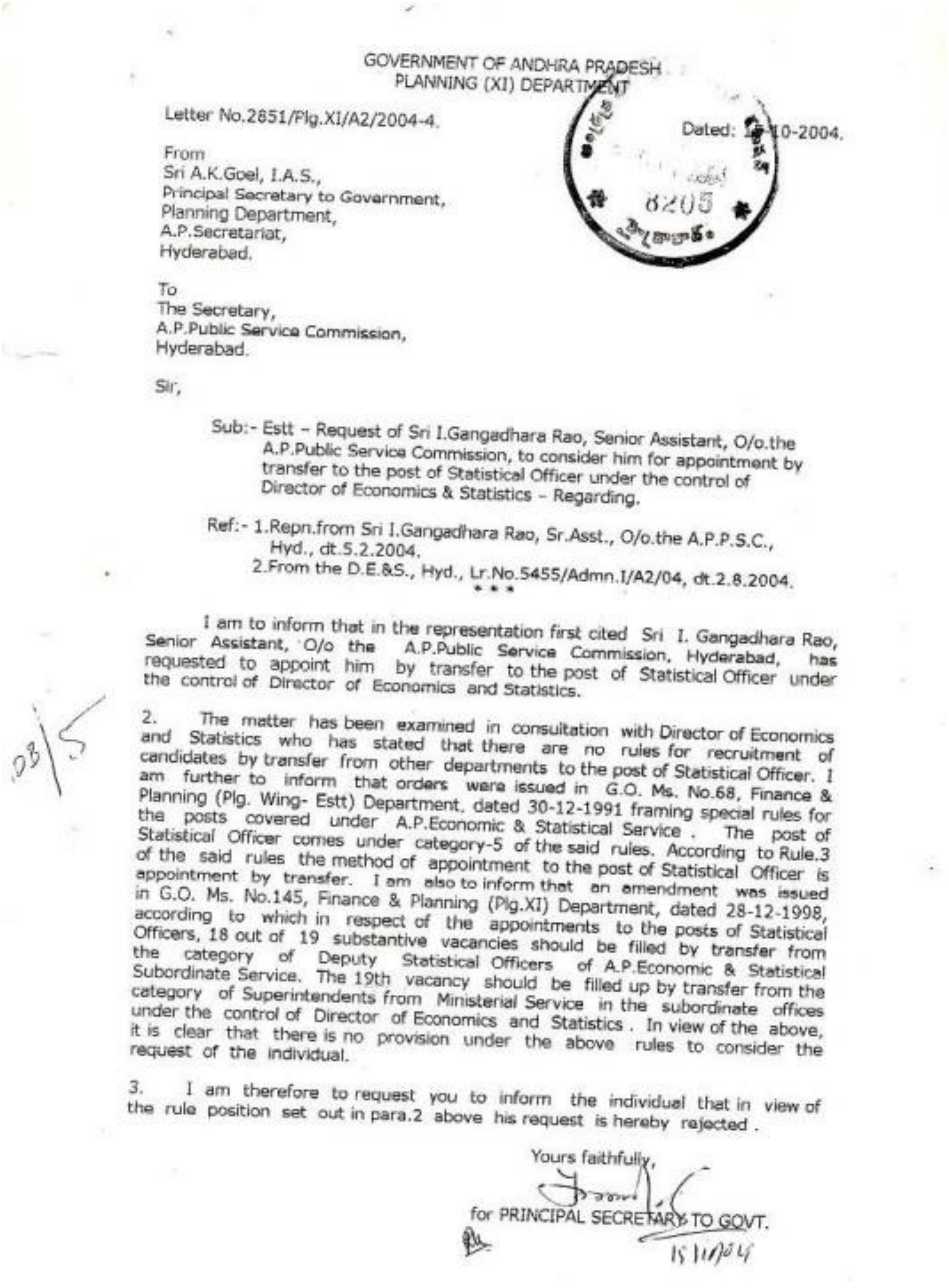
(మొదటి పేజీ తరువాయి)

వరదలు, ఇంకా కొన్నిసార్లు వడగండ్ల వానలు, తుపానులు రాష్ట్రాన్ని ముంచెత్తుతున్నాయి.

ఈ నేపథ్యంలో పరిశీలిస్తే 1920 1965 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య కాలంలో రాష్ట్రాన్ని సాధారణ వర్షాల మహా వాతావరణ వలయం ఆవరించింది. ఈ తరుణంలో రుతు పవనాలు జూన్, జూలై, ఆగస్టు, సెప్టెంబర్ నెలల్లో సమానంగా విస్తరించి ప్రయాణించడం వల్ల రాష్ట్రంలో సాధారణ స్థాయిలో వర్షాలు కురిశాయి.

పోతే, కరవు కాటకాల మహా వాతావరణ వలయం 1965 నుంచి మొదలై ప్రస్తుతం చివరి అంకంలో ఉంది. ఈ కాలంలో రుతు పవనాలు జూన్, జూలై, ఆగస్టు, సెప్టెంబర్ మాసాలను విడిచి పడమటి దిశగా జరిగి ప్రయాణించడం వల్ల రాష్ట్రంలో తరచు వర్షాభావ పరిస్థితులు, కరవు కాటకాలు ఏర్పడ్డాయి.

భారీ వర్షాలు, వరదల మహా వాతావరణ వలయం సుమారు 130 సంవత్సరాల క్రితం రాష్ట్రంలో సంభవించింది. 1875 నుంచి 1920 సంవత్సరాల మధ్యకాలంలో దాని ప్రభావం చూపింది. తిరిగి 2010 2055 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య కాలంలో ప్రవేశించే అవకాశం ఉంది. ఈ తరుణంలో రుతు పవనాల తూర్పు దిశగా రాష్ట్రం మీదుగా జూన్, జూలై, ఆగస్టు, సెప్టెంబర్ నెలల గుండా ప్రయాణించిన ఫలితంగా భారీ వర్షాలు, వరదలు, జల ప్రళయాలు సంభవించే అవకాశం ఉంది.



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
PLANNING (XI) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.2851/Plg.XI/A2/2004-4.

Dated: 1[illegible]-10-2004.

8205

From
Sri A.K.Goel, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
A.P.Secretariat,
Hyderabad.

To
The Secretary,
A.P.Public Service Commission,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub:- Estt – Request of Sri I.Gangadhara Rao, Senior Assistant, O/o.the A.P.Public Service Commission, to consider him for appointment by transfer to the post of Statistical Officer under the control of Director of Economics & Statistics – Regarding.

Ref:- 1.Repn.from Sri I.Gangadhara Rao, Sr.Asst., O/o.the A.P.P.S.C., Hyd., dt.5.2.2004.
2.From the D.E.&S., Hyd., Lr.No.5455/Admn.I/A2/04, dt.2.8.2004.

* * *

I am to inform that in the representation first cited Sri I. Gangadhara Rao, Senior Assistant, O/o the A.P.Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, has requested to appoint him by transfer to the post of Statistical Officer under the control of Director of Economics and Statistics.

03/5

2. The matter has been examined in consultation with Director of Economics and Statistics who has stated that there are no rules for recruitment of candidates by transfer from other departments to the post of Statistical Officer. I am further to inform that orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No.68, Finance & Planning (Plg. Wing- Estt) Department, dated 30-12-1991 framing special rules for the posts covered under A.P.Economic & Statistical Service . The post of Statistical Officer comes under category-5 of the said rules. According to Rule.3 of the said rules the method of appointment to the post of Statistical Officer is appointment by transfer. I am also to inform that an amendment was issued in G.O. Ms. No.145, Finance & Planning (Plg.XI) Department, dated 28-12-1998, according to which in respect of the appointments to the posts of Statistical Officers, 18 out of 19 substantive vacancies should be filled by transfer from the category of Deputy Statistical Officers of A.P.Economic & Statistical Subordinate Service. The 19th vacancy should be filled up by transfer from the category of Superintendents from Ministerial Service in the subordinate offices under the control of Director of Economics and Statistics . In view of the above, it is clear that there is no provision under the above rules to consider the request of the individual.

3. I am therefore to request you to inform the individual that in view of the rule position set out in para.2 above his request is hereby rejected .

Yours faithfully,

for PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVT.

15/11/04

725-

ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION::HYDERABAD

MEMO.NO:558/ADB/2/2003, DATED:2-2-2005

SUB:- Estt. - APPSC - Filing of a writ petition by Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o. the APPSC., Hyderabad - Advisery Memo - Issued.

REF:- 1) His proposal dt:19-4-2003.
2) Commn's Lr.No:558/ADB/2/2003,dt:25-4-2003.
3) His petition dt:5-1-2005.

oo 0 oo

Whereas, in the reference 3rd cited, Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o.the A.P.Public Service Commission, Hyderabad has informed that he is filing a writ petition in the Hon'ble A.P.High Court, seeking direction to the Government for implementation of his proposal, which has been forwarded to the Government vide reference 2nd cited.

2) Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o. the APPSC., Hyderabad is hereby advised to follow scrupulously the A.P.Civil Services (Conduct) Rules,1964 issued in G.O.Ms.No:468, G.A.(Ser.C) Department,dt:17-4-64. Any violation of these Rules will be viewed seriously and onus will be on him.

3) The receipt of this memo should be acknowledged.

Sd/- ADHAR SINHA,IAS.,
SECRETARY

To

Sri I.Gangadhar Rao,
Asst.Section Officer,
O/o.the A.P.P.S.C.,
Hyderabad.

// f.b.o. //

SUPERINTENDENT

3/2

. . .

Petition dismissed.

Sd/- L. SUBBALAKSHMI
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

// TRUE COPY //

SECTION OFFICER

To

1. The Principal Secretary, Finance and Planning, Secretariat, Hyderabad.
2. The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.
3. 2 CCs to the Govt. Pleader for General Administration Department, High Court Buildings, Hyderabad (OUT).
4. 2 CD copies.
5. One CC to Mr P Jagadish Chandra Prasad, Advocate (OPUC).

AB

I. Gangadhara Rao
Asst. Section Officer
A P Public Service commission
Hyderabad

The Secretary
Department of Science & Technology
Ministry of Science & Technology
Government of India
New Delhi

Through : The Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,
Hyderabad

Sir,

Sub: Project Proposal "SCALE & GEOSCOPE" for Combating natural calamatics – requested for establishment & implementation in the services of the nation – reg.

Ref
1. Letter No.1162/ADB/2/94 dated 19-5-1994 from the Secretary, APPSC, Hyderabad to the Cabinet Secretary, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. U.O.No. 1281/94-CA-V dated 7-7-1994 of the Director, Cabinet Secretariat, Rastrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. D.O.No.NMRF/SKM/30/94 dated 17-8-1994 of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi.

1. I, Gangadhara Rao Irlapati S/o Pullaiah working as an Asst. Section Officer in APPSC, Hyderabad submitting the Project Proposal for your kind consideration.
2. I am a Scientist with an ideal to serve the country through scientific researches. Myself and my Research associate in a combined effort have formulated a project consisting hundreds & thousands of multiple processes for forecast of all natural calamities like season disorders, monsoon failures, droughts, cyclones, Time & Location investigations of Low pressure systems, Hail rains, Lightnings & thunder storms, Heavy rains & floods, Earth Quakes & Tsunamies, Heat Waves, Cold winds, rainfall positions etc. with the help of the unit.
3. I am submitting the project report for your kind consideration. Kindly accept my offers and implement the project. The Government may appoint any personnel to carryout scientific investigations of the project. However, if my services are required in this regard. I may be appointed for this work by transfer in lien period to carryout the scientific investigations since I desire to work as a scientist and also to serve the nation.

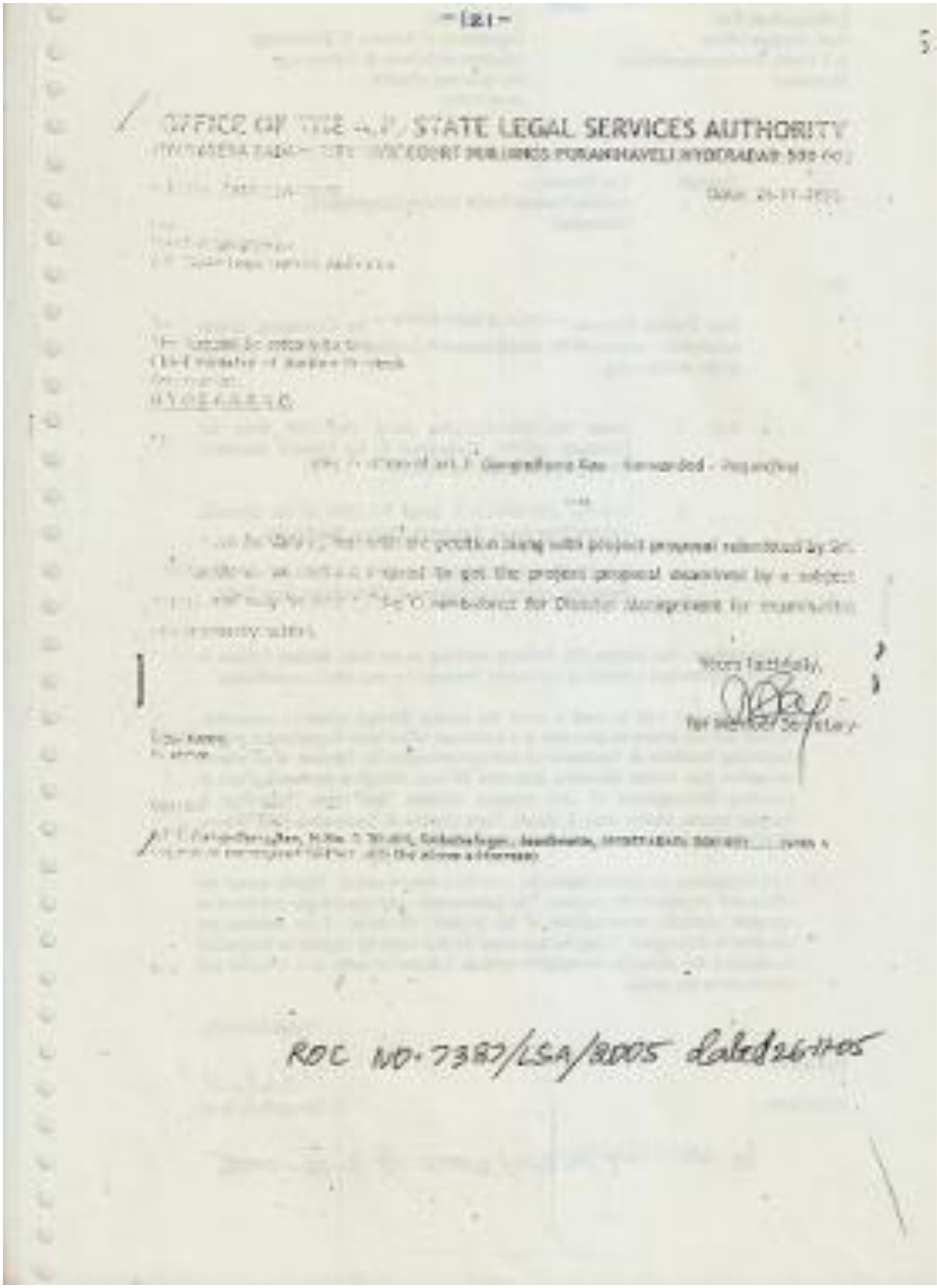
Yours faithfully,

Hyderabad

13.10.2005

Irlapati
(I. Gangadhara Rao)

Br No. 1164/ADB/2) 2005 dt 2-12-2005



- 121 -

OFFICE OF THE A.P. STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
[illegible] CITY CIVIL COURT BUILDINGS PURANAHAVELI HYDERABAD 500 002

[illegible] Date: 26-11-2005

From
Member Secretary
A.P. State Legal Services Authority

To
The Principal Secretary to the
Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh
Secretariat
HYDERABAD.

Sir,

Sub: [illegible] Comprehensive Plan - Forwarded - Regarding

I am to [illegible] herewith the petition along with project proposal submitted by Sri. [illegible] requested to get the project proposal examined by a subject [illegible] Commissioner for Disaster Management for examination [illegible] necessary action.

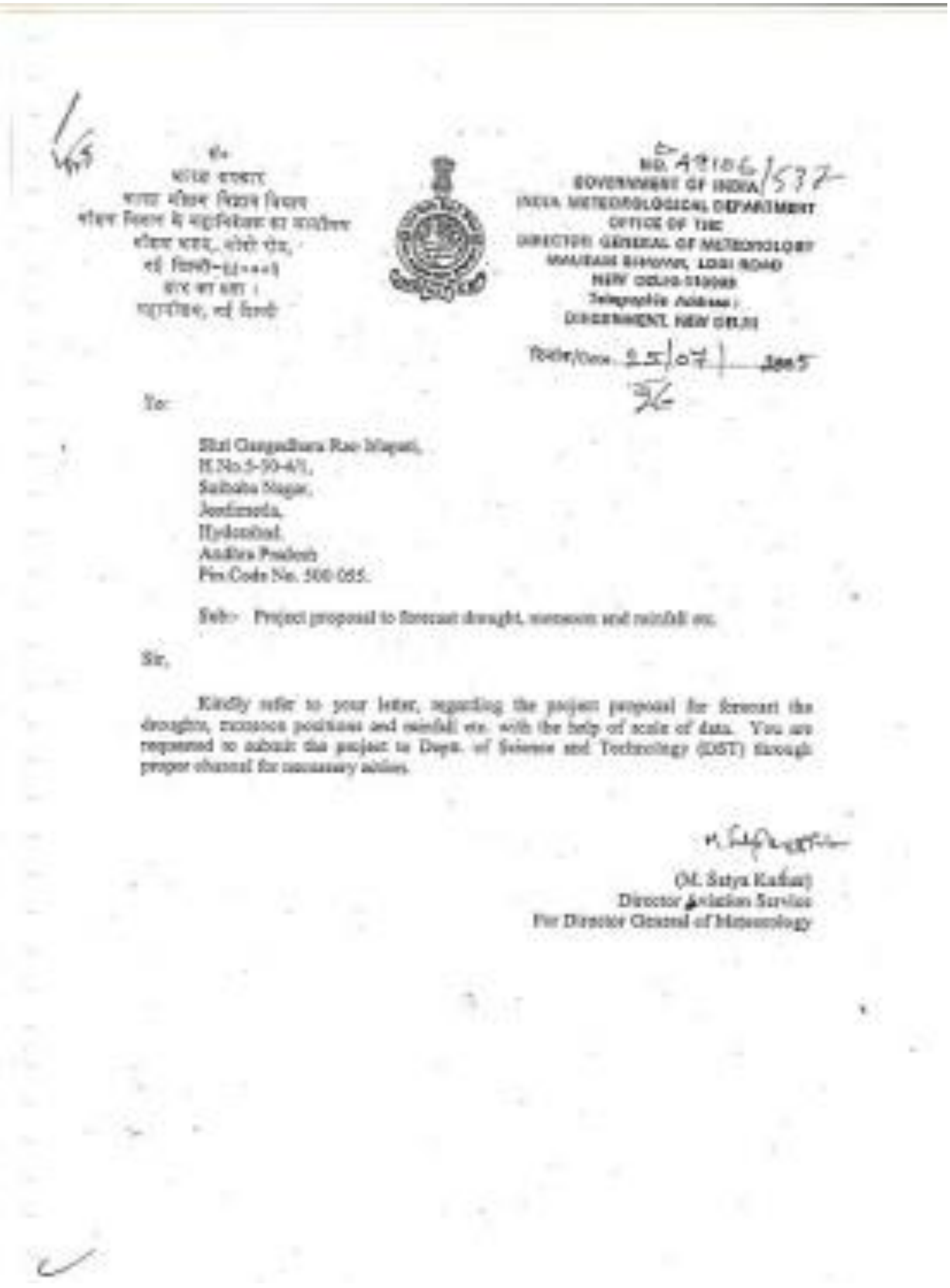
Yours faithfully,

for Member Secretary

Copy to
[illegible]

Sri. [illegible] HYDERABAD [illegible] with the above a [illegible]

ROC NO. 7387/LSA/2005 dated 26-11-05



भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड,
नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता :
मौसमविज्ञान, नई दिल्ली

NO. 42106/537
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address :
DIRGENMENT, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

To:

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh
Pin Code No. 500 055.

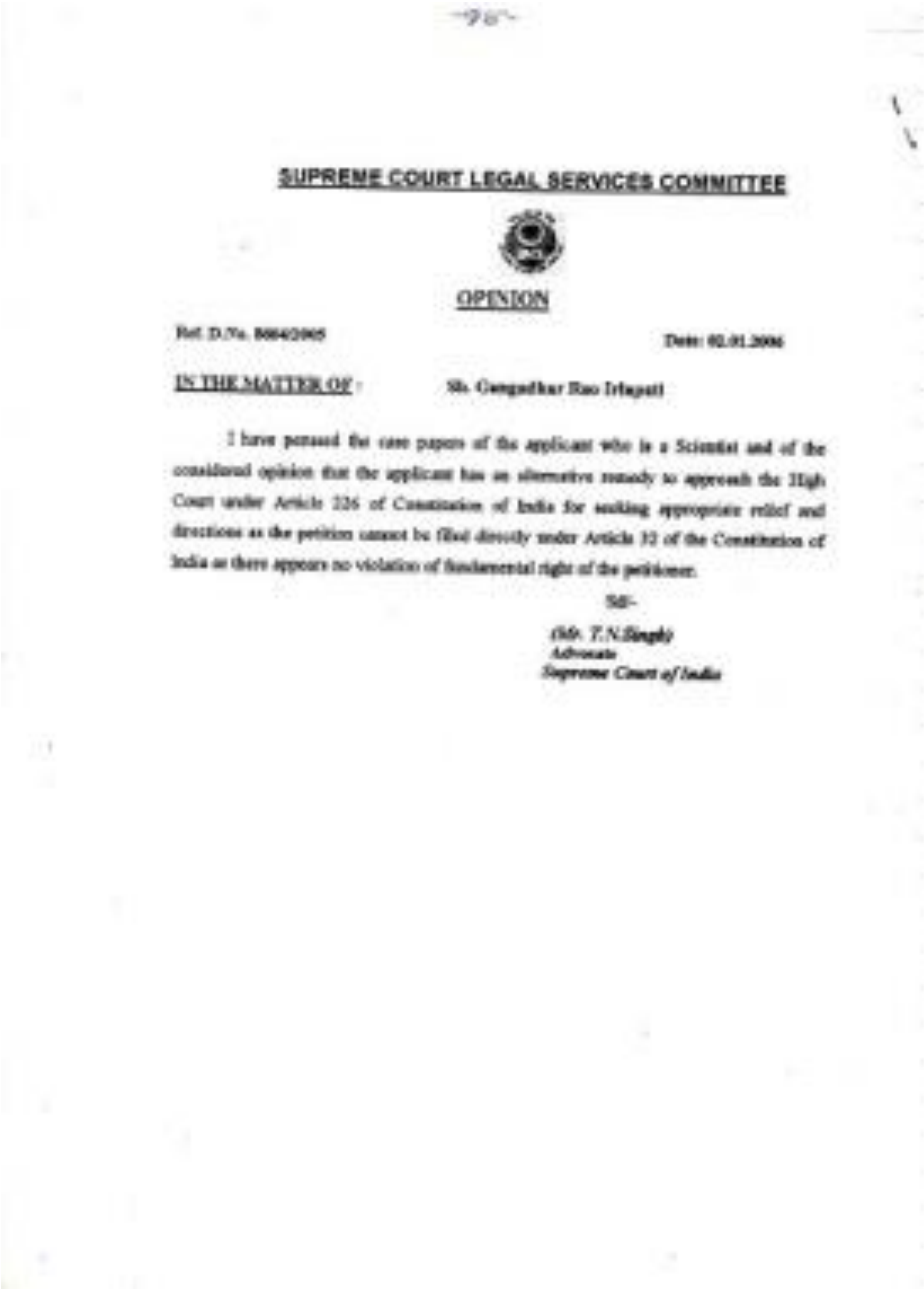
Sub:- Project proposal to forecast drought, monsoon and rainfall etc.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter, regarding the project proposal for forecast the droughts, monsoon positions and rainfall etc. with the help of scale of data. You are requested to submit the project to Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST) through proper channel for necessary action.

M. Satya Kumar

(M. Satya Kumar)
Director Aviation Service
For Director General of Meteorology



-70-

SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPINION

Ref. D.No. 8884/2005

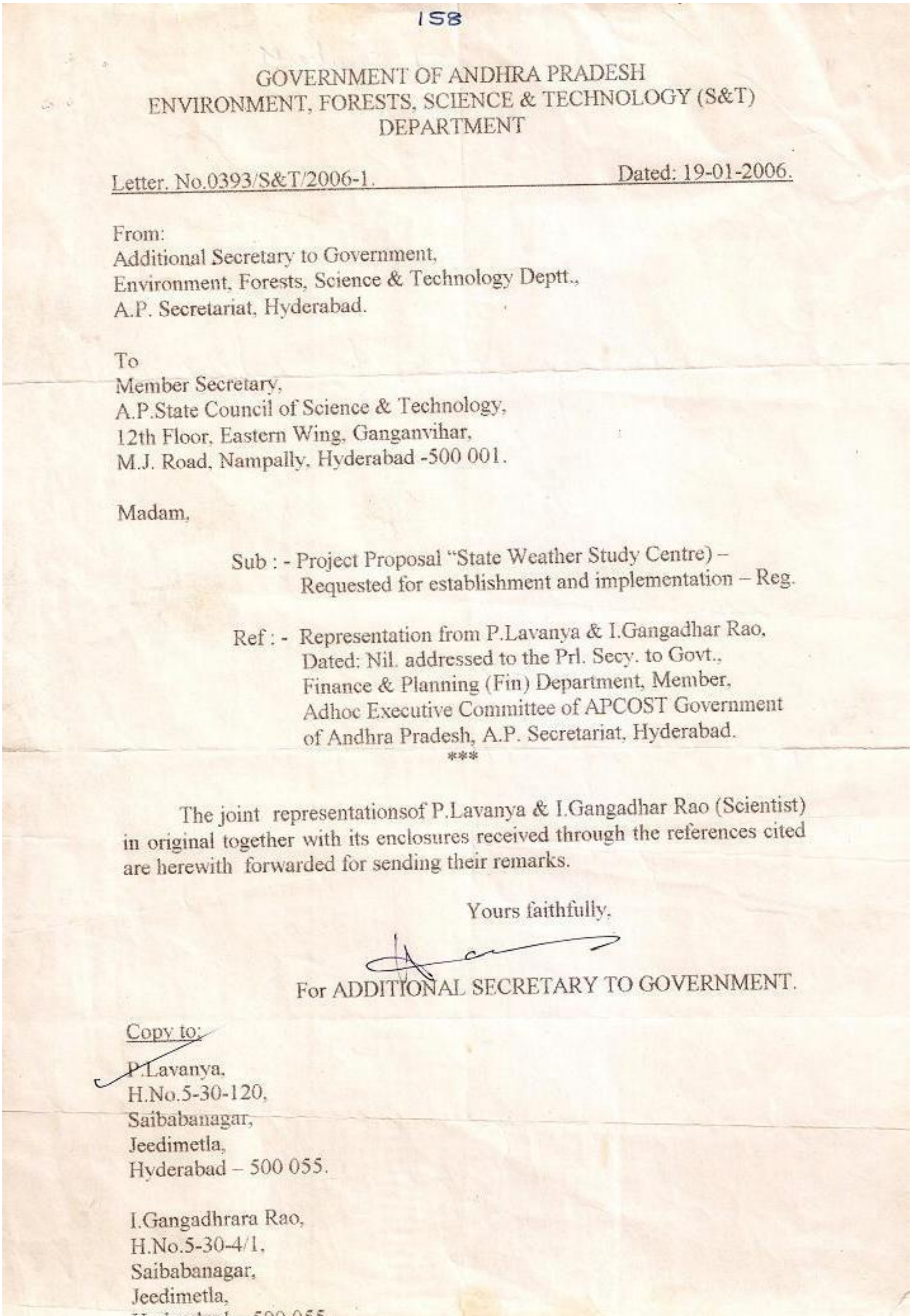
Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF : Sh. Gangadhar Rao Irlapati

I have perused the case papers of the applicant who is a Scientist and of the considered opinion that the applicant has an alternative remedy to approach the High Court under Article 226 of Constitution of India for seeking appropriate relief and directions as the petition cannot be filed directly under Article 32 of the Constitution of India as there appears no violation of fundamental right of the petitioner.

Sd/-

(Mr. T.N.Singh)
Advocate
Supreme Court of India



158

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
DEPARTMENT

Letter. No.0393/S&T/2006-1. Dated: 19-01-2006.

From:
Additional Secretary to Government,
Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Deptt.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

To
Member Secretary,
A.P.State Council of Science & Technology,
12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Ganganvihar,
M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad -500 001.

Madam,

Sub : - Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre) – Requested for establishment and implementation – Reg.

Ref : - Representation from P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao, Dated: Nil. addressed to the Prl. Secy. to Govt., Finance & Planning (Fin) Department, Member, Adhoc Executive Committee of APCOST Government of Andhra Pradesh, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

***

The joint representationsof P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao (Scientist) in original together with its enclosures received through the references cited are herewith forwarded for sending their remarks.

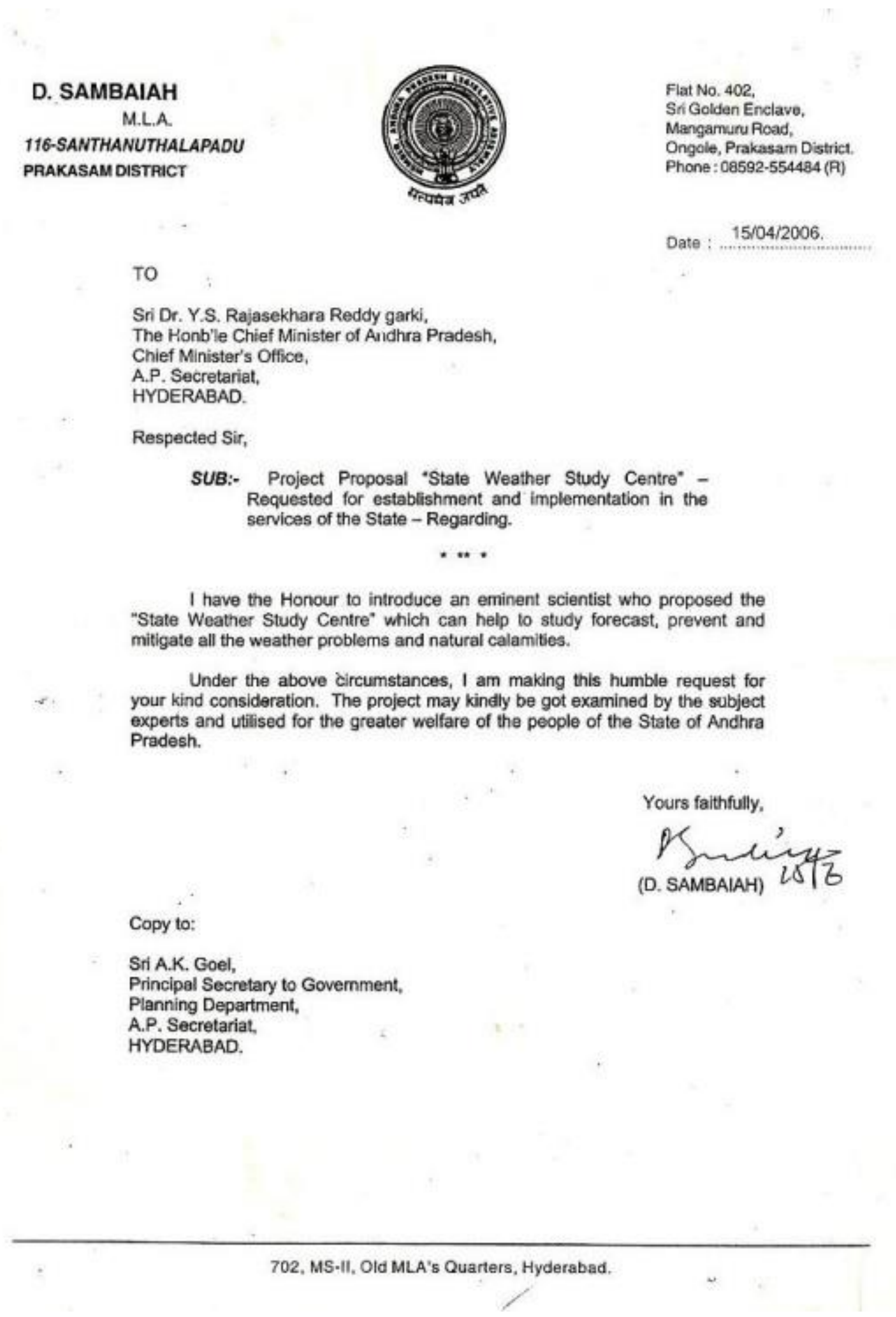
Yours faithfully,

For ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copy to:

P.Lavanya,
H.No.5-30-120,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad – 500 055.

I.Gangadhrara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,



D. SAMBAIAH
M.L.A.
116-SANTHANUTHALAPADU
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

Flat No. 402,
Sri Golden Enclave,
Mangamuru Road,
Ongole, Prakasam District.
Phone : 08592-554484 (R)

Date : 15/04/2006.

TO

Sri Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy garki,
The Honb'le Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh,
Chief Minister's Office,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

Respected Sir,

SUB:- Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre" – Requested for establishment and implementation in the services of the State – Regarding.

* ** *

I have the Honour to introduce an eminent scientist who proposed the "State Weather Study Centre" which can help to study forecast, prevent and mitigate all the weather problems and natural calamities.

Under the above circumstances, I am making this humble request for your kind consideration. The project may kindly be got examined by the subject experts and utilised for the greater welfare of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

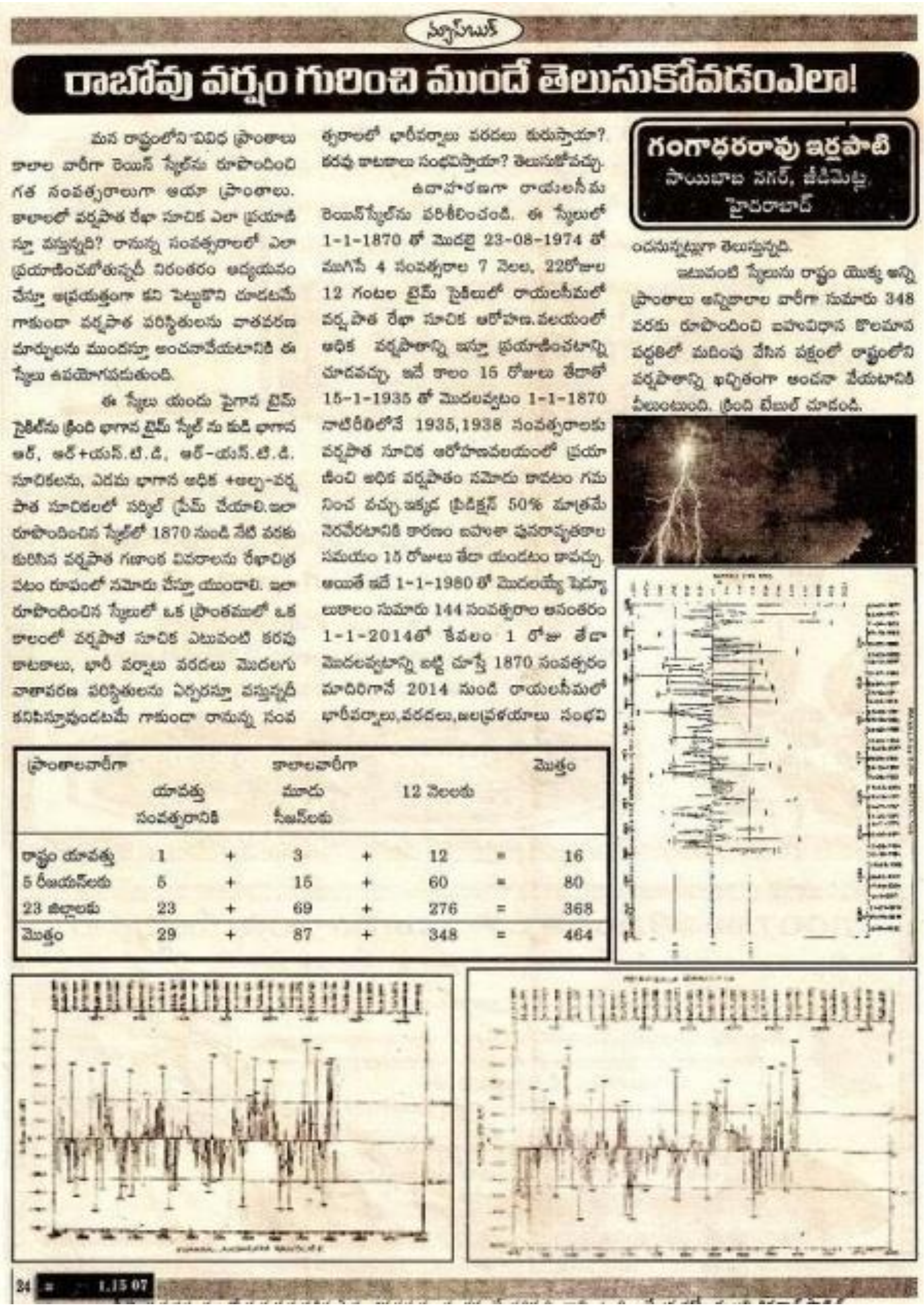
Yours faithfully,

(D. SAMBAIAH) 28/6

Copy to:

Sri A.K. Goel,
Principal Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

702, MS-II, Old MLA's Quarters, Hyderabad.



రాబోవు వర్షం గురించి ముందే తెలుసుకోవడంఎలా!

గంగాధరరావు ఇర్లపాటి
సాయిబాబ నగర్, జీడిమెట్ల,
హైదరాబాద్

మన రాష్ట్రంలోని వివిధ ప్రాంతాలు కాలాల వారీగా రెయిన్ స్కేల్‌ను రూపొందించి గత సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆయా ప్రాంతాలు. కాలాలలో వర్షపాత రేఖా సూచిక ఎలా ప్రయాణిస్తూ వస్తున్నది? రానున్న సంవత్సరాలలో ఎలా ప్రయాణించబోతున్నదీ నిరంతరం అధ్యయనం చేస్తూ అప్రయత్నంగా కని పెట్టుకొని చూడటమే గాకుండా వర్షపాత పరిస్థితులను వాతవరణ మార్పులను ముందస్తు అంచనావేయటానికి ఈ స్కేలు ఉపయోగపడుతుంది.

ఈ స్కేలు యందు పైగాన టైమ్ సైకిల్‌ను క్రింది భాగాన టైమ్ స్కేల్ ను కుడి భాగాన ఆర్, ఆర్+యస్.టి.డి, ఆర్-యస్.టి.డి. సూచికలను, ఎడమ భాగాన అధిక +అల్ప-వర్షపాత సూచికలలో సర్కిల్ ఫ్రేమ్ చేయాలి.ఇలా రూపొందించిన స్కేల్‌లో 1870 నుండి నేటి వరకు కురిసిన వర్షపాత గణాంక వివరాలను రేఖాచిత్రపటం రూపంలో నమోదు చేస్తూ యుండాలి. ఇలా రూపొందించిన స్కేలులో ఒక ప్రాంతములో ఒక కాలంలో వర్షపాత సూచిక ఎటువంటి కరవు కాటకాలు, భారీ వర్షాలు వరదలు మొదలగు వాతావరణ పరిస్థితులను ఏర్పరుస్తూ వస్తున్నదీ కనిపిస్తూవుండటమే గాకుండా రానున్న సంవత్సరాలలో భారీవర్షాలు వరదలు కురుస్తాయా? కరవు కాటకాలు సంభవిస్తాయా? తెలుసుకోవచ్చు.

ఉదాహరణగా రాయలసీమ రెయిన్‌స్కేల్‌ను పరిశీలించండి. ఈ స్కేలులో 1-1-1870 తో మొదలై 23-08-1974 తో ముగిసే 4 సంవత్సరాల 7 నెలల, 22రోజుల 12 గంటల టైమ్ సైకిలులో రాయలసీమలో వర్షపాత రేఖా సూచిక ఆరోహణ.వలయంలో అధిక వర్షపాతాన్ని ఇస్తూ ప్రయాణించటాన్ని చూడవచ్చు. ఇదే కాలం 15 రోజులు తేడాతో 15-1-1935 తో మొదలవ్వటం 1-1-1870 నాటిరీతిలోనే 1935,1938 సంవత్సరాలకు వర్షపాత సూచిక ఆరోహణవలయంలో ప్రయాణించి అధిక వర్షపాతం నమోదు కావటం గమనించ వచ్చు.ఇక్కడ ప్రిడిక్షన్ 50% మాత్రమే నెరవేరటానికి కారణం బహుశా పునరావృతకాల సమయం 15 రోజులు తేడా యుండటం కావచ్చు. అయితే ఇదే 1-1-1980 తో మొదలయ్యే షెడ్యూలుకాలం సుమారు 144 సంవత్సరాల అనంతరం 1-1-2014తో కేవలం 1 రోజు తేడా మొదలవ్వటాన్ని బట్టి చూస్తే 1870 సంవత్సరం మాదిరిగానే 2014 నుండి రాయలసీమలో భారీవర్షాలు,వరదలు,జలప్రళయాలు సంభవించనున్నట్లుగా తెలుస్తున్నది.

ఇటువంటి స్కేలును రాష్ట్రం యొక్క అన్ని ప్రాంతాలు అన్నికాలాల వారీగా సుమారు 348 వరకు రూపొందించి బహువిధాన కొలమాన పద్ధతిలో మదింపు వేసిన పక్షంలో రాష్ట్రంలోని వర్షపాతాన్ని ఖచ్చితంగా అంచనా వేయటానికి వీలుంటుంది. క్రింది టేబుల్ చూడండి.

ప్రాంతాలవారీగా			కాలాలవారీగా				మొత్తం
	యావత్తు సంవత్సరానికి		మూడు సీజన్‌లకు		12 నెలలకు		
రాష్ట్రం యావత్తు	1	+	3	+	12	=	16
5 రీజియన్‌లకు	5	+	15	+	60	=	80
23 జిల్లాలకు	23	+	69	+	276	=	368
మొత్తం	29	+	87	+	348	=	464

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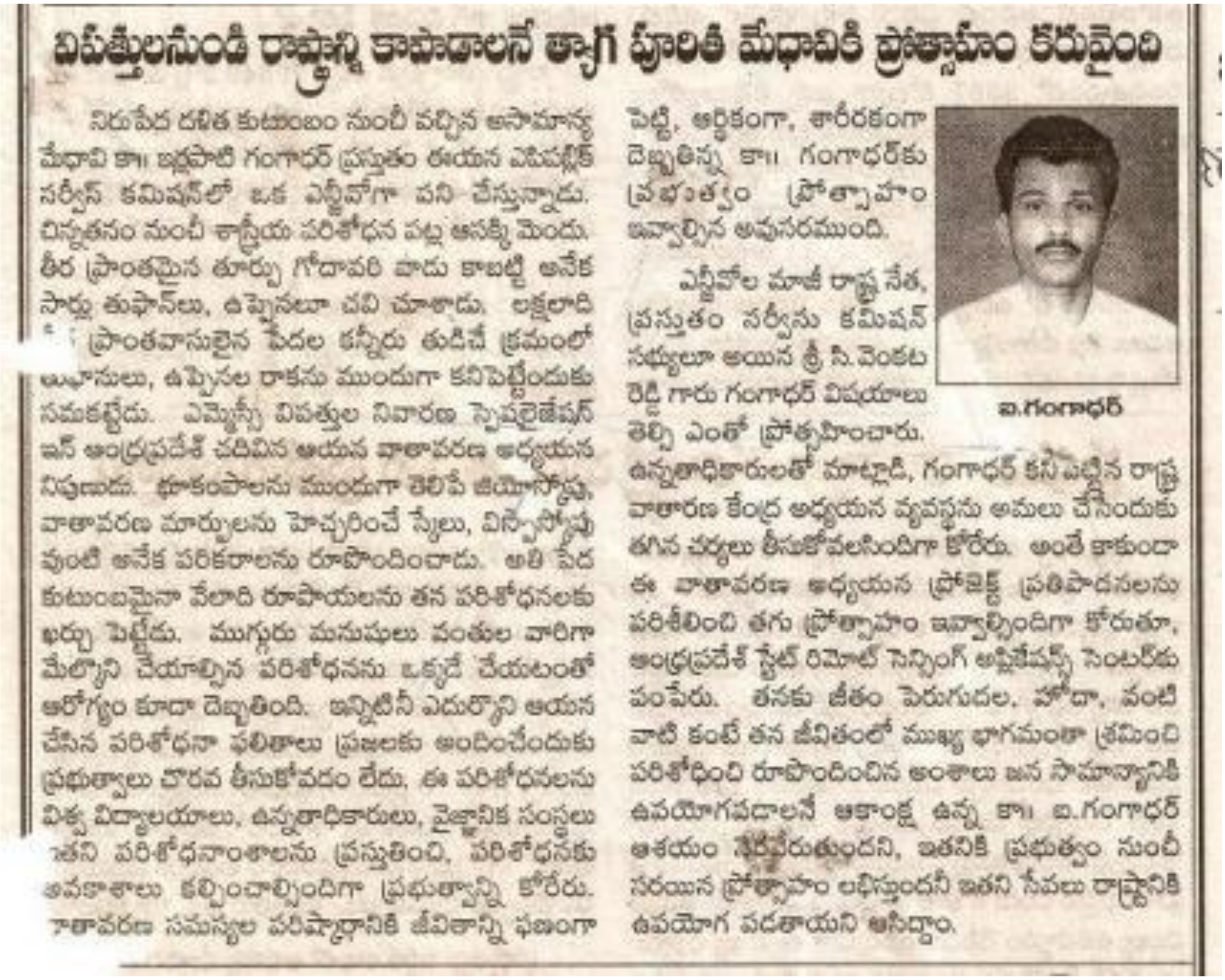
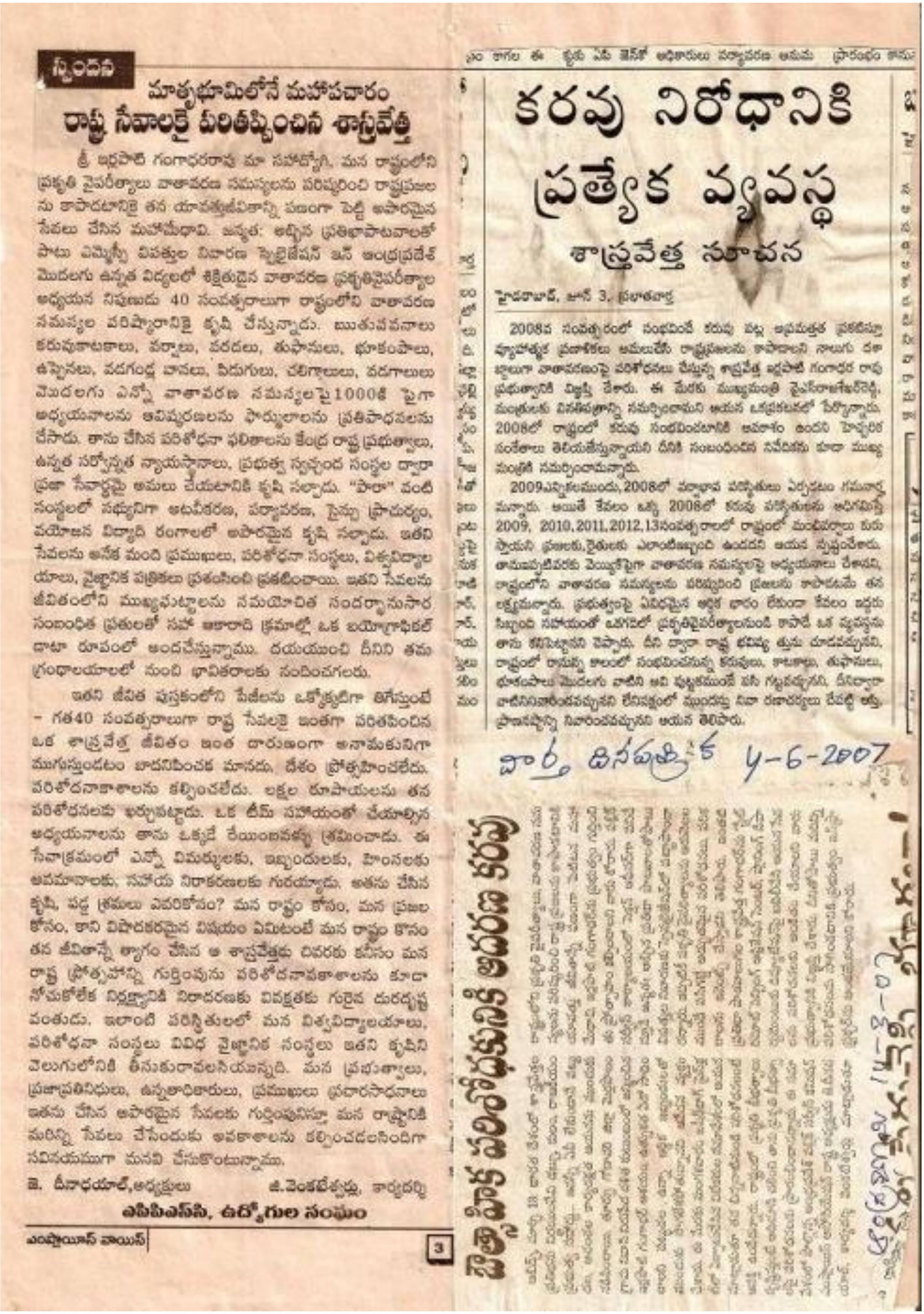


విపత్తులనుండి రాష్ట్రాన్ని కాపాడాలనే త్యాగ పూరిత మేధావికి ప్రోత్సాహం కరువైంది

నిరుపేద దళిత కుటుంబం నుంచీ వచ్చిన అసామాన్య మేధావి డా॥ ఇళ్లపాటి గంగాధర్ ప్రస్తుతం ఈయన ఏపీపబ్లిక్ సర్వీస్ కమిషన్‌లో ఒక ఎన్జీవోగా పని చేస్తున్నాడు. చిన్నతనం నుంచీ శాస్త్రీయ పరిశోధన పట్ల ఆసక్తి మెండు. తీర ప్రాంతమైన తూర్పు గోదావరి వాడు కాబట్టి అనేక సార్లు తుఫాన్‌లు, ఉప్పెనలూ చవి చూశాడు. లక్షలాది [illegible] ప్రాంతవాసులైన పేదల కన్నీరు తుడిచే క్రమంలో తుఫానులు, ఉప్పెనల రాకను ముందుగా కనిపెట్టేందుకు సమకట్టేడు. ఎమ్మెస్సీ విపత్తుల నివారణ స్పెషలైజేషన్ ఇన్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ చదివిన ఆయన వాతావరణ అధ్యయన నిపుణుడు. భూకంపాలను ముందుగా తెలిపే జియోస్కోప్స్, వాతావరణ మార్పులను హెచ్చరించే స్కేలు, విన్సోస్కోప్ వుంటి అనేక పరికరాలను రూపొందించాడు. అతి పేద కుటుంబమైనా వేలాది రూపాయలను తన పరిశోధనలకు ఖర్చు పెట్టేడు. ముగ్గురు మనుషులు వంతుల వారిగా మేల్కొని చేయాల్సిన పరిశోధనను ఒక్కడే చేయటంతో ఆరోగ్యం కూడా దెబ్బతింది. అన్నిటినీ ఎదుర్కొని ఆయన చేసిన పరిశోధనా ఫలితాలు ప్రజలకు అందించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వాలు చొరవ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. ఈ పరిశోధనలను విశ్వ విద్యాలయాలు, ఉన్నతాధికారులు, వైజ్ఞానిక సంస్థలు ఇతని పరిశోధనాంశాలను ప్రస్తుతించి, పరిశోధనకు అవకాశాలు కల్పించాల్సిందిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరేరు. వాతావరణ సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికి జీవితాన్ని ఫణంగా పెట్టి, అర్థికంగా, శారీరకంగా దెబ్బతిన్న డా॥ గంగాధర్‌కు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వాల్సిన అవసరముంది.

ఐ.గంగాధర్

ఎన్జీవోల మాజీ రాష్ట్ర నేత, ప్రస్తుతం సర్వీసు కమిషన్ సభ్యులూ అయిన శ్రీ సి.వెంకట రెడ్డి గారు గంగాధర్ విషయాలు తెల్సి ఎంతో ప్రోత్సహించారు. ఉన్నతాధికారులతో మాట్లాడి, గంగాధర్ కనిపెట్టిన రాష్ట్ర వాతారణ కేంద్ర అధ్యయన వ్యవస్థను అమలు చేసేందుకు తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకోవలసిందిగా కోరేరు. అంతే కాకుండా ఈ వాతావరణ అధ్యయన ప్రోజెక్ట్ ప్రతిపాదనలను పరిశీలించి తగు ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వాల్సిందిగా కోరుతూ, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ స్టేట్ రిమోట్ సెన్సింగ్ అప్లికేషన్స్ సెంటర్‌కు పంపేరు. తనకు జీతం పెరుగుదల, హోదా, వంటి వాటి కంటే తన జీవితంలో ముఖ్య భాగమంతా శ్రమించి పరిశోధించి రూపొందించిన అంశాలు జన సామాన్యానికి ఉపయోగపడాలనే ఆకాంక్ష ఉన్న డా॥ ఐ.గంగాధర్ ఆశయం నెరవేరుతుందని, ఇతనికి ప్రభుత్వం నుంచీ సరయిన ప్రోత్సాహం లభిస్తుందనీ ఇతని సేవలు రాష్ట్రానికి ఉపయోగ పడతాయని ఆసిద్దాం.



స్పందన

మాతృభూమిలోనే మహోపచారం
రాష్ట్ర సేవాలకై పరితప్పించిన శాస్త్రవేత్త

శ్రీ ఇద్దపాటి గంగాధరరావు మా సహోద్యోగి. మన రాష్ట్రంలోని ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలు వాతావరణ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించి రాష్ట్రప్రజలను కాపాడటానికై తన యావజ్జీవితాన్ని పణంగా పెట్టి అపారమైన సేవలు చేసిన మహామేధావి. జన్మత: అబ్బిన ప్రతిభాపాటవాలతో పాటు ఎమ్మెస్సీ విపత్తుల నివారణ స్పెషలైజేషన్ ఇన్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మొదలగు ఉన్నత విద్యలలో శిక్షితుడైన వాతావరణ ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాల అధ్యయన నిపుణుడు 40 సంవత్సరాలుగా రాష్ట్రంలోని వాతావరణ సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికై కృషి చేస్తున్నాడు. ఋతుపవనాలు కరువుకాటకాలు, వర్షాలు, వరదలు, తుఫానులు, భూకంపాలు, ఉప్పెనలు, వడగండ్ల వానలు, పిడుగులు, చలిగాలులు, వడగాలులు మొదలగు ఎన్నో వాతావరణ సమస్యలపై 1000కి పైగా అధ్యయనాలను ఆవిష్కరణలను ఫార్ములాలను ప్రతిపాదనలను చేసాడు. తాను చేసిన పరిశోధనా ఫలితాలను కేంద్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు, ఉన్నత సర్వోన్నత న్యాయస్థానాలు, ప్రభుత్వ స్వచ్ఛంద సంస్థల ద్వారా ప్రజా సేవార్థమై అమలు చేయటానికి కృషి సల్పాడు. "పారా" వంటి సంస్థలలో సభ్యునిగా అటవీకరణ, పర్యావరణ, సైన్సు ప్రాచుర్యం, వయోజన విద్యాది రంగాలలో అపారమైన కృషి సల్పాడు. ఇతని సేవలను అనేక మంది ప్రముఖులు, పరిశోధనా సంస్థలు, విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలు, వైజ్ఞానిక పత్రికలు ప్రశంసించి ప్రకటించాయి. ఇతని సేవలను జీవితంలోని ముఖ్యఘట్టాలను సమయోచిత సందర్భానుసార సంబంధిత ప్రతులతో సహా అకారాది క్రమాల్లో ఒక బయోగ్రాఫికల్ డాటా రూపంలో అందచేస్తున్నాము. దయయుంచి దీనిని తమ గ్రంథాలయాలలో ఉంచి భావితరాలకు అందించగలరు.

ఇతని జీవిత పుస్తకంలోని పేజీలను ఒక్కొక్కటిగా తిరగేస్తుంటే - గత40 సంవత్సరాలుగా రాష్ట్ర సేవలకై ఇంతగా పరితపించిన ఒక శాస్త్రవేత్త జీవితం ఇంత దారుణంగా అనామకునిగా ముగుస్తుండటం బాధనిపించక మానదు. దేశం ప్రోత్సహించలేదు. పరిశోధనావకాశాలను కల్పించలేదు. లక్షల రూపాయలను తన పరిశోధనలకు ఖర్చుపెట్టాడు. ఒక టీమ్ సహాయంతో చేయాల్సిన అధ్యయనాలను తాను ఒక్కడే రేయింబవళ్ళు శ్రమించాడు. ఈ సేవాక్రమంలో ఎన్నో విమర్శలకు, ఇబ్బందులకు, హింసలకు అవమానాలకు, సహాయ నిరాకరణలకు గురయ్యాడు. అతను చేసిన కృషి, పడ్డ శ్రమలు ఎవరికోసం? మన రాష్ట్రం కోసం, మన ప్రజల కోసం, కాని విషాదకరమైన విషయం ఏమిటంటే మన రాష్ట్రం కొరకు తన జీవితాన్నే త్యాగం చేసిన ఆ శాస్త్రవేత్తకు చివరకు కనీసం మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రోత్సాహాన్ని గుర్తింపును పరిశోధనావకాశాలను కూడా నోచుకోలేక నిర్లక్ష్యానికి నిరాదరణకు వివక్షతకు గురైన దురదృష్టవంతుడు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో మన విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలు, పరిశోధనా సంస్థలు వివిధ వైజ్ఞానిక సంస్థలు ఇతని కృషిని వెలుగులోనికి తీసుకురావలసియున్నది. మన ప్రభుత్వాలు, ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు, ఉన్నతాధికారులు, ప్రముఖులు ప్రచారసాధనాలు ఇతను చేసిన అపారమైన సేవలకు గుర్తింపునిస్తూ మన రాష్ట్రానికి మరిన్ని సేవలు చేసేందుకు అవకాశాలను కల్పించవలసిందిగా సవినయముగా మనవి చేసుకొంటున్నాము.

జె. దీనాధయాల్,అధ్యక్షులు
జి.వెంకటేశ్వర్లు, కార్యదర్శి

ఎపిపిఎస్‌సి, ఉద్యోగుల సంఘం

కరవు నిరోధానికి ప్రత్యేక వ్యవస్థ

శాస్త్రవేత్త సూచన

హైదరాబాద్, జూన్ 3, ప్రభాతవార్త

2008వ సంవత్సరంలో సంభవించే కరువు పట్ల అప్రమత్తత ప్రకటిస్తూ వ్యూహాత్మక ప్రణాళికలు అమలుచేసి రాష్ట్రప్రజలను కాపాడాలని నాలుగు దశాబ్దాలుగా వాతావరణంపై పరిశోధనలు చేస్తున్న శాస్త్రవేత్త ఇద్దపాటి గంగాధర రావు ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేశారు. ఈ మేరకు ముఖ్యమంత్రి వైఎస్‌రాజశేఖరరెడ్డి, మంత్రులకు వినతిపత్రాన్ని సమర్పించామని ఆయన ఒకప్రకటనలో పేర్కొన్నారు. 2008లో రాష్ట్రంలో కరువు సంభవించటానికి అవకాశం ఉందని హెచ్చరిక సంకేతాలు తెలియచేస్తున్నాయని దీనికి సంబంధించిన నివేదికను కూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రికి సమర్పించామన్నారు.

2009ఎన్నికలముందు,2008లో వర్షాభావ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడటం గమనార్హమన్నారు. అయితే కేవలం ఒక్క 2008లో కరువు పరిస్థితులను అధిగమిస్తే 2009, 2010,2011,2012,13సంవత్సరాలలో రాష్ట్రంలో మంచివర్షాలు కురుస్తాయని ప్రజలకు,రైతులకు ఎలాంటిఇబ్బంది ఉండదని ఆయన స్పష్టంచేశారు. తానిప్పటివరకు వెయ్యికిపైగా వాతావరణ సమస్యలపై అధ్యయనాలు చేశానని, రాష్ట్రంలోని వాతావరణ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించి ప్రజలను కాపాడటమే తన లక్ష్యమన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంపై ఎలాంటి ఆర్థిక భారం లేకుండా కేవలం ఇద్దరు సిబ్బంది సహాయంతో ఒకగదిలో ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడే ఒక వ్యవస్థను తాను కనిపెట్టానని చెప్పారు. దీని ద్వారా రాష్ట్ర భవిష్యత్తును చూడవచ్చునని, రాష్ట్రంలో రానున్న కాలంలో సంభవించనున్న కరువులు, కాటకాలు, తుఫానులు, భూకంపాలు మొదలగు వాటిని అవి పుట్టకముందే పసి గట్టవచ్చునని, దీనిద్వారా వాటినినివారించవచ్చునని లేనిపక్షంలో ముందస్తు నివారణచర్యలు చేపట్టి ఆస్తి ప్రాణనష్టాన్ని నివారించవచ్చునని ఆయన తెలిపారు.

వార్త దినపత్రిక 4-6-2007

శాస్త్రవేత్త పరిశోధకునికి ఆదరణ కరువు

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.6524/DM.III(3)/2008 **dated:19.02.2008.**

From
Smt.Preeti Sudan IAS.,
Commissioner for Disaster Management &
Ex. Officio Prl. Secretary to Government
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD – 500 022.

To
Sri.Anil Kumar,
Head of the Branch, Times Foundation
8-2-351,
II Floor, Times House, Road No.3,
Banjara Hills, **HYDERABAD – 500 034**

Sir,

Sub:- A.P. State Weather Time Scale – Remarks – Requested.

****

A report on A.P. State Weather Time Scale Prepared by Sri.I.Gangadhara Rao is enclosed. I request the Times Foundation to examine the Report and offer considered remarks on it at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

for Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Prl. Secretary to Government

Copy to: Sri.I.Gangadhara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla, HYDERABAD – 500 055.

अर्जा श्रीकांत, आई.आर.टी.एस.
ARJA SRI KANTH, IRTS
Tel.: 23387250
Fax: 23389025

क्र.सं. No. 209 /MOS (M)/PS/mng 8
निजी सचिव
खान राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI 110 001

24 March 2008

Dear Sh. Ajit Tyagi Ji

Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Mines directed me to forward a representation received from Sh. I Gangadhara Rao, Hyderabad requesting for considering his proposal of Indian Weather Time Scale. The merits of the proposal may be examined.

A line of action taken may be communicated to apprise Hon'ble Union Minister.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

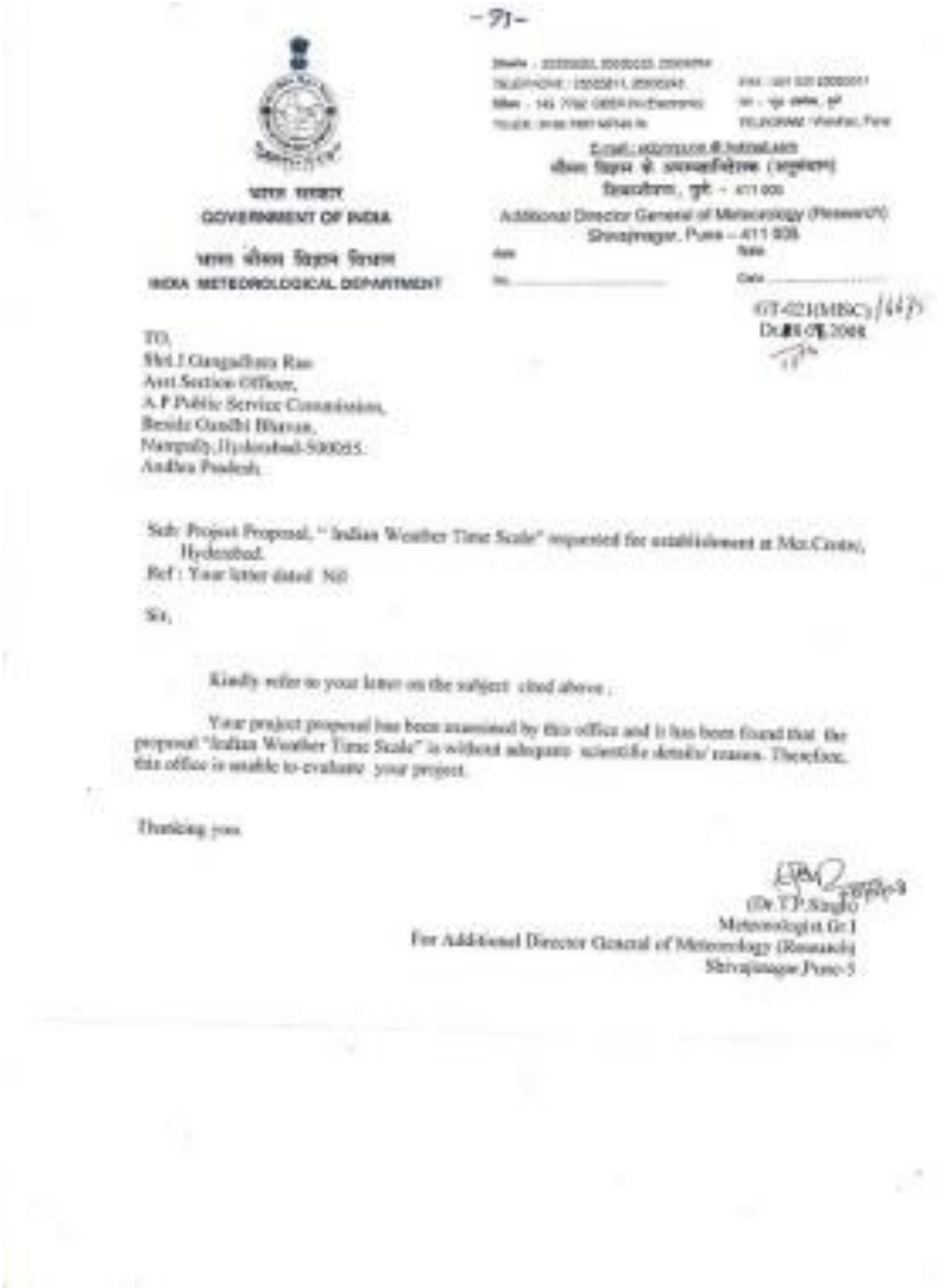
Sreekanth

(Arja Srikanth)

AVM Ajit Tyagi
Director General of Meteorology,
India Meteorological Department,
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road,
New Delhi
Fax:011-24699216

Copy to Sh.I.Gangadhara Rao, Asst Section Officer, AP Public Service Commission, Nampally, Hyderabad 500055.

1



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भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

मौसम विज्ञान के अपरमहानिदेशक (अनुसंधान)
शिवाजीनगर, पुणे - 411 005
Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar, Pune – 411 005

GT-021(MISC)/447
Dt.[illegible]2008

TO,
Shri.J.Gangadhara Rao
Asst.Section Officer,
A.P.Public Service Commission,
Beside Gandhi Bhavan,
Nampally,Hyderabad-500085.
Andhra Pradesh.

Sub: Project Proposal, " Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for establishment at Met.Centre, Hyderabad.
Ref : Your letter dated Nil

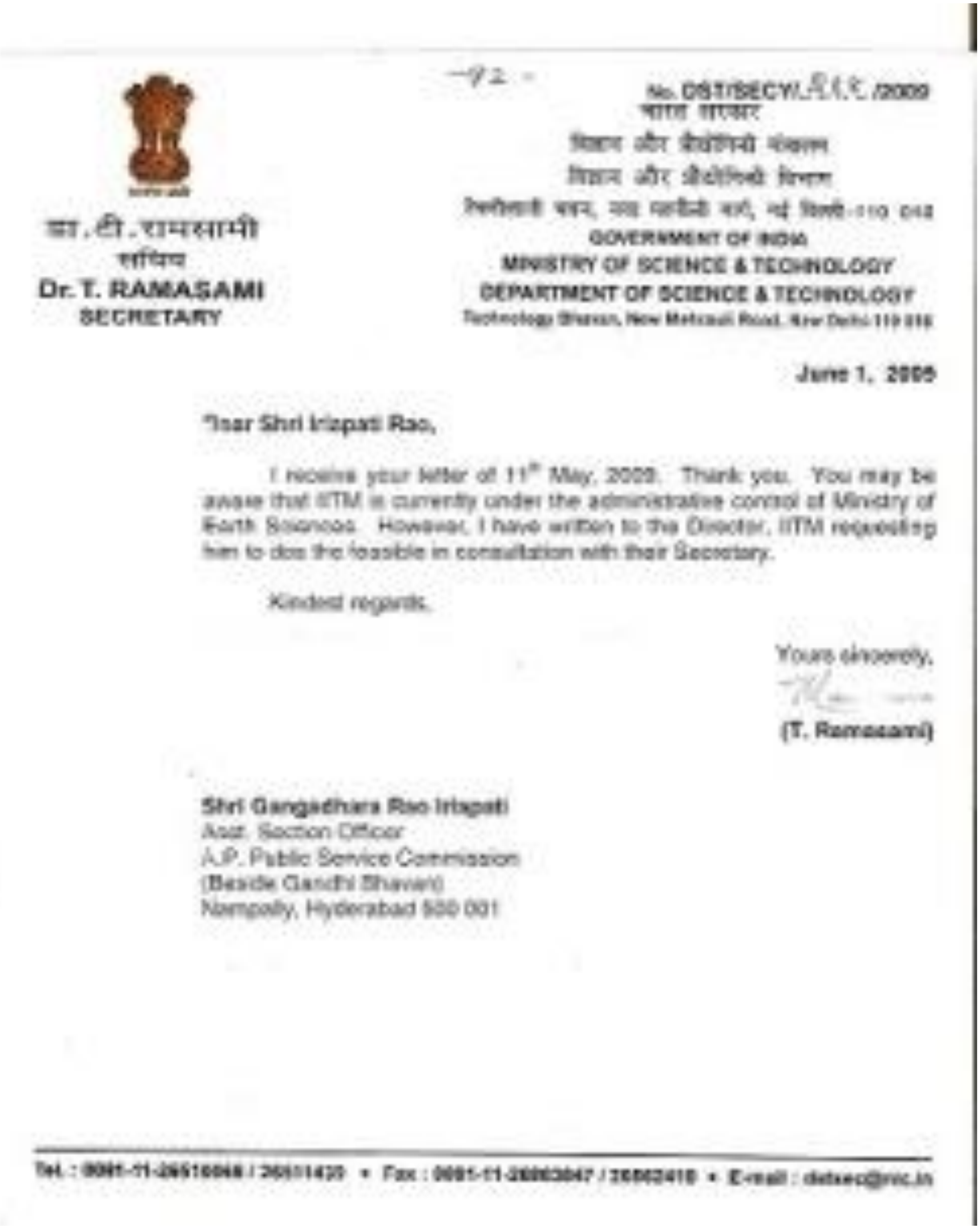
Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter on the subject cited above ;

Your project proposal has been examined by this office and it has been found that the proposal "Indian Weather Time Scale" is without adequate scientific details/ reasons. Therefore, this office is unable to evaluate your project.

Thanking you

(Dr.T.P.Singh)
Meteorologist Gr.I
For Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar,Pune-5



-92-

No. DST/SECY/[illegible]/2009
भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi 110 016

डा. टी. रामसामी
सचिव
Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

I receive your letter of 11th May, 2009. Thank you. You may be aware that IITM is currently under the administrative control of Ministry of Earth Sciences. However, I have written to the Director, IITM requesting him to dos the feasible in consultation with their Secretary.

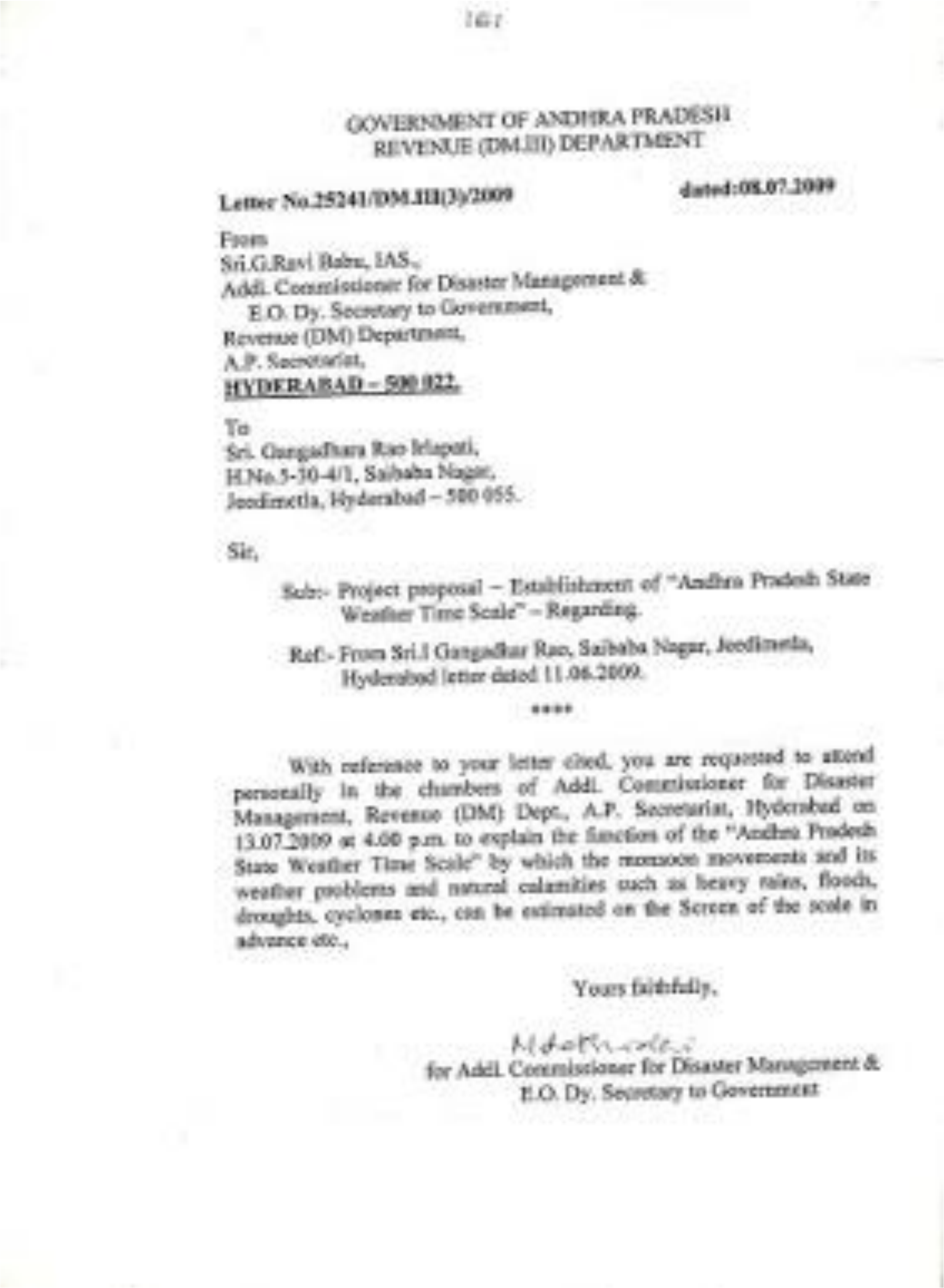
Kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Asst. Section Officer
A.P. Public Service Commission
(Beside Gandhi Bhavan)
Nampally, Hyderabad 500 001

Tel.: 0091-11-26510068 / 26511439 • Fax : 0091-11-26863847 / 26862418 • E-mail : dstsec@nic.in



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.25241/DM.III(3)/2009 **dated:08.07.2009**

From
Sri.G.Ravi Babu, IAS.,
Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government,
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD – 500 022.

To
Sri. Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla, Hyderabad – 500 055.

Sir,

Sub:- Project proposal – Establishment of "Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" – Regarding.

Ref:- From Sri.I Gangadhar Rao, Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad letter dated 11.06.2009.

****

With reference to your letter cited, you are requested to attend personally in the chambers of Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management, Revenue (DM) Dept., A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad on 13.07.2009 at 4.00 p.m. to explain the function of the "Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" by which the monsoon movements and its weather problems and natural calamities such as heavy rains, floods, droughts, cyclones etc., can be estimated on the Screen of the scale in advance etc.,

Yours faithfully,

for Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government

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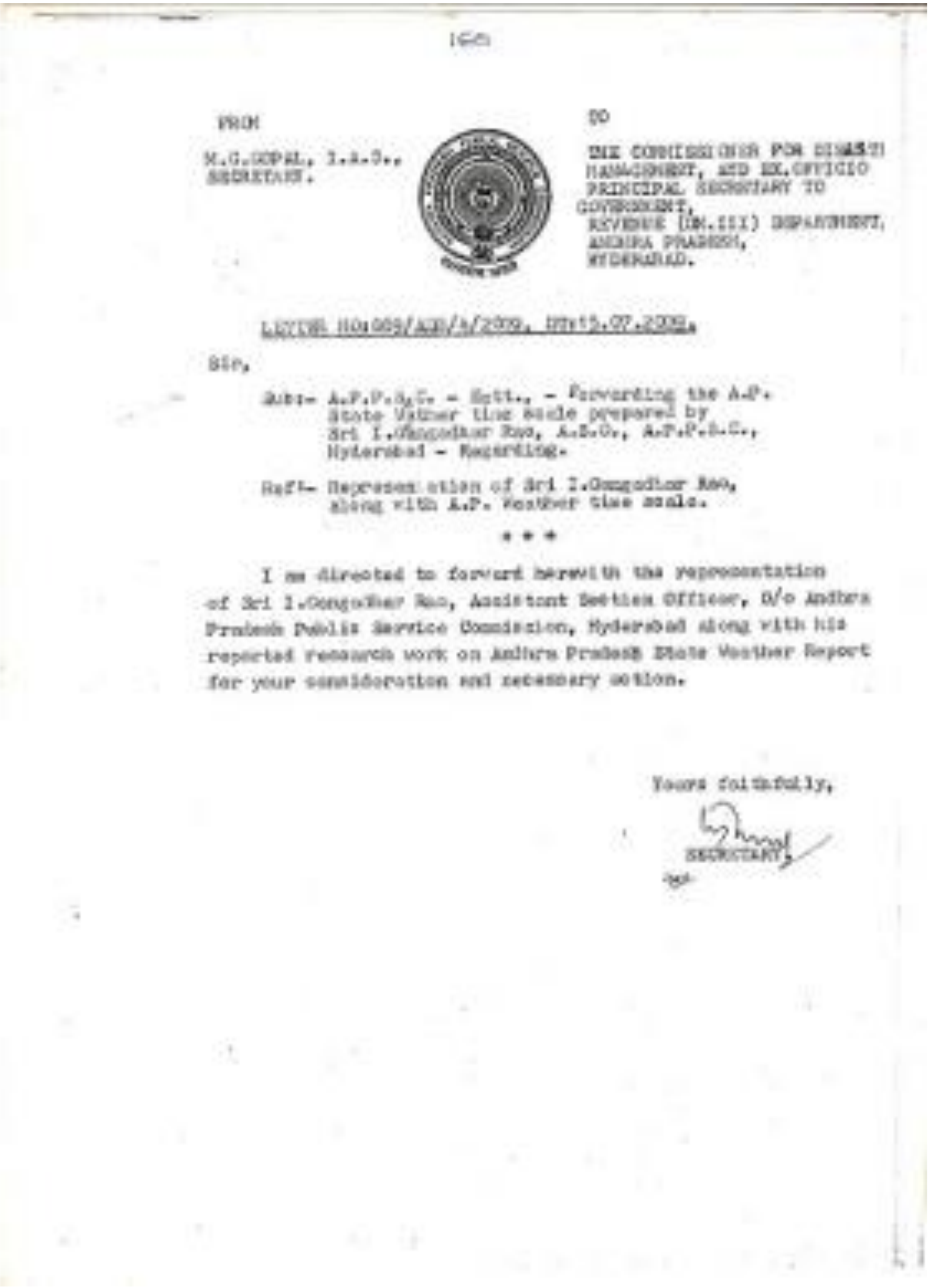

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FROM

M.G.GOPAL, I.A.S.,
SECRETARY.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER FOR DISASTER
MANAGEMENT, AND EX.OFFICIO
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT,
ANDHRA PRADESH,
HYDERABAD.

LETTER NO:069/ADS/A/2009, Dt:15.07.2009.

Sir,

Sub:- A.P.P.S.C. - Estt., - Forwarding the A.P. State Wather time scale prepared by Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Hyderabad - Regarding.

Ref:- Representation of Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, along with A.P. Weather time scale.

* * *

I am directed to forward herewith the representation of Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Assistant Section Officer, O/o Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad along with his reported research work on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Report for your consideration and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY.

No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068, 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128,

~~November~~, 2009.
1, December

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad – 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" – regarding.

Sir,

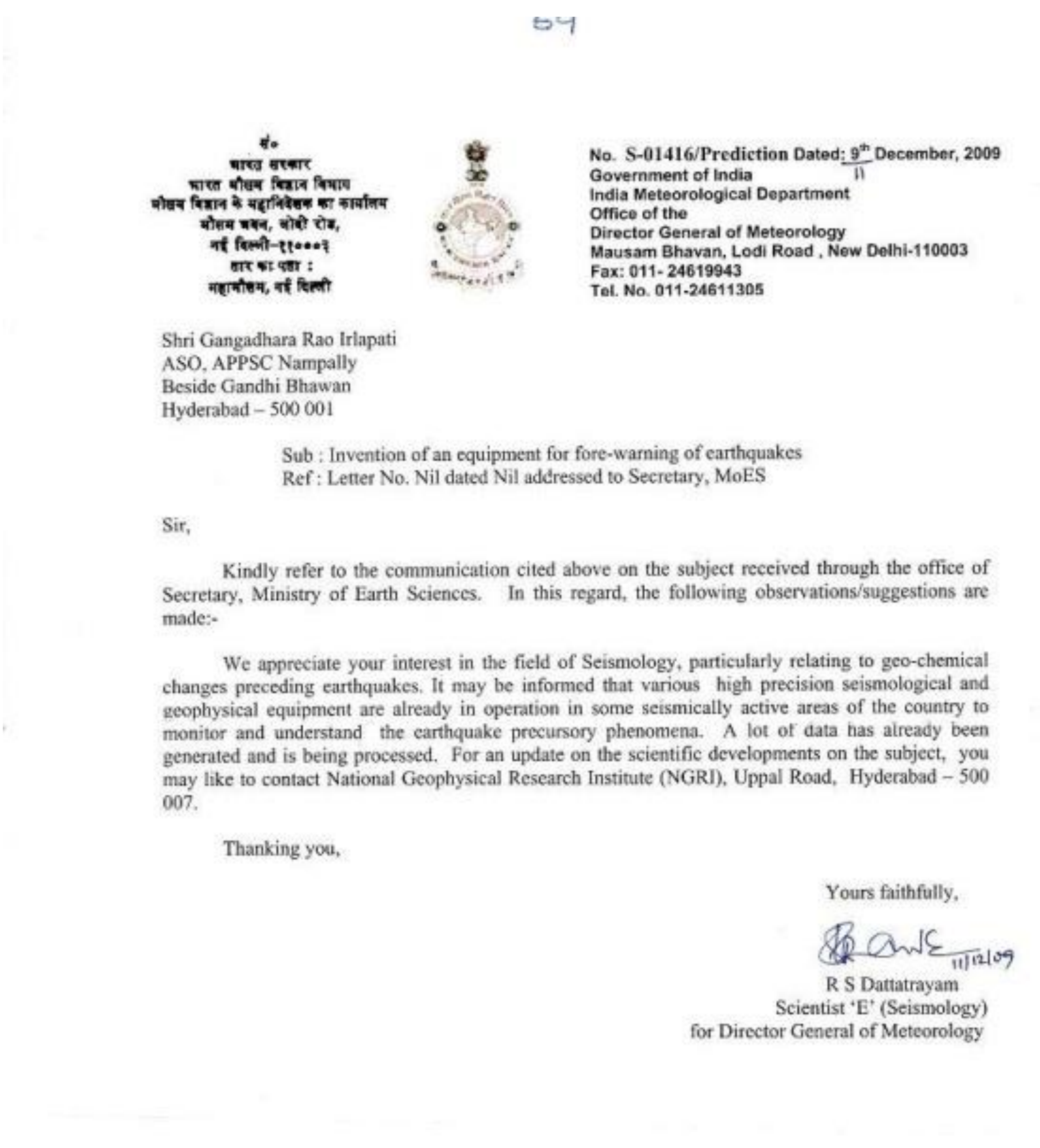
With reference to your letter addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, regarding forecast relating to prediction of cyclone, monsoon, heavy rainfall etc., you may kindly refer this office letter No. O-49106/537 dated 25/26.7.2005.

However, your dedication and interest in the field of meteorology is highly appreciated.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

Kumar
1-12-09
(Awadhesh Kumar)
Scientist 'E'
for Director General of Meteorology



सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड,
नई दिल्ली-११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

No. S-01416/Prediction Dated: 9th December, 2009
Government of India
India Meteorological Department
Office of the
Director General of Meteorology
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road , New Delhi-110003
Fax: 011- 24619943
Tel. No. 011-24611305

11

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
ASO, APPSC Nampally
Beside Gandhi Bhawan
Hyderabad – 500 001

Sub : Invention of an equipment for fore-warning of earthquakes
Ref : Letter No. Nil dated Nil addressed to Secretary, MoES

Sir,

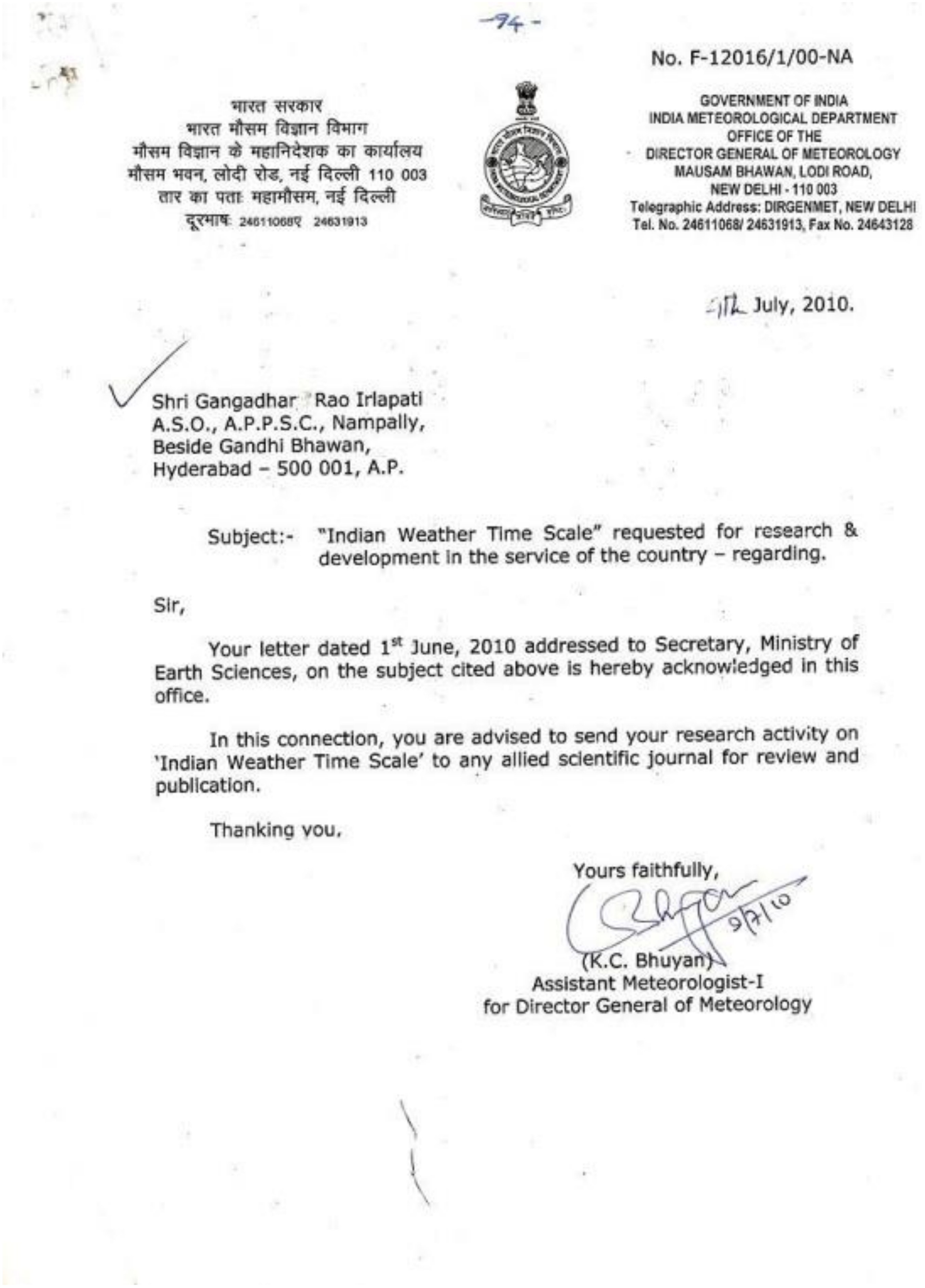
Kindly refer to the communication cited above on the subject received through the office of Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences. In this regard, the following observations/suggestions are made:-

We appreciate your interest in the field of Seismology, particularly relating to geo-chemical changes preceding earthquakes. It may be informed that various high precision seismological and geophysical equipment are already in operation in some seismically active areas of the country to monitor and understand the earthquake precursory phenomena. A lot of data has already been generated and is being processed. For an update on the scientific developments on the subject, you may like to contact National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Uppal Road, Hyderabad – 500 007.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

11/12/09
R S Dattatrayam
Scientist 'E' (Seismology)
for Director General of Meteorology



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मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली 110 003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068ए 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI - 110 003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128

9th July, 2010.

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad – 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for research & development in the service of the country – regarding.

Sir,

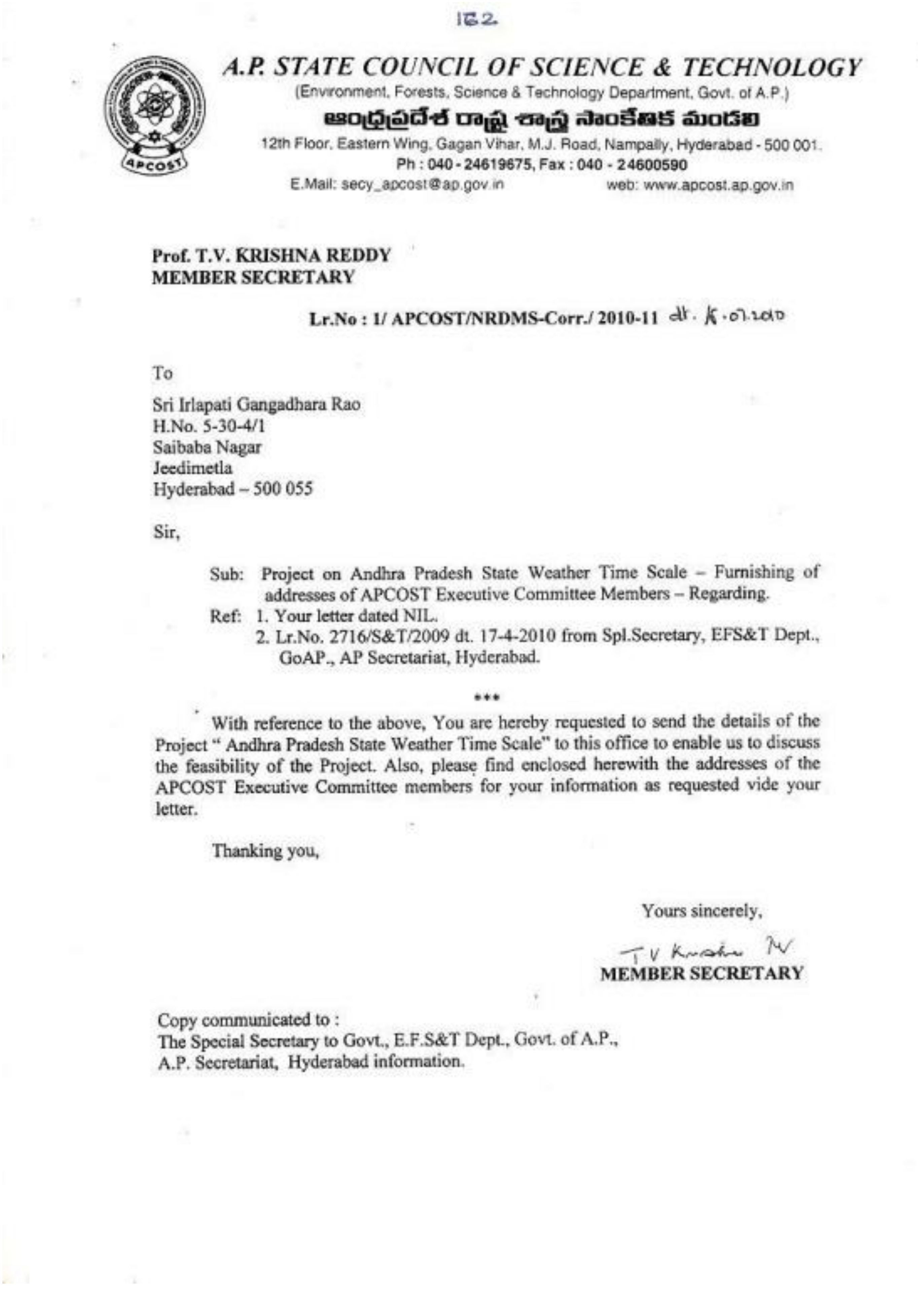
Your letter dated 1st June, 2010 addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, on the subject cited above is hereby acknowledged in this office.

In this connection, you are advised to send your research activity on 'Indian Weather Time Scale' to any allied scientific journal for review and publication.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

9/7/10
(K.C. Bhuyan)
Assistant Meteorologist-I
for Director General of Meteorology



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(Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department, Govt. of A.P.)
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12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Gagan Vihar, M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001.
Ph : 040 - 24619675, Fax : 040 - 24600590
E.Mail: secy_apcost@ap.gov.in web: www.apcost.ap.gov.in

Prof. T.V. KRISHNA REDDY
MEMBER SECRETARY

Lr.No : 1/ APCOST/NRDMS-Corr./ 2010-11 dt. 16.07.2010

To

Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao
H.No. 5-30-4/1
Saibaba Nagar
Jeedimetla
Hyderabad – 500 055

Sir,

Sub: Project on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale – Furnishing of addresses of APCOST Executive Committee Members – Regarding.

Ref: 1. Your letter dated NIL.
2. Lr.No. 2716/S&T/2009 dt. 17-4-2010 from Spl.Secretary, EFS&T Dept., GoAP., AP Secretariat, Hyderabad.

***

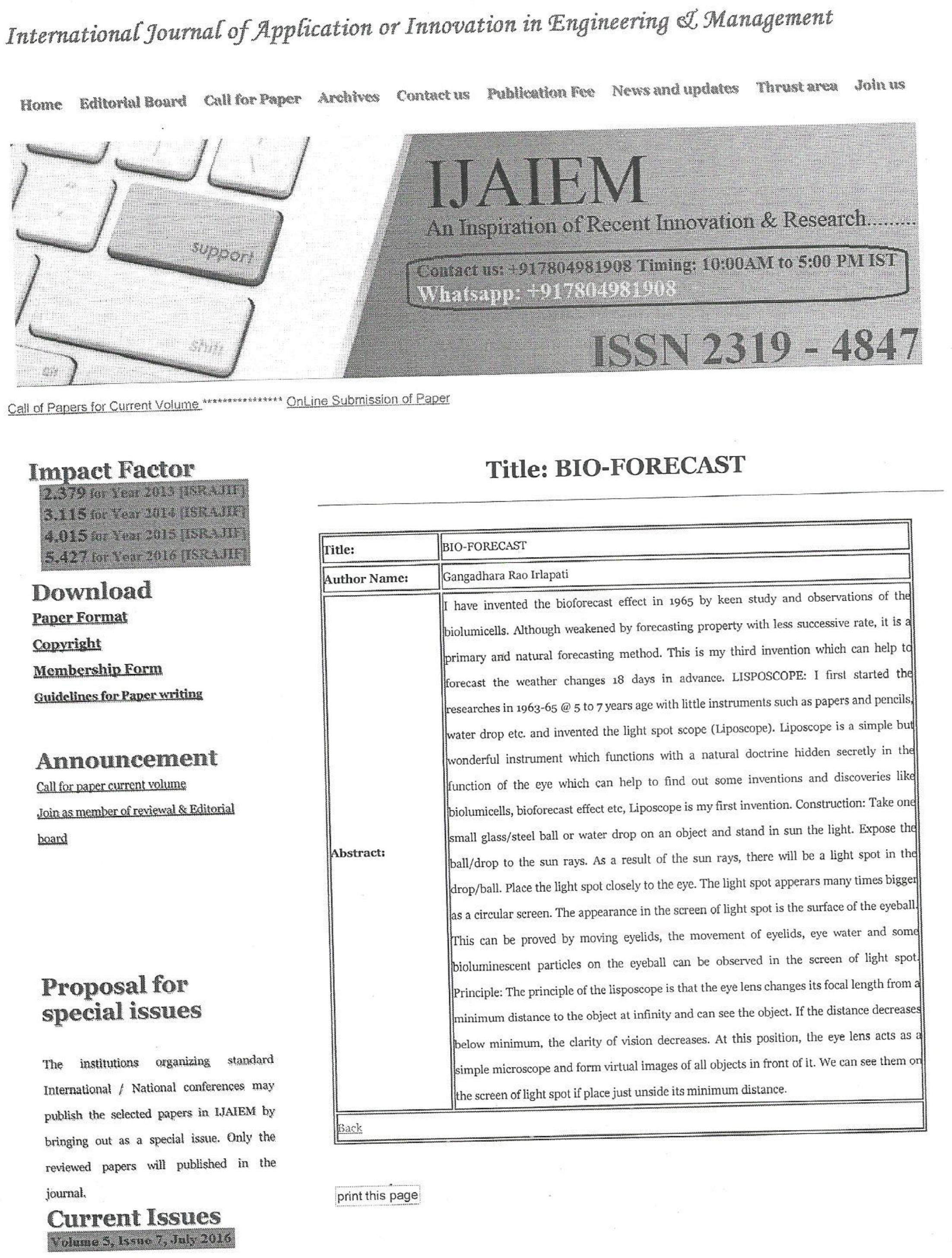
With reference to the above, You are hereby requested to send the details of the Project " Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" to this office to enable us to discuss the feasibility of the Project. Also, please find enclosed herewith the addresses of the APCOST Executive Committee members for your information as requested vide your letter.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

TV Krishna R
MEMBER SECRETARY

Copy communicated to :
The Special Secretary to Govt., E.F.S&T Dept., Govt. of A.P.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad information.



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Current Issues
Volume 5, Issue 7, July 2016

Title: BIO-FORECAST

Title:	BIO-FORECAST
Author Name:	Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Abstract:	I have invented the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my third invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance. LISPOSCOPE: I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Liposcope). Liposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Liposcope is my first invention. Construction: Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot apperars many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot. Principle: The principle of the lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just unside its minimum distance.
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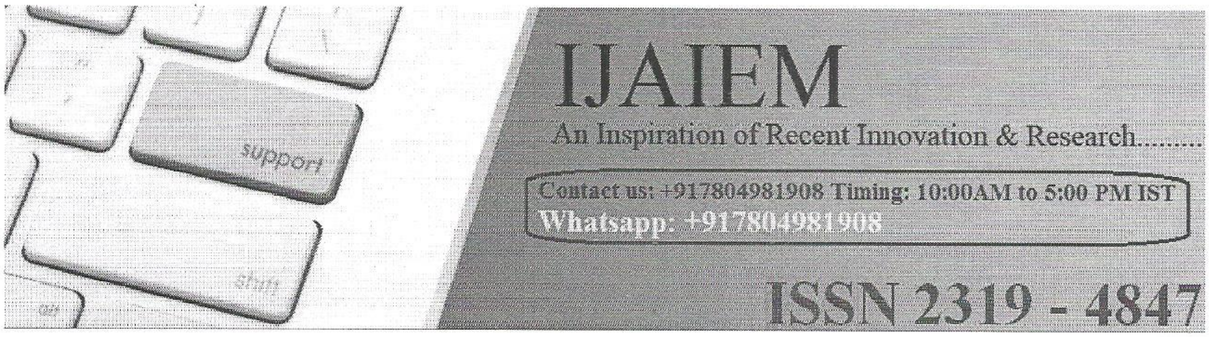
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Current Issues
Volume 5, Issue 7, July 2016

Title: GEOSCOPE

Title:	GEOSCOPE
Author Name:	Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Abstract:	Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground. That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope. And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.
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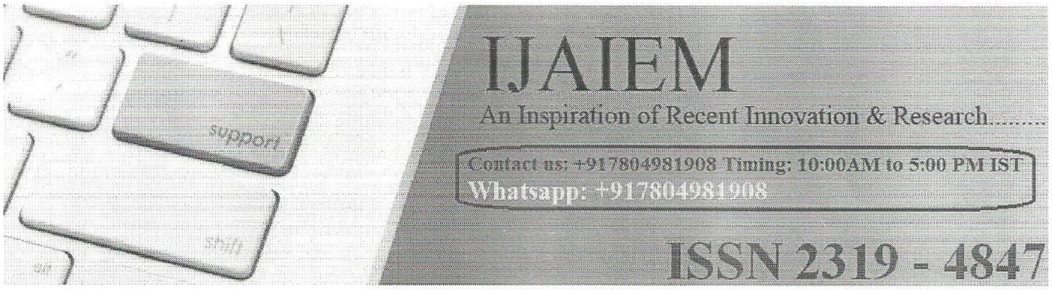
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Current Issues

Volume 5, Issue 2, February 2016

Title: INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

Title:	INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Author Name:	Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Abstract:	The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the pasts presents and futures of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.
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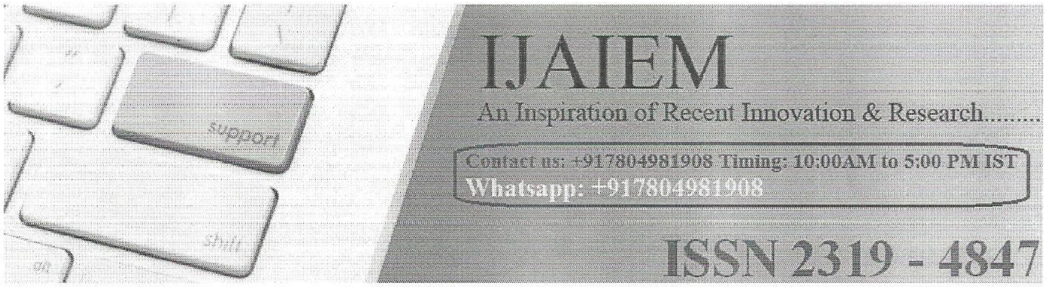
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Current Issues

Volume 5, Issue 2, February 2016

Title: A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY

Title:	A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY
Author Name:	Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Abstract:	The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Energy-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Energy-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.
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Discoveries and Inventions

SSRG International Journal of Geoinformatics and Geological Science (SSRG-IJGGS)
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Volume-3 Issue-1
Year of Publication : 2016
Authors : Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
doi> 10.14445/23939206/IJGGS-V3I1P102

Citation:
Gangadhara Rao Irlapati "Discoveries and Inventions", SSRG International Journal of Geoinformatics and Geological Science (SSRG - IJGGS), V2(4),9-37 January to February 2016. ISSN: 2393 - 9206. www.internationaljournalssrg.org/IJGGS/index.html. Published by : Seventh Sense Research Group.

Abstract:
I have invented the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my third invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance.

References:

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Key Words:
GIS, CVI, SLR, Socio Economic Vulnerability and Coastal Zone Management.

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A Strategic Step towards Women Empowerment	D. G Hanumanthappa
Commodities Derivatives Market In India- Growth and prospects	B. Ashok
Impact of Personal Factors on Consumers' Online Shopping Behaviour - A Study	CVVD Sreekanth and T. Uma Maheswara Rao
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An exploration in psychosocial maturity and conflict resolution management of adolescents in Kerala	Fathima jaseena M.P.M
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A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology	Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
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Study of Home and Family Environment on Psychological Stress among Science Students	Narendra Kumar
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1	**G.R. Irlapati's Geoscope** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H. No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Saibabanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana State-500 055. **Abstract:** I have conducted many researches on the earthquakes during the year of 1980-87 and invented the Geoscope which can help to forewarn the earthquakes in advance Sri. AJVB Maheswara Rao Member of Parliament (Loksabha) was recommended the Geoscope to Sri K.R. Narayanan Minister of science & Technology Department for further research and development in the services of the country. In 1989, the Honble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the government of India, Ministry of science & Technology, council of scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carryout the experiments in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for Implementation in the service of the country. Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground. That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. We can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope. And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **G.R. Irlapati's Geoscope.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(4):1-10]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 1. doi:10.7537/marsroj08041601. **Keywords:** earthquake; Geoscope; government; India; Ministry; science; technology	Full Text	1
2	**Indian Monsoon Time Scale** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H. No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Saibabanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana State-500 055. **Abstract:** The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in	Full Text	2

the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Indian Monsoon Time Scale.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(4):11-38]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 2. doi:10.7537/marsroj08041602.

Keywords: Indian, Monsoon, Time Scale

3

High percentage of Gamma delta T Cells express the transcription factor, FoxP3 in Ghanaian children with or without malaria

Full Text

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Abstract: Gamma delta ($\gamma\delta$) T cells are known as first line of defence to infectious agents and also considered as regulatory cells that form a link between innate and adaptive responses. However, there are contradictory reports on their expression of FoxP3. In this study, we examined FoxP3 expression by $\gamma\delta^+$ and CD4$^+$T cells as well as differences in expressions of FoxP3 between children with *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria and healthy donors. Peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) isolated from 29 Ghanaian children with uncomplicated malaria and age and sex-matched 14 healthy children, were stained with combinations of T-cell subset-, CD25$^-$ or FoxP3-specific monoclonal antibodies conjugated to fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), phycoerythrin (PE) or PE-Cy5. The antibodies were directed against CD4, CD25, TCR-$\gamma\delta$, Vδ1 and FoxP3. Interestingly, the results show higher proportion of TCR-$\gamma\delta^+$ cells expressing FoxP3 compared to CD4$^+$ T cells in both patients and healthy controls. Though there were no significant differences in the frequencies of TCR-$\gamma\delta^+$ FoxP3$^+$ and TCR-$\gamma\delta^+$ Vδ1$^+$ FoxP3$^+$ T cells between patients and controls, more than 40% of TCR-$\gamma\delta^+$ and 60% of Vδ1$^+$ T cells express FoxP3 in both patients and controls. In conclusion, our data demonstrate that substantial proportion of TCR-$\gamma\delta^+$ and Vδ1$^+$ T cells express FoxP3 and imply that the high frequency of $\gamma\delta^+$ or Vδ1$^+$ T cells in individuals from malaria endemic areas contributes to the pool of circulating FoxP3$^+$ cells.

[Futagbi G, Gyan BA, Nunoo H, Tetteh JKA, Edoh DA. **High percentage of Gamma delta T Cells express the transcription factor, FoxP3 in Ghanaian children with or without malaria.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(4):39-45]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 3. doi:10.7537/marsroj08041603.

Keywords: Malaria, regulatory cells, TCR-$\gamma\delta$, Vdelta1, FoxP3

3

4

A Database, specification and Theory Perspective (Data-Aware, Analysis)

Full Text

Akbar Sanchouli *, Habib Piri** and Hossein Haghshenas***

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**M.Sc. Graduate, Department of Accounting, Zahedan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Zahedan, Iran
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Abstract : While logical theories of information attitudes, such as knowledge, certainty and belief, have flourished in the past two decades, formalization of other facets of rational behavior have lagged behind significantly. In this work we survey the research of data-aware processes that has been carried out in the database theory community. We show that this community has indeed developed over the years a multi- faceted culture of merging data and processes. We argue that it is this community that should lay the foundations to solve, at least from the point of view of formal analysis, the dichotomy between data and processes still persisting in business process management. Will discuss one approach to tackling the notion within a logical framework, based on a database Perspective.

[Akbar Sanchouli, Habib Piri and Hossein Haghshenas. **A Database, specification and Theory Perspective (Data-Aware, Analysis).** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(4):46-57]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 4. doi:10.7537/marsroj08041604.

Keywords: Database perspective, business, Data-Aware, information attitudes, database theory community

4

Effect of seed age and varieties on seed quality of soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) in Dangur District Metekle Zone, West Southern Ethiopia

Full Text

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[1]Department of Plant Science, Assosa University, P.O. Box 18, Assosa, Ethiopia

[2]Haramaya University, Haramaya, Ethiopia
frederesegn@gmail.com

Abstract: This study was conducted in Dangur District at Pawe Agricultural Research Site during 2013 cropping season. The aim of the study was to identify the effect of seed age and varieties on physical, physiological and health quality of soybean. The experiment was done on two varieties (Belessa-95 and TGX) having two different ages (year one and year

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7	**Indian Weather Time Scales** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati HNo-5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, India-500 055 **Abstract:** In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month. On the basis of the said universal facts, I have prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Indian Weather Time Scales.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(3):48-51]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 7. doi:10.7537/marsroj08031607. **Keywords:** Indian Weather, Time Scales	Full Text	7
8	**Bio-Forecast** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati HNo-5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, India **Abstract:** I have conducted many researches on the bio forecasting methods and invented the simple but peculiar Bio forecasting system in 1965. A research project was jointly conducted with Andhra Pradesh state council of science & Technology, Andhra Pradesh state remote sensing applications centre and Andhra Pradesh Science Centre in 1991. I have invented the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the LIPOSCOPES biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance. I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Liposcope). Liposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Liposcope is my first invention. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Bio-Forecast.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(3):52-55]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 8. doi:10.7537/marsroj08031608. **Keywords:** state council; science; technology; bioforecast effect; Liposcope	Full Text	8
	A New Hypothetical Model Of Cosmology (Formerly published as Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe) Gangadhara Rao Irlapati	Full Text	

9	H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Saibabanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana State-500 055. **Abstract**: I have conducted many studies on the origin, nature structure and evolution of the universe during the 1970-77 and proposed a new Hypothetical model of cosmology with hundreds or postulations. In 1977, a book was published in the name of IRLAPATISM-IRLAPTATI THEORY OF UNIVERSE on the basis of the postulations of the hypothesis by the supporters. The postulations about the universe, existence of god, theory of evolution etc in the book were exposed to the anger of fanatic people and I got into a violent altercation about these postulations of the hypothesis. As a result I was subjected to the suppressions and persecutions. I reported these suppressions and torments to the revenue divisional officer. Amalapuram on 6-7-1977 the revenue divisional officer was conducted an enquiry about this matter on forenoon, July 21st, 1977 while returning from the enquiry, I was attacked by a mob and they had taken me to the village chavadi. Followed by an altercation with tortures about the theory, they beaten and f forced me to put signatures on some false documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against me. After that I was sent to the taluk magistrate, kothapeta for another trial with the investigation of the superstitions, the taluk magistrate was declared me as a dangerous boy and up to anything and issued sentence to punish me and handed over to the police station, ravulapalem. The police was arrested me on July 21, 1977 registered a case and sent to remand, I was kept imprisoned some months in subjail and remaining period interrogated periodically by panatics and officers. The trials were done between April 2, 1979 to November 20, 1979 after trials, the Honble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate court was found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **A New Hypothetical Model Of Cosmology.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(3):56-81]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 9. doi:10.7537/marsroj08031609. **Keywords:** origin; nature; evolution		9
10	**Application Of Innovative Teaching Methods In Teaching Of Entrepreneurship In The Nigerian Polytechnichs** Abbas Sani Dahiru, Zaidatol Akmaliah Lope Pihie Faculty of Educational Studies, Universiti Putra, Malaysia abbassanidahiru@yahoo.com, zalp@upm.edu **Abstract:** Entrepreneurship education is intended to communicate and instil skills, abilities, understanding, and values required to identify business opportunity, establish and start new business project. It involves translating an idea into reality. However, selecting the appropriate teaching methods required meeting up with the course objectives and the needs of the students had become a challenge to lecturers in the Nigerian Polytechnics. Thus, this paper discussed the concept of entrepreneurship education, entrepreneurship education in Nigeria, pedagogical approaches in teaching entrepreneurship education, and finally the implications of the paper on both the practitioners and policy makers were discussed. [Abbas Sani Dahiru, Zaidatol Akmaliah Lope Pihie. **Application Of Innovative Teaching Methods In Teaching Of Entrepreneurship In The Nigerian Polytechnichs.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(3):82-87]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 10. doi:10.7537/marsroj08031610. **Key Words:** Innovativeness, Teaching Methods, Entrepreneurship Education	Full Text	10
11	**The importance of indigenous knowledge for rural women** Saber Geraeili and Morteza Azizi Marvdasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Marvdasht, Iran E-mail: azizi_morteza@yahoo.com **Abstract:** Experience shows that indigenous knowledge not only has no contradiction with formal knowledge but different indigenous knowledge features, put it as well complementary for formal knowledge. Indigenous knowledge is accessible, useful and cheap. These countries have learned that exporting produced goods is better than selling petroleum. enforcing indigenous productive system at villages and also encouraging youths and teens to learn indigenous knowledge at on hand, and preparing suitable research condition for applied-sciences scholars in order to identify better and increasing applied aptitude of indigenous knowledge at the other hand, is equal to protection and sustainable use of natural resources. [Saber Geraeili and Morteza Azizi. **The importance of indigenous knowledge for rural women.** *Rep Opinion* 2016;8(3):88-94]. ISSN 1553-9873 (print); ISSN 2375-7205 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/report. 11. doi:10.7537/marsroj08031611. **Keywords:** Indigenous knowledge, rural women	Full Text	11
12	**Corporate Governance and Predicting Bankruptcy of Firms Using Survival Analysis (Case Study of Companies Listed in Tehran Stock Exchange)** Maryam Mokarami[1], Zeinab Motefares[2] [1]Master of Accounting, Persian Gulf International, Educational Brunch-Islamic Azad University- Khorramshahr -Iran E-mail: Maryam Mokarami1@yahoo.com [2]Master of Accounting, Persian Gulf International, Educational Brunch-Islamic Azad University-Khorramshahr-Iran **Abstract:** The purpose of This Study is to Provide Evidence Associated With Corporate Governance Role From the PRESPECTIVE That Whether Internal Mechanisms Are Effective on Bankruptcy of Firms or not. Therefore, a Sample Consisted of 76 Listed Companies in Tehran Stock Exchange Over a Nine_ year Period (1380_1388) Was Select and Investigated. For Hypothesis Testing, Cox Regression Have Been Used. Criteria Used for Corporate Governance are: Size of Board of Directors, Percentage of non Executive Directors, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Change, and Major Ownership. Control Variables of the Study are: Firm's Size, Profitability, Interest Coverage Ratio, Liquidity, Financial Risk,	Full Text	12

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Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Monsoon Time Scale)

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

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2	**North American Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the North American Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The North American Monsoon exists once a year usually in the middle of summer warm, most air from the Gulf of California blows northeast, while warm, most air from the Gulf of Mexico blows northwest. These two winds meet over the Sierra Madre, Occidental mountains in Central Mexico. The monsoon brings moisture to the mountain ecosystem before continuing north to the united States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas. Starts and ends dates: The monsoon season being on June 15 and ends on September 30, but the storms peak between mid-July and mid-August on average, about of the Arizona receives about half of its annual rainfall during the monsoon. Affected Areas: The monsoon typically affects Arizona, New Mexican, Western Texas, Southern Utah, Colorado and Nevada. North American monsoon season officially begins 15 the stormy weather begins in Mexico, and the bleeds northward, until it crosses into the united states. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **North American Monsoon Time Scale** (Basics of the North American Monsoon Time Scale). *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 24-46]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 2. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1602. **Key Words:** North American Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	2
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	March and April. The months of austral summer (December, January, February) is the rainy season in the areas with maximum observed precipitation. The monsoon onset and duration affect several economic and social activities, as agriculture planning and management of hydrological resources. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **South American Monsoon Time Scale** (Basics of the South American Monsoon Time Scale). *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 47-69]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 3. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1603. **Key Words:** South American Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena		
4	**Arizona Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Arizona Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Arizona Monsoon is a well-defined meteorological event (technically called a meteorological singularity) that occurs during the summer throughout the southwest portion of North America. During the winter time, the primary wind flow in Arizona is from the west or northwest from California and Nevada. As we move into the summer, the winds shifts to a Southerly or Southeasterly direction moisture streams northward from the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. This shift produces a radical change in moisture conditions State wide. Such a change, together with daytime heating, is the key to the Arizona Monsoon. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Arizona Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Arizona Monsoon Time Scale)**. *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 70-92]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 4. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1604. **Key Words:** Arizona Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	4
5	**Mexican Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Mexican Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Mexican Monsoon is a significant feature in the climate of Southwestern united States and Mexico during the summer months. Rainfall in the Northwestern Mexico during the months of July through September accounts for 60% to 80% of the total annual rainfall, while rainfall in Arizona for these same months accounts for over 40% of the total annual rainfall. Deep convention during the Monsoon season produces frequent damaging surface winds, flash flooding and hail and is difficult forecast problem. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Mexican Monsoon Time Scale** (Basics of the Mexican Monsoon Time Scale). *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 93-115]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 5. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1605. **Key Words:** Mexican Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon, Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	5
6	**Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Maritime Continent is situated between the Asian and Australian summer monsoon, with monsoon rainfall generally peaking during boreal winter. The season asymmetries are geographically complex and reflect multiscale interactions. The complex topography of the Maritime Continent region leads wind terrain interactions that cause variations in the weather and climate on all scales, while differential Land-Sea contracts lead to pronounced diurnal Land-Sea breeze circulations. The Maritime Continent experiences a marked seasonal cycle in precipitation characteristic of a monsoon climate, especially south of the equator with the principal rainy season centered on December, January and February and dry season peaking in July-August. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale)**. *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 116-138]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 6. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1606. **Key Words:** Maritime Continent Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.	Full Text	6
7	**East Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The East Asian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The East Asian Monsoon effects large parts of Indo-China, Philippines, China, Korea and Japan. It is characterized by a warm, rainy summer monsoon and a cold, dry winter monsoon. The rain occurs in a concentrated belt that stretches east-west except in East China where it is tilted east-northeast over Korea and Japan. The seasonal rain is known as Meiyu in China, Jangma in Korea, and Bai in Japan, with the latter two resembling frontal rain. The onset of summer monsoon is marked by a period of premonsoonal rain over South China and Taiwan in early May. From May through August, the summer monsoon shifts through a series of dry and rainy phases as the rain belt moves northward, beginning	Full Text	7

	over Indo-China and the South China Sea (May) to the Yangzi River Basin and Japan (June) and finally to North China and Korea (July). When the monsoon ends in August, the rain belt moves back to South China. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **East Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The East Asian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 139-161]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 7. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1607. **Key Words:** East Asian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena		
8	**Southeast Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Southeast Asian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The region of South East Asian Monsoon encompassing Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos and parts of the Southern China. This region is climatologically found to have one of the longest wet seasons in the Asian Monsoon region and also exhibits one of the strongest interannual variations in the length of the monsoon. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Southeast Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Southeast Asian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 162-184]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 8. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1608. **Key Words:** South East Asian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.	Full Text	8
9	**South Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South Asian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Monsoon of South Asian is a sub-monsoon of the greater Indian monsoon among several graphically distributed global monsoon. It affects the Indian subcontinent where it is the oldest and most anticipated weather phenomena and an economically important pattern every year from June to September. Yet it is only partly understood and notoriously difficult to predict. Several theories have proposed to explain the origin, process, strength, varabritely, and general vagaries of the monsoon, but understanding and predictability are still evolving. The unique geographically features of the Indian subcontinent, along with associated atmospheric oceanic, and geophysical factors, influence the behaving of the monsoon. Because of its effects on agriculture, on flora and fauna, and on the climate of nations such as Nepal, Indian, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Pakistan and Srilanka among other economic, social and environmental effects the monsoon is one of the most anticipated, tracked, and studied weather phenomena in the region. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **South Asian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South Asian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 185-207]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 9. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1609. **Key Words:** South Asian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	9
10	**Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** In the Asian Australian Monsoon system the dry air from the winter continent flows across the equator toward the summer hemisphere picking up moisture from the warm oceans and bleeding the monsoon rains over the summer content. The dominant driver of Asian Australian monsoon changes from year to year is the EL Nino Southern Oscillation phenomenon. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 208-230]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 10. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1610. **Key Words:** Asian Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.	Full Text	10
11	**Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Australian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Australian summer Monsoon is traditionally referred to as the wet season in Northern Australian when over three Quarters of the annual rainfall occurs. The Australian summer Monsoon is just a portion of the greater Australian-Indonesian Monsoon that extends from the equator to about 15°S and Westward from 100°E to about 155°E the greater. The rainfall season occurs from September to February and it is a major source of energy for the Hardly circulation during boreal winter, This is also known as Indo-Australian Monsoon and the Australian Monsoon may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Australian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 231-253]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 11. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1611.	Full Text	11

	Key Words: Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.		
12	**Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Northern-Australian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Northern Australian Monsoon season generally lasts from December to March. It is associated with the inflow of moist west north westerly winds into the monsoon trough, Producing convective cloud and heavy rainfall over northern Australia. These moisture-Laden winds originate from the Indian Ocean and Southern Asian waters. The north Australia wet season encompasses the monsoon months but can extend several months on either side. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Northern-Australian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 254-276]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 12. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1612. **Key Words:** Northern Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	12
13	**Malayasian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** Malaysian-Australian Monsoon, the monsoon system affecting southeast Asia and Australia. It is characterized by winds that blow from the southeast during cooler months of the northwest during the warmer months of the year. Southeast Asia and northern Australia are Combined in one monsoonal system that differs from others because of the peculiar and somewhat symmetrical distribution of land masses on both sides of the equator. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Malayasian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics Of The Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 277-299]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 13. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1613. **Key Words:** Malaysian-Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	13
14	**Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The Indo-Australian Monsoon Occurs from September to February. The Maritime continent Monsoon and the Australia Monsoon may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon. The onset of the monsoon over the Maritime continent tends to follow the heating maxima down Vietnam and the Malay peninsula (September), to Sumatra, Borneo and the Philippines (October), to Java, Sulawesi (November), Indian Jaya and Northern Australia (December & January). [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 300-322]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 14. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1614. **Key Words:** Indo-Australian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	14
15	**Northeast Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Northeast Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The period of October to December is referred to as Northeast Monsoon season over peninsular India and it is a sub-monsoon of the greater Indian monsoon. Northeast Monsoon season is the major period of rainfall activity in the eastern half comprising of the meteorological subdivisions of coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema divisions, Tamil Nadu-Pondicherry. For Tamilnadu this is the main rainy season. The increase in rainfall activity over, Andhra Pradesh-Tamil Nadu Coasts which takes place some torus around middle of October is generally considered as the setting in of North Northeast Monsoon is around 20 October with a deviation of about a week on either side. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Northeast Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Northeast Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 323-345]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 15. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1615. **Key Words:** North East Asian Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena.	Full Text	15
	South-West Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South-West Monsoon Time Scale) Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055.	Full Text	

16	Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The southwest monsoon is a sub-monsoon of the greater Indian monsoon and occur from July to September. The thar desert and adjoining areas of the northern and central Indian subcontinent heats up considerably during the hot summers. This cause a low pressure area over to fill this void, the moisture-laden winds from the Indian Ocean rush into the subcontinent towards the Himalayas. The southwest monsoon is generally expected to begin around the beginning of June and fade away by the end of September. The moisture-laden winds on reaching the southern most point of the Indian peninsula due to its topography, become divided into two parts, the Arabian Sea Branch and the Bay of Bengal Branch. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **South-West Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South-West Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 346-368]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 16. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1616. **Key Words:** South-West Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena		16
17	**Europian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the European Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The European Monsoon (more commonly known as the Return of the Westerlies) is the result of a resurgence of Westerly winds from the Atlantic, where they become loaded with wind and rain; The westerly winds are a Common Phenomenon during the European winter, but they ease as spring approaches in late March and through April and May. The winds pick up again in June, which is why this phenomenon is also referred to as the "Return of the Westerlies"'. The rain usually arrives in two waves, at the beginning of June and again in mid to late June. The European Monsoon is not a monsoon in the traditional sense in that it does not meet all the requirements to be classified as such. Instead the Return of the Westerlies is more regarded as a Conveyor belt that delivers a series of Low pressure centers to Western Europe where they create unsettled weather. These storms generally feature significantly lower than average temperatures, fierce rain or hail, thunder and strong winds. The Return of the Westerlies affects Europe's Northern Atlantic Coastline, more precisely Ireland, Great Britain, the Benelux countries, Western Germany, Northern France and parts of Scandinavia. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Europian Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the European Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 369-391]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 17. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1617. **Key Words:** European Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon, Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	17
18	**East African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the East African Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** East African Monsoons may be considered as mere extensions of the South Asian monsoonal system, they posses a number of characteristics which make them unique amongst the world's monsoons. The most important of these is the relative dryness of both the North and the South monsoon, caused by a prevalent low-level divergence over Eastern Affric. Most rainfall season between the monsoons, when this divergence is temporarily replaced by more convergent blow patterns. As a result, total rainfall in East Africa is relatively low over most of the region it is highly variable from year to year, both in total amount and in time of occurrence. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **East African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the East African Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 392-414]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 18. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1618. **Key Words:** East African Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	18
19	**West African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the West African Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** A major wind system that affects West African Region between latitudes 9° and 20° N and is characterized by winds that blow southwesterly during warmer months and northeasterly during cooler months of the year. Although areas just out side of this region also experience wind reversals the influence of the monsoon declines with increasing distance. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **West African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the West African Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 415-437]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 19. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1619. **Key Words:** West African Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	19
20	**North African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the North African Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** The north African climate cycles have a unique history that can be traced back millions of years. The cyclic climate pattern of the sahara is characterized by significant shifts in the strength of the north African monsoon. Variations in	Full Text	20

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	the strength of the north African monsoon have been found to be strongly related to the stronger 23,000 year processional cycle. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **North African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the North African Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 438-460]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 20. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1620. **Key Words:** North African Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena		
21	**South African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South African Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1,Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** While the African monsoon that is the widely known lies north of the equator and takes place during the northern hemisphere's summer, a monsoonal circulation does exists over the southern part of the continent during the southern hemisphere's summer. The precipitation maximum during this season stretches from Angola on the west coast of Southern Africa all the way to Madagascar. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **South African Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the South African Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 461-483]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 21. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1621. **Key Words:** South African Monsoon, Indian monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path of the Indian Monsoon Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	21
22	**My studies on the Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Monsoon Time Scale)** Gangadhara Rao Irlapati H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, Telanagana State, India-500055. Email:- scientistgangadhar@gmail.com **Abstract:** While the monsoon that is the widely known lies north of the equator and takes place during the summer, a monsoonal circulation does. My goal and ideal is to create artificial cyclones, taking control the artificial and natural cyclones in the hand for rains, create water reservoirs by retractions of the underground waters through the geomagnetic micro motion methods, see the entire underground by setup the geoscopic system in whole country, recreate the creation, find out the mystery of life, find out the mysteries of the universe, expand the human beings to other planets of the universe, confirm the existence of organism on the neutrons etc. But my goal and ideal was disappointed and ended with vain. I was refused, blasphemed, persecuted, jailed and agonized. [Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **My studies on the Monsoon Time Scale (Basics of the Monsoon Time Scale).** *Academ Arena* 2016;8(5s): 484-488]. (ISSN 1553-992X). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 22. doi:10.7537/marsaaj0805s1622. **Key Words:** Monsoon, monsoon Time Scale, Chronological sequence, Main path; Astrogeophysical/ Astrometeorological Phenomena	Full Text	22

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Liposcope Expermients

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I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Liposcope). Liposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Liposcope is my first invention.

Construction: Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot apperars many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

Principle: The principle of the lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just unside its minimum distance.

BIOLUMICELLS : I have discovered the biolumicells (Bioluminescentmicells) on the eyeball in 1964 in the Lisposcope experiments. These particles are a part and parcel of the human body, may be released within the human body and secreting to the eyeball through the eye water. This is my second invention.

In the lipscope observations we can see three types of bioumicells on the eyeball the first one is the most bright and active and it is seen rarely on the eyeball and this biolumicell is has high velocity, mechanical energy, spin around itself it. The second one has normal bright seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is bright less, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

BIO-FORECAST EFFECT: I have invented the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my third invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance.

Looking the screen of light spot and move the eyelids. We can see some biolmicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of biolumicells all at once in cloud or group, you must count them without eyelid movement. Firstly, observe with one eye two or three times. Later on another eye. As we examine one after another with both eyes, we have to take into account the greatest number of particles.

Analyze the data and make a table with the particulars-date of observation, time of observation , number of particles and weather report. Firstly we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily in the morning & evening and record the number. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can notice that there is a relation between the differences in particles number in the table and the changes in the weather after about 18 days. If the particles number is minimum the weather after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particles number is at maximum there will be a change in the weather after 18 days.

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BIO-FORECAST

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Principle: The principle of the lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just unside its minimum distance.

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Analyze the data and make a table with the particulars-date of observation, time of observation , number of particles and weather report. Firstly we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily in the morning & evening and record the number. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can notice that there is a relation between the differences in particles number in the table and the changes in the weather after about 18 days. If the particles number is

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A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology

(Formerly published as Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe)

Author Details: Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Energy-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Energy-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

SIMILAR EXTERNAL STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon.For example:-

ATOMIC-UNIVERSE	ENERGY-UNIVERSE
1) The atom appearing in several forms such as Hydrogen to uranium etc., being due to the Internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers.	1) The particle "Photon" related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.
2) The atom exhibiting several physical and chemical Properties such as weight, colour, taste, hardness etc being due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.	2)The particle "photon" related to energy exhibiting properties such as wave length, colour, temperature etc being may be Probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

SIMILAR INTERNAL STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. To explain and justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atomic-universe and Geo-Universe.

ATOMIC-UNIVERSE	GEO-UNIVERSE

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Global Monsoon Time Scale

Author Details: Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE:

For example, I have prepared the monsoon time scale for India by preparing the scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 of the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past' present's and futures of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

ANALYSIS:

The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's, the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's, it was rising over August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, September and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

PRINCIPLE:

This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-

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Knowledge to Wisdom

GEOSCOPE

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
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ABSTRACT

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches & developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.

KEYWORDS: Geoscope, Electrogeopulses, Micro-vibrations, Pressure, Geomagnetic Forces etc

INTRODUCTION

National Geoscope Project

Many extensive researches were conducted on the national geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centers i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the system in a coordinated manner.

Local Geoscope Centre

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

Regional Geoscope Centre

There should be established a Regional Geoscopic Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the zone.

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GEOSCOPE

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ABSTRACT

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.

KEYWORDS: Earth Quakes, Underground, Local Geoscope Centres, Regional Geoscope Centres

Original Article

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INTRODUCTION

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. We can make many

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A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY

(FORMERLY PUBLISHED AS IRLAPATISM-IRLAPATI THEORY OF UNIVERSE)

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

Public service commision, Andhra pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Energy-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Energy-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

KEYWORDS: Ascending ordr of creation , descending order of creation.

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Original Article

INTRODUCTION

SIMILAR EXTERNAL STRUCTURE & PROPERTIES

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon. For example:-

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INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

KEYWORDS: Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Chronological Sequence

INTRODUCTION

Analysis

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in

Many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during

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GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALE

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

KEYWORDS: Global Monsoon Time Scale, Chronological Sequence

INTRODUCTION

Indian Monsoon Time Scale

For example, I have prepared the monsoon time scale for India by preparing the scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 of the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past' present's and future's of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

Analysis

The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's, the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's, it was raising over August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, September and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-east monsoon and

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Global Monsoon Time Scale

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati, HNo-5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: *The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel.*

Key words: *global Monsoon, Chronological sequence, rainfall*

Introduction

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country.

Indian monsoon time scale:

For example, I have prepared the monsoon time scale for India by preparing the scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 of the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past' present's and future's of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

Analysis:

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Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati, HNo-5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, India

Abstract:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel.

Key words: Indian Monsoon, graphic scale, weather

Introduction

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale- a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

ANALYSIS:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic

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Indian Weather Time Scales

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Abstract: *I have conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate particularly on various regions of the India. The variations in the solar cycle affect and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affects and stimulates the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23 ½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.*

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

On the basis of the said universal facts, I have prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

I have prepared a model Indian weather time scale along with hundreds of additional scales (1617 scales, 12 months, 4 seasons, 50 regions & 150 above years were studied) in which all weather conditions such as rainfall, temperature, cyclones, river water etc of all homogeneous regions sub-divisions of India were studied and analyzed elaborately.

Studies carried out:

Firstly, see the Indian weather forecasting study model time scale. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions. The monthly wise rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till available

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A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati, HNo-5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar, IDA Jeedimetla, Hyderabad, India

Abstract: In this paper the author have been taken similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that the entire universe in ascending and descending order of creation is having similar external structure and properties.

Key words: Atomic-Universe, external structure Geo-Universe

Introduction

The cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Energy-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Energy-Universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-Universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-Universe & Atomic-Universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic Universe and Energy-Universe are taken to propose that the entire universe in ascending and descending order of creation is having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.

Similar external structure & properties

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon.

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Perspective

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Astroclimatic Weather Forecasting Study Scales

Gangadhara Rao I*

Department of Science in Disaster Mitigation Sciences, Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok, India

Gangadhara Rao has conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate particularly on various regions of the India. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true [1]. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years [2]. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

On the basis of the said universal facts, Gangadhara Rao has prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather [3]. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, ocourse it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

Gangadhara Rao has prepared a model scale along with 60 additional scales in which all weather conditions such as rainfall, temperature, cyclones, river water etc of all regions of India were studied and analyzed elaborately.

Firstly see the astroclimatic weather forecasting study model time scale [4]. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts the Telangana, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions. The monthly wise rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till to available years now are taken in the form of percentages and entering in the scale pertaining to the region wise of the each and every year of we managing the scale in this manner continuously we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posterior years weather.

Example for assuming the dry season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2019: study the 7th cycle in which wet conditions in 10 years and dry conditions in 14 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 2 years and dry conditions in 22 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 4 years and dry conditions in 20 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 8 years and dry conditions in 16 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 24 times and dry conditions in 72 times repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 7th cycle (As a result, there were dry conditions occurred in the 2002 year also). Therefore it is a considerable chance to predict that a dry season will be repeated in the ensuing year of 2019.

Example for assuming the wet season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2022: study the 10th cycle in which wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 9 years and dry conditions in 12 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 19 years and dry conditions in 2 years were occurred in the month of September [5]. On the whole, wet conditions in 54 times and dry conditions 30 times were repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 10th cycle. As a result, there were wet conditions occurred in the 2005 years also. Therefore, it is a considerable chance to predict that a wet season will be occurred in the ensuing year of 2022.

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale and its all additional Astroclimatic weather forecasting time scale.

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Astroclimatic Weather Forecasting Study Scales

Gangadhara Rao I* (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#corr)

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Gangadhara Rao has conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate particularly on various regions of the India. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true [1 (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#1)]. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years [2 (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#2)]. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

On the basis of the said universal facts, Gangadhara Rao has prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather [3 (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#3)]. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, ocourse it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

Gangadhara Rao has prepared a model scale along with 60 additional scales in which all weather conditions such as rainfall, temperature, cyclones, river water etc of all regions of India were studied and analyzed elaborately.

Firstly see the astroclimatic weather forecasting study model time scale [4 (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#4)]. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts the Telangana, Rayalaseema and coastal Andhra regions. The monthly wise rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till to available years now are taken in the form of percentages and entering in the scale pertaining to the region wise of the each and every year of we managing the scale in this manner continuously we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posterior years weather.

Example for assuming the dry season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2019: study the 7th cycle in which wet conditions in 10 years and dry conditions in 14 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 2 years and dry conditions in 22 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 4 years and dry conditions in 20 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 8 years and dry conditions in 16 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 24 times and dry conditions in 72 times repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 7th cycle (As a result, there were dry conditions occurred in the 2002 year also). Therefore it is a considerable chance to predict that a dry season will be repeated in the ensuing year of 2019.

Example for assuming the wet season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2022: study the 10th cycle in which wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 9 years and dry conditions in 12 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 19 years and dry conditions in 2 years were occurred in the month of September [5 (http://www.omicsgroup.org/journals/astroclimatic-weather-forecasting-study-scales-2167-0587-1000160.php?aid=70177#5)]. On the whole, wet conditions in 54 times and dry conditions 30 times were repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 10th cycle. As a result, there were wet conditions occurred in the 2005 years also. Therefore, it is a considerable chance to predict that a wet season will be occurred in the ensuing year of 2022.

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the astroclimatic weather forecasting study time scale and its all additional Astroclimatic weather forecasting time scale.

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G.R.Irlapati's GEOSCOPE

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Abstract:

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities ~~has to~~ be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

Keywords: Earth Quaker, Simple, Homemade, Micro Geoscope Centers

Introduction:

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

And we can build many more types of Geoscopes thus connecting many more levels for national wide network, more and required geoscope centers should be established in the earthquake zones where earthquakes occur frequently and there should be establish a central office to co-ordinate and codify the data of warnings about the onset of earthquake. The central office should analysis the data and estimate the time, epicenter, area etc details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities and people to take precautions.

National Geoscope Project

Many extensive researches were conducted on the national geoscopic forewarning system to detect the geological changes in advance. In this system, there should be established three level centers i.e., Local Geoscope Centre, Regional Geoscope Centre and Central Geoscope Centre for maintaining the system in a coordinated manner.

Local geoscope centre:

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

Regional geoscope centre:

There should be established a Regional Geoscopic Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscopic centers of the zone.

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An overview on Bio-Forecast

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Abstract: *An attempt is made in this paper to describe the invention of the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my third invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance.*

Key Words: *lisposcope, biolumicells, natural doctrine*

Introduction

The author hefirst started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years of age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Liposcope). Liposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Liposcope is my first invention.

Construction: Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot apperars many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

Principle: The principle of the lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just unside its minimum distance.

I have discovered the biolumicells (Bioluminescentmicells) on the eyeball in 1964 in the Lisposcope experiments. These particles are a part and parcel of the human body, may be released within the human body and secreting to the eyeball through the eye water. This is my second invention.

In the lipscope observations we can see three types of bioumicells on the eyeball the first one is the most bright and active and it is seen rarely on the eyeball and this biolumicell is has high velocity, mechanical energy, spin around itself it. The second one has normal bright seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is bright less, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

Looking the screen of light spot and move the eyelids. We can see some biolmicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of biolumicells all at once in cloud or group, you must count them without eyelid movement. Firstly, observe with one eye

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Geoscope

Author Details: Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

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A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having research &analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

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CENTRAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE:

There should be established a Central Geoscopic Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Regional Geoscopic Centers from all over country in a coordinated manner.

PERFORMANCE: